"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Friday; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,390. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT READY WITH ULTIMATUM IN RAILWAY STRIKE

Will Demand Trial of 8-Hour-Day, Then Federal Inquiry Into Its Feasibility.

WORKERS READY TO ACCEPT

Managers Take Three Ballots and Vote Unanimously Each Time Against Concessions.

POLITICAL PLAY CHARGED

Railroad Representatives Say President Is Influenced by Hopes for November Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Wilson has completed his plan for settling the threatened railway strike and is expected to present it to both sides to the controversy tomorrow as an ultimatum, which he thinks entirely fair.

In addition to the three tentative proposals which came out yesterday—that the railways grant the eight-hour day, that the railways withdraw their counterdemands and that the men forego time-and-a-half for overtime, he has added a provision that a Federal Commission shall investigate the effects of putting these plans into operation and make a report, both sides to be free to act after this report is published.

The railroads and the men are both thoroughly familiar with the President's ideas. In the last two days the managers' committee has taken three ballots on whether they should grant the eight-hour day at the President's request, and each time a negative vote has been unanimous.

The brotherhood men, sure of gaining the major part of what they have demanded should the President's proposals prevail, are ready to accept them. Thus tonight the next move was up to the railroads.

Railroads Talk of Politics.

Until tonight the railroad managers have carefully guarded all negotiations with the White House, at the President's request. They expressed no opinions of any kind. But tonight the lid is off and they are open in their declarations that they do not propose to make any sacrifice for what they say they regard as a political move.

Friends of the President are bitter over this criticism, and altogether the situation has become most acute. The interests back of the railroads are not generally over-friendly to the President, because he is a Democrat, and they are assuming the attitude that the brotherhoods, with 400,000 votes, are getting too much.

The railroads so far have not made one concession to the President. They have told him just what they told his Board of Mediation and Conciliation, which was what they told the brotherhoods last June—that they would submit to nothing more severe than arbitration. Their attitude is that the President has imperiled the future of arbitration of industrial disputes by acquiescing in the brotherhoods' plea to eliminate all arbitration. They argue that if the brotherhoods get the eight-hour day without arbitration, in the future labor in the United States will scof at arbitration, with the precedent that the President had agreed.

Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the railways, called at the White House tonight and left a brief and statistics setting forth why the railroads say they cannot grant the eight-hour day. The railroads have told the President that their maximum limit is to submit all issues to arbitration, the President to appoint all arbitrators if he wishes.

A Matter of Dollars and Cents.

While the brotherhoods conted that they are fighting for the humanitarian principle of the eight-hour day, and while the railroads insist that they are standing out for the principle of arbitration, it is apparent to every one watching the situation in Washington that the crisis is merely a matter of dollars and cents.

The railroad managers declare tonight that they are ready to fight to the last ditch. They say the eight-hour day is a question of suicide or murder for the roads. If they grant it, they say it would be suicide; if the President forces it they say that would be murder. They say that the only thing that may finally swing them is that the public has more feeling for the corpse of a murdered man than for that of a suicide.

It does not appear that the President has won any railroad managers with his proposal of the eight-hour day to be tried long enough to allow a Federal commission to report. That was intended by the President as a reply to the railroad plea that it would cost $100,000,000 to grant the eight-hour day. The President intended that the report of a Federal commission should show whether this $100,000,000 plea was justified and whether it was physically impossible to run the railroads with an eight-hour day.

But the railroad men declared it impracticable because of the brotherhoods once got the eight-hour day they would never give it up, no matter how unjust it might be. They declared flatly that they saw in the proposal an attempt of the President to play politics by putting off the final solution of the problem until after the elections in November. They said it would take at least six months for a commission to form any intelligent idea as to how the plan worked.

Hopes to Avert Future Strikes.

The commission proposal of the President was the result in large part of his wish for a system by which the danger of sudden railroad strikes in the future could be avoided. It is his idea to have a Federal commission, with power to subpoena witnesses and obtain access to records for the purpose of establishing the fcts as to the claims of both sides. The commission would have no power to enforce its findings, but it was the President's idea that its findings would be the basis of public opinion.

In the present disput, the commission

Continued on Page 5.

Asquith Demands Reparation for Murder of Captain Fryatt

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Premier Asquith said the Government was determined that "this country will not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the until reparation is made for the murder of Captain Fryatt.

"Some of our allies," continued the Premier, "have suffered by brutalities even more gross and on a more extended scale than ourselves by action of the German authoritise. We are in consultation wit them as to the best, most effective steps to be taken, and as to what conditions should be expected in the terms of peace to secure reparation tat will satisfy justice."

A member asked if te Gorevnment was "prepared to make a statement that Emperor William is wanted for wilful murder in this case." No answer was returned to this.

SHONTS SHUTS OFF NEW CAR STRIKE

Invites Union Committee to Meet Hedley and Discuss Peace Terms Today.

WRITES TO THE MAYOR, TOO

Denies Company Violated the Original Agreement, but Says It Will Protect Nonunion Men.

There will probably be no second strike of service employes of the New York Railways Company. The danger of it lapsed yesterday as suddenly as it had developed the day before. It vanished when Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company, arranged a conference for this morning between Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the company, and the Committee on Wages and Working Conditions, elected by members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

This concession to the union, made late in the day, came at a time when a second strike seemed inevitable. Convinced that the company did not intend to treat with its organized employes, the union had called a mass meeting of the operatives of the green car system for the consideration of a strike vote. Mayor Mitchel, who had been informed of the situation by Theodore Rousseau, his secretary, was anxiously awaiting developments at the encampment at Plattsburg, and there were indications that both Mr. Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, who also is out of the city, would be summoned back to intervene in the new controversy.

The sudden collapse of the strike scare followed an extended meeting of the Directors of the New York Railways Company in its offices at 165 Broadway. Wednesday is the regular meeting day of the board, but it was evident from the lengthy discussion that other than routine matters were being considered. One of the many reports circulated while it was in session was that a division had developed over the traction controversy, and that while Mr. Shonts was determined to agree to arrange a meeting with the committee named by the organized workers, August Belmont, one of the Directors, and Mr. Hedley were opposed to it.

Mr. Shonts's Letter.

No verification of this reported split could be obtained, but doubt as to the company's ultimate decision was dispelled when at 4:30 o'clock a letter written by Mr. Shonts to William Conway, Chairman of the committee of organized service employes, was made public. Mr. Conway was also the Chairman of the committee which wrote a letter to Mr. Shonts on Tuesday, accusing him and other officials of the New York Railways Company of having "deliberately and flagrantly" violated the strike settlement of Aug. 7. The letter to Mr. Conway, which was addressed to him at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, at 1,777 Broadway, read:

Mr. William Conway, Room 421, No. 1,777 Broadway, city.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 15th inst., and have arranged for Mr. Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager to see you and your committee of employes of this company at his office, Room 1,226, 165 Broadway, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Very truly yours,

THEODORE P. SHONTS, President.

Mr. Shonts said after the meeting of the oBard that he could not see "what the fuss had all been about."

"I'm willing to meet any number of committees," he said, with a smile. "As long as the committees are made up of employes of the company, the company will meet all of them."

The letter written by Mr. Shonts removed the danger of an immediate strike, but did not dispose of all the differences between the company and its organized employes. At a meeting of about 1,000 of these workers in Lycem Hall last night, a resolution introduced by William B. Fitzgerald, general Organizer of the street carmen's union, was adopted, giving the Executive Committee of the union power to enter into new negotiations with the company, the Mayor, and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission. The resolution empowered the committee, headed by Mr. Conway, to attend the conference this morning, but also provided that the Executive Committee of the union should order a sustension of work on all the lines of the New York Railways Company if negotiations, following the conference, failed to end satisfactorily.

The union leaders continued to express dissatisfaction over the election of new committees and representatives by the New York Railways employes as arranged by Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley for tomorrow. They insisted that this was a direct violation of the agreement of Aug. 7, and a deliberate interference with the freedom of organization provided for in that settlement.

Calls It Intimidation.

"This election was arranged not by the men, but by Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley," said Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union. "The plan of election specifies the number of men to be

Continued on Page 3.

STEFANSSON'S MEN COME FROM ARCTIC; HE KEEPS AT TASK

Scientists End Three Years in the Wilds Charting Dominion's North Coast.

MAKE A FIND OF COPPER

Map a Great Field Where the Metal is Found in "Extensive Amounts."

BRING TONS OF SPECIMENS

Remap the Bathurst Inlet Region, Correcting Errors of Sir John Franklin.

[Part of the Canadian arctic expedition, which is led by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, has returned to Nome, Alaska, after spending more than three years in investigations in the north coast of Canada. The party left Nome in July, 1913. Dr. Anderson of the southern party, (the section which has returned,) reports that Stefansson may not return until some time in 1918. Dr. Anderson reports that Stefansson planned to start from Winter quarters in May last to continue his explorations of the new land west of Prince Patrick Island. The scientists in the southern party brought home many tons of specimens, which will be sent to Ottawa.]

By RUDOLPH M. ANDERSON,
Executive Head of the Southern Party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition.

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Special to The New York Times.

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 16.—The power schooner Alaska of the southern party of the Canadian arctic expedition arrived here at 4:40 o'clock this morning with all of the remaining members of the expedition's scientific staff—J. J. O'Neil, Ottawa, geologist; J. R. Cox, Ottawa, topographer; D. Jenness, New Zealand, the entimologist; F. Johansen, Copenhagen, naturalist; George H. Wilkins, Adelaide, Australia, protographer, and R. M. Anderson, Ottawa, geologist. The schooner was in charge of D. Sweeney, Pittsburgh, sailing master. H. G. Chapman, the chief topographer; J. E. Hoyt, Seattle, the engineer, and J. Sullivan of London, the cook, went out by way of the Mackenzie River.

The schooner Alaska left her two years' station at Bernard Harbor on Dolphin and Union Strait on July 13 and reached Herschel Island on July 28. The ice was heavy between Herschel Island and Point Barrow, Alaska, but there was little ice east of Herschel Island or south of Point Barrow this Summer.

The results of the party's work are satisfactory. The work was completed substantially as planned.

Coast Line Surveyed.

During the season of 1915 the detailed survey of the ocast line was completed by Chipman and O'Neil from the Cape Barry peninsula to Stapylton Bay, and from thence by Mr. Cox as far as the mouth of Rae River.

The survey of this hitherto unexplored river was carried up about seventy-five miles and a traverse made overland to Stapylton Bay to ascertain the geology. Later Cox and O'Neil warked around Port Epworth, Coronation Gulf, and some distance up the Kogluktualuk, a large river with many waterfalls, and east of the Copper Mine River. In August and September a detailed topographical and geological survey was made east from Cape Barrow around Moore Bay, Arctic Sound, Hood River, and part of Bathurst Inlet by launch and canoe, returning by sled in November. This region was completed in the Spring of 1916 by sled and the remainder of the coast line of Cape Barrow filled in.

Considerable rectification of the charts of the Bathurst Inlet region will result from this survey. It was originally mapped by Sir John Franklin in the course of a hurried canoe voyage. The coast ling is excessively cut up by narrow fjords, peninsulas, and islands, with a bold, rugged, rocky terrain, particularly in the so-called Goulborn Island region, a series of long, narrow peninsulas lying east of the Banks Peninsula. Over 150 islands were mapped in the region roughly charted heretofore as Chapman, Lewis, and Marcet Islands.

Find Much Native Copper.

The geological formations are varied and complicated here, but Dr. O'Neill gained much valuable information in tracing the contacts of the copper-bearing diabase rocks with the sandstones, shales, and granites found in this region. The geological results, the chief work of the party, are very encouraging, for, in addition to the previously known deposits, a great field was mapped and investigated where native copper is widely distributed in extensive amounts. Many good harbors have been charted.

Mr. Jenness, the ethnologist spent the time from April to November, 1915, in sledging and packing with the primitive Eskimos in the interior of Victoria Island. Returning over the ice, he has made extensive ethnological and archaeological collections and also about one hundred phonograph records of folklore, dance songs, with careful transcriptions and translations. The manners, customs and games of the eskimos have been studied.

Fritz Johansen, the marine biologist, entomologist, and botanist, has made extensive collections in all these branches from north Alaska and Canada. He has reared and worked out the life histories of a number of rare Arctic insects and made interesting deep sea dredgings and soundings. Geirge H. Wilkins has made many studies with the camera and cinematograph of native life, natural history subjects, and scenery.

Many Specimens Brought Back.

About 1,000 specimens of birds and mammals are brought back by the expedition, including a Palor bear, Barren Ground caribou, Arctic foxes, wolves, wolverines, hares, &. Over 3,000 photographs of Arctic scenes also are in

Continued on Page 5.

Two German Submarine Liners to Start for America Soon

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Two new German submarines of very large size will depart soon for America, according to a Central News dispatch from The Hague.

It is said that these submarines have made trial trips off Heligoland.

When the German undersea liner Deutschland arrived at Baltimore last month, her commander, Captain Koenig, said that several other submarines of the same type were being built in Germany and would soon start for this country. The Bremen, which, it has been said, was completed at the same time the Deutschland left the ways, has been frequently reported to be on its way to American waters. She is supposed to be bound for New London, Conn., where the agents of the Deutschland, the Eastern Forwarding Company, have leased a pier and provided other facilities for her reception.

DISCLOSES CHARGES AGAINST VON PAPEN

White Book Shows He and Boy-Ed Were Accused of Participation in "Illegal Acts."

LANSING PUBLISHES NOTES

Peremptory Demand Was Made on Bernstorff After First Request for Attache's Recall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A more definite official statement of the real reasons for the recall of Captain Karl Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché, and Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché, of the German Embassy at Washington, is obtainable from the new European White Book just issued by the State Department containing additional correspondence with belligerent Governments relative to neutral rights and duties.

The real reason for their recall was because of their "connection with the illegal and questionable acts of certain persons within the United States." This is officially admitted in the White Book. It was generally suspected at the time of their recall that Boy-Ed nad von Papen were regarded by the Washington Government as having had connection with "illegal" as well as "questionable" acts.

It was on Dec. 1, 1915, that Secretary Lansing had an interview with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in which the recall of the two Attachés was requested. None of the correspondence was given out at the time, but on the afternoon of Dec. 3, in making the announcement that the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen had been requested, Secretary Lansing dictated this statement:

"On account of what this Government considers improper activities in military and naval matters, this Government has requested the immediate recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, as they are no longer acceptable, or personae gratae, to this Government."

Note to Von Bernstorff.

The white book just made public contains in the following note from Secretary Lansing to Count von Bernstorff:

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 4, 1915.

Excellency.—Confirming my conversation with you on Dec. 1, I have the honor to state that various facts and circumstances having come to the knowledge of the Government of the Unijed States, as to connection of Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attache, and Captain von Papen, Military attache, of the Imperial Germany Embassy, with the illegal and questionable acts of certain persons within the United States, the President reached the conviction that the continued presence of these gentlemen as Attaches of the Embassy would no longer serve the purpose of the Embassy and would be unacceptable to this Government.

The President, therefore, directed me to notify your Excellency, as I did orally, that Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen are no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States as attaches of his Imperial Majesty's Embassy at Washington, and to request that your Excellency's Government withdraw them immediately from their official connection with the Imperial German Embassy.

As I informed you at the time of our interview, the Government of the United States deeply regrets that this action has become necessary and believes that the Imperial Government will realize that this Government, has, in view of all the circumstances, no alternative course consistent with the interests of the two Governments in their relations with each other.

Accept, &c. ROBERT LANSING.

At the time for demand for the recall of the attaches it was the understanding in Washington that Count von Bernstorff asked for a bill of particulars, and that this Government refused to go into details. A note which the German Ambassador was understood to have written at the time asking for the facts against the attaches does not appear in the partial correspondence made public.

Reiterated Recall Demand.

The notes now given out jump in dates from Dec. 4 to Dec. 10, when, it now becomes known, Secretary Lansing found it necessary to send a sharp reiteration of his demand to the German Ambassador for the recall of the two attaches. This note follows:

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1915.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

On Dec. 1 I informed Your Excellency that Captain Boy-Ed, the Naval Attache of your Embassy, and Captain von Papen, the Military Attache, were no longer personae gratae to my Government and requested that the Imperial Government immediately recall the two Attaches.

As ten days have passed without the request of this Government being complied with and without communication from you on the subject, other than your personal letter of the 5th inst., which in no way affected the fact that the two Attaches were unacceptable or presented a ground for delay, I feel compelled to direct your attention to the expectation of this Government that its request would be immediately granted.

I trust, my dear Ambassador, that you appreciate the situation and will urge upon your Government a prompt compliance with the request in order that this Government may not be compelled to take action without awaiting the recall of the Attaches, an action which this Government does not desire to take but will be forced to take unless the Imperial Government meets the

Continued on Page 4.

ALLIES' SOMME ATTACK HAS FAILED, GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF ASSERTS; YET NEW DRIVE WINS TWO-MILE FRONT

THREE BLOWS AT GERMAN LINE

British and French Cooperate in Stroke Near Maurepas.

REACH THE ROAD TO CLERY

French Troops at the Same Time Make Progress Just to the Southward.

ALSO GAIN SOUTH OF RIVER

Twelve Hundred Meters of the German Trenches Are There Carried by Assailants.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Allied troops on the Somme delivered another blow at the German lines today and captured trenches, north and south of the river, extending over a total front of 2,700 meters (8,800 feet.)

British and French forces co-operated in the attack north of the Somme and carried a line of German trenches on a front of 1,500 meters to the north of Maurepas. At the southern part of this drive French troops occupied all the German positions east of the Maurepas-Clery road.

South of the Somme the French assailed the German trenches below Belloy-en-Santerre and there won a system of trenches covering a front of 1,200 meters.

The night report of the French War Office tells of the allied gains thus:

On the Somme front this afternoon, after an intense artillery preparation, we launched an offensive which brought us important gains. North of Maurepas, assisted by the British, we captured one entire line of German trenches on a front of 1,500 meters, reaching at certain points the Guillemont road.

South of Maurepas on a front of two kilometers and a depth of 300 to 800 meters our infantry occupied all enemy positions east of the Maurepas-Clery road after a sharp attack which cost the enemy heavily. These two operations, brilliantly and rapidly conducted, resulted in the capture of a considerable number of prisoners, whose numbers are not yet obtainable.

At the same time south of the Somme our troops, attacking with a rush, captured a powerfully organized system of German trenches on a length of 1,200 meters, south of Belloy-en-Santerre, capturing sixty prisoners.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front.

The day statement of the French War Office says:

The night was calm on the greater part of the front.

In the Champagne, in the region of Tahure, and in the Argonne toward Harazee, we dispersed some German patrols.

On the Verdun front there was a fairly lively bombardment in the Thiaumont, Fleury and Vaux-Chapitre sectors.

Aviation—Last night enemy aeroplanes dropped some bombs on Belfort. There were no victims.

The afternon statement of the British War Office says:

With the xception of minor infantry engagements in the vicinity of Pozieres, where our lin is bing consolidatd, there was no change between the Ancre and the Somme.

There was some heavy shelling by both sides during the night.

The official communication, issued this evening, said that "there is nothing special to report."

Today's bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff reads:

There was lively fighting again yesterday southeast of Armentieres and in the Artois.

In the region of Pozieres the British continued their fruitles attacks until yesterday morning. Throughout the day their infantry did nothing. A nocturnal attack north of Ovillers failed.

At Moulin-sous-Toutvent, in the Aisne district, artillery fighting was again revived temporarily on both sides, in conjunction with a fruitless French gas attack.

East of the Rheims strong reconnoitring detachments of the enemy were repulsed.

THREE RULERS AT ONCE WERE ON SOMME FRONT

Poincare Conferred with King George There While the Kaiser Was Visiting His Army.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—President Poincare had a long confidential conference with King George during the British Monarch's recent visit to the Somme front. The visit of the King and the President to the fighting line was coincident with the arrival of the German Emperor on the German front.

An order, found on a captured German officer, gives details of the military review which was held before the Emperor. The order directs that exhausted soldiers be sent to the rear so that the Emperor should see only the best elements of the troops. It also directs that those who fought at Verdun should occupy the first r nk.

TO RELIEVE INDIGESTION
TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
There's nothing better for dizziness, insomnia, sick headache or sour stomach. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

Million Shells a Day Are Hurled by Allies Guns On the Somme, and the Germans Reply With Fury

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY GROUP ON THE SOMME FRONT, Aug. 12, (via Berlin to London, Aug. 16.)—The expenditure of artillery ammunition by the Allies on this front has reached a prodigious volume, often striking the rate of thirty-two shells a second during drumfire. Not infrequently along the entire Somme front nearly 90,000 shells have been dropped in an hour, while a conservative estimate puts the average for the twenty-four-hour period at more than 1,000,000 shells.

GERMAN TRENCHES, OPPOSITE THE BRITISH POSITION AT GOMMECOURT, Aug. 14, (via Berlin and Sayville Wireless, Aug. 16.)—Half a million British have been engaged in the effort to break the German lines on the Somme front. Often, as in the fighting between Gommecourt and Hebuterne, the British outnumbered the Germans six ti one. They have gained ground to a depth of three to five miles over a front of about eighteen miles, but nowhere have been able to break through.

More than ever death has become commonplace in this most murdrous battle of all times. For weeks past the opposing forces have gained at terrific cost and then lost at even greater cost a few yards of trenches. At present all the fighting by the British is carried on from their Pozières salient, where their drum fire is unceasing day or night. German officers who were in the Champagne offensive said no such artillery fire had ever been developed previously.

The German fire, too, is terrific. An idea of its intensity may be gained from the fact that on certain British troops German guns threw 1,600 shells in one minute and forty-five seconds, resulting in great slaughter.

1,500,000 MEN ARE FIGHTING

Reserves Moved Up, and "Equilibrium Restored," Says Kaiser's General.

MASSED ARTILLERY REPLIES

Teutons, by Buttressing Points of Main Action, Give Blow for Blow.

PRAISES VALOR OF HIS FOES

But Commander in Chief Holds That Present British Forces Are Inferior to First Army.

By CYRIL BROWN,
Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES OF THE SOMME, Aug. 13, (by courier to Berlin.)—According to the Commander in Chief of the German armies on this front, the repeated British attacks are just what the Germans want. This he told me in the second evening's chat I had with him.

"I hope the English will keep right on stubbornly attacking me," the Commander growled. "The longer the better. It is just what we want. We shall continue to inflict heavy losses on them. This is our main object. The English cannot break through me, but they may still get a few trenches here or there, or even a village or two if they want to pay the price.

"But that means nothing. It is not decisive. I have several hamlets I shall be glad to let them have at 20,000 casualties each."

Throughout my conversations with the Commander in Chief he betrayed a strong liking for mathematics, and one of his staff officers later told me that the Commander could multiply two five-digit figures by mental arithmetic, which was thought quite a prodigious feat.

"How many men has the enemy lined up against you?" I asked.

He squinted his eyes thoughtfully.

"It is hard to say accurately," he hazarded cautiously.

"Half a million?" I asked.

Million and a Half Engaged.

"Far more than that," he replied. I later gathered the impression from him that about a million and a half men were involved in the great Somme battle, counting reserves, and that the forces were pretty evenly matched now.

"How much heavy artillery have your enemies lined up against you?" I asked.

"He thought it was easily more than 1,500 big guns.

"But, we, too, are strong in artillery now," he added. "It wasn't so at the beginning of this offensive. This offensive was expected by us, but we didn't quite expect, perhaps, such a thorough preparation for it on the part of our enemies—that they would draw together such immense forces and heap up such quantities of ammunition. The enemy prepared for this offensive very well indeed, better than we had thought.

"He had learned a lot by experience," his Excellency added honestly, "hence the ground we lost at the start. Now we are strong in artillery. It always takes some time before reserves and artillery can be drawn together. Now we are strong in artillery. The equilibrium has been restored."

Not only is the Commander in Chief prepared for a Winter campaign, but after the present offensive fades away, he fully expects the British will try again and perhaps yet again. He seemed convinced that the British would take a lot of beating before they would finally quit, but was equally convinced that his armies were the ones to beat them.

I asked him what was the heart of the mystery of the Somme battle, the clue to an understanding of it.

"Artillery—artillery—artillery," he replied. "The side that can shoot the most ammunition into the other fellow's face and whose infantry can throw its hand grenades best will gain the ground. But the artillery plays the main rôle in this battle," he answered. He added that the infantry, though less important, was till a vital factor.

Hopes British Keep Up Attacks.

"The British have hurled far more than half a million men at us already, and their losses are proportionately heavy," he said. "We only hope they will keep right on attacking, for the more they do the more losses we shall inflict on them, and, after all, that's our own duty."

He spoke of the bad position of the French, crowded into a wedge with its point toward Peronne, and though censuring them, yet admired their courage for holding out in it. He confirmed what his Chief of Staff had told me, that the German artillery on both flanks could shoot clear across this wedge. The Commander in Chief, however, doesn't think that even French bravery and folly can hold this tactically unfavorable wedge in the long run. He rather expects to see the front bera smoothed and straightened out again in time, although he would very much like to have the French continue to remain in this wedge, because he is able now to inflict heavy losses, not only on the French front troops, but on their reserves as well, and on the French batteries posted in this hot angle.

"All the French lines of communica-

REPORT GERMANS HOLD TRIESTE

Defense of the Austrian Stronghold Taken Over by Germany, Paris Hears.

ITALIANS STILL ADVANCE

Capture Trenches on Monte Pecinka—French Aeroplanes Join in Raid Near Trieste.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—It is reported that Germany is taking over the defenses of Trieste, sending troops especially organized for that purpose, says a dispatch to the Temps from Milan today.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Further advances for the Italians in their campaign against the Austrians east and southeast of Gorizia were announced today by the War Office. Austrian trenches along the slopes of Monte Pecinka, on the northern edge of the Carso Plateau, and in the neghborhood of San Caterina and San Marco, east of Gorizia, have been taken. The official announcement follows:

On the Carso and in the hilly area east of Gorizia heavy artillery and trench mortars are active. Our infantry succeeded in capturing enemy trenches along the slopes of Monte Pecinka, on the northern edge of the Carso, and in the neighborhood of San Caterina and San Marco, east of Gorizia. We took 353 prisoners, including eleven officers.

On the remainder of the front the usual attacks were repulsed. Our detachments on the Asiago Plateau raided some trenches on the slopes of Mosciago. Under heavy artillery and rifle fire they inflicted damage upon the enemy's defenses and withdrew unmolested to their positions with some prisoners.

A squadron of fourteen Caproni aeroplanes, escorted by Nieuport pursuit machines, yesterday bombarded railway and military establishments near the important stations of Prvacina and Dornberg. Ninety high explosive shells, weighing about two end one-half tons, were droped, and good results were observed. In spite of the heavy fire of numerous anti-aircraft batteries our machines returned safely.

A squadron of Italian hydroplanes, together with French hydroplanes and aeroplanes, this morning bombarded the munitions factories and hangar at Muggia, near Trieste, causing numerous destructive fires. The French lost one aeroplane while resisting those of the enemy. Otherwise the entire Franco-Italian squadron returned safely to its base.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (by wireless to Sayville.)—Further operations of Austrian airmen in bombarding positions behind the Italian front in the Isonzo region are recorded in an Austro-Hungarian Admiralty statement today, as follows:

On the night of Aug. 13-14 a naval aeroplane squadron bombarded most successfully the railroad station at Ronchi and military objects and positions in Chiètre-Vermegliano, Selz and San Canziano and a hostile battery at the mouth of the Isonzo. Many exact hits were obtained. All the aeroplanes returned undamaged in spite of the most violent shelling.

VICTOR VISITS GORIZIA.

King Shakes Hands with and Salutes a Wounded Private.

GORIZIA, Aug. 16.—Although this city is still under bombardment by long range Austrian guns, King Victor Emmanuel stopped here on one of his tours of inspection along the Italian lines, watched the effect of the hostile artillery fire and visited the tunnel by which the Italians penetrated and surprised the place.

While he was entering an automobile to leave Gorizia the King saw a soldier wounded in the hand and foot standing at attention. "Don't bother to salute me, comrade," said the King, who shook hands with and then saluted the soldier.

TEUTONS CHECK RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Launch Fierce Counterattacks in the Region of the Zlota River.

RETIRE IN CARPATHIANS

358,000 Men, 405 Cannon, 1,326 Machine Guns Taken by Czar's Forces in 9 Weeks.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—The Russians have captured a series of heights to the west of Vorochta and Ardzemoy, in the Carpathians. In the Vorochta and Delatyn regions the Austrians are retiring to the west.

Between June 4, when the Russian offensive was inaugurated, and Aug. 12 General Brusiloff's forces captured more than 358,000 men, the War Office announced today. Great numbers of guns also were captured. The official statement says:

On the River Zlota Lipa, in the region south of Brzezany, our troops occupied at some places the western bank of the river. The enemy having resumed his counterattacks, is checking our further advance.

In the region between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester our troops are fighting their way forward. The enemy here is also making a desperate resistance.

On the River Bystritza we have occupied the little town of Solotvina and the village of Griava to the southwest of Solotvina.

In the regions of Delatyn and Vorochta the enemy, owing to our pressure, is retiring to the west. Our troops have captured a series of heights to the west of Vorokhta and Ardzemoy. In the direction of the Kirlibaba region, at Capul Mountain, attempts by the enemy to resume the offensive were frustrated by our fire.

According to final reports received, the total captures by the troops of General Brusiloff during the operations from June 4 to Aug. 12, in which period the fortified lines of the Austro-Germans stretching from the River Pripet to the Rumanian frontier were taken, were as follows:

The number of officers and men, including combatants and noncombatants taken prisoner, and cannon and machine guns taken by the troops of General Kaledine were 2,384 officers and 107,225 men, 147 guns, 459 Machine guns, and 148 bomb and mine trowers; by General Letchitsky, 2,139 officers, 100,578 men, 127 cannon, 424 machine guns, 44 bomb and mine throwers, and 25 powder carts; by General Sakharoff, 1,967 officers, 87,248 men, 76 guns, 282 machine guns, 119 bomb and mine throwers, and 128 powder carts; by General Scherbatchoff, 1,267 officers, 55,749 men, 55 guns, 211 machine guns, 29 bomb and mine throwers, and 129 powder carts.

Thus the total captured were 7,757 officers, 350,845 men, 405 guns, 1,326 machine guns, 338 mine and bomb throwers, and 292 powder carts.

In addition, there were taken a large number of rifles, 20 versts of small gauge railways, telegraphic materials, and several depots of ammunition and engineering materials.

Germans Take Carpathian Heights.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—German troops have won a success in the Carpathian region, according to the War Office announcement today, capturing Starawipczyna height, north of Capul. To the north of the Dniester, in Galicia, the Russians attacked only weekly and were repulsed. The announcement follows:

On the eastern front, from the sea to the region north of the Dniester, there were no incidents of importance. Detachments of the Polish Legion made a short and successful advance in the region of Gulevioht. German detachments broke up Russian advanced ports east of Kiselin and brought back as prisoners one officer and sixty-three men.

North of the Dniester the Russians, after their sanguinary defeat on Aug. 14, merely delivered local attacks with weak forces, without result.

In the Carpathians our troops took possession of Starawipczyna heights, to the north of Capul.

On Aug. 13 several German naval aeroplane squadrons again attacked Russian aircraft stations at Papenholm and Lebara, on Oesel Island, (Gulf of Rega,) and obtained good results. Notwithstanding the heavy fire of Russian anti-aircraft and naval guns all the German machines returned undamaged to their base.

RUZSKY AGAIN AT FRONT.

Famous General in Command of Russia's Northern Armies.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Aug. 17.—General Nicholas V. Russky has been

Continued on Page 2.

tion," he went on, "are easily taken under the German crossfire. Our concentrated fire puts the French in a bad hole."

Returning to the subject of infantry, he said: "We have plenty of reserves now. The French infantry is good and their artillery shoots well. The colored French troops are not so bad. The newest British troops are not so good as the former ones. The Derby recruits are inferior to Kitchener's army, who in turn are not up to the high standard of the original English expeditionary force."

The keenest interest has been aroused among German military men here by General Joffre's reported utterances to the American correspondents that he knew for a certainty that Germany was calling out her last reserves, and that it was no longer possible, as formerly, for Germany to shift her reserves from one place to another. No Scotchman could have been cannier than the German Commander in Chief on the Somme.

Doesn't Understand Joffre.

"I have read what Joffre said, but do not know what he means," said he, smilingly. "Joffre is apparently using the word 'reserves' in two senses; First, that we have no more human material at home to draw on for reserves and, secondly, that the general offensive of the Entente Allies has bound and tied up our reserves to such an extent that we are not able to move them from front to front, or even from place to place on the same front. All of this is nonsense. If he could look behind our front he would know better."

I asked him if he thought General Joffre was misinformed or was merely trying to influence neutral public opinion by his utterances regarding Germany's last reserves. The Commander in Chief thought Joffre was sincerely honest, though woefully misguided, and suggested that probably the wish might have fathered the thought regarding German's last reserves and Germany's inability to shift "what reserves were still left."

Regarding the rest of the Joffre statements, that the Teutons knew as well as Joffre that the turning point of the war had already been reached and that the French were firmly determined to end the war victoriously, the Commander in Chief remarked:

"Joffre knows more than I do. But after all, what else could he say in answering the questions of correspondents about the outcome of the war? No General in this world war is going to take the correspondents into his confidence and tell them that things aren't looking any too good for him; that he is discouraged, and that things are going bad for his side. Naturally if the question is put point-blank to him, he will express his confidence in ultimate victory. What else could Joffre have said?"

The Commander in Chief did not indulge in platitudinous expressions of confidence in a final or easy victory, and I did not solicit any. He preferred to talk of concrete facts, but he also liked to philosophize, saying, for instance, that occasional reverses would not only happen, but should be expected and taken philosophically.

"The loss of Pozières was due to an unlucky combination," he said. "Somebody blundered. A certain new formation had let itself be surprised by the enemy. Such things will happen in the best regulated armies, even in the German Army. But Pozières will not get them anywhere."

Stirred by Kaiser's Eagerness.

He gave an inkling of how thin his line was at the start of the offensive, saying:

"At the start, when it was necessary to lay barrier-fire on the enemy lines, one battery had to cover a front segment of 800 yards. Now I have one battery for every hundred yards of curtain fire."

I mentioned having seen him with the Kaiser at the review and parade of Somme fighters on the lawn of a certain chateau at the front.

"His Majesty had three other reviews at other points of my front on that morning," said the Commander in Chief, "and made an address each time. He doesn't write out his addresses to his troops in advance, but talks to his children just as the words come to him. His Majesty was in rare good humor and was very gracious, bestowing many orders and decorations. The Kaiser was also extremely pleased to see so many troops at the front. His Majesty constntly complains that he is kept out of danger and away from the front and recently said: 'I am allowed to see nothing but provision columns, field bakeries and hospitals.'"

The Commander added, with a touch of humor, that the American correspondents could sympathize with the Kaiser, because they had had much the same complaint to make before they signed documents releasing the German military authorities from financial responsibility in case of "accidents" at the front. Since then they have been allowed to go about on the Teuton front regardless of consequences. At this point the fair-haired, blue-eyed, boyish and unpretentious Prince George of Saxony spoke up.

"When his Majesty reviewed them this morning, it was thrilling to see them march past the Kaiser just as they had come fresh from battle—dirty and many bloodstained," he said, "but all were happy, high-spirited and proud. There were mere skeletons of companies, battalions led by Captains, some companies by Lieutenants and Sergeant Majors. It was surprising with what snap and dash my Saxons goose-stepped, considering that they had just been withdrawn from the first fighting line."

The Commander in Chief interjected: "They marched well. I saw a couple of old fellows who had trouble with their feet and couldn't stiffen out their legs, but the spirit was there. Our reviews were ridiculed abroad and in peace time were objects of fun, even in the German comic papers, but there is something to it, after all—it is our discipline. This is something the enemy cannot imitate."

No Strategy Developed.

I asked his Excellency his opinion of General Sir Douglas Haig's leadership. He answered:

"Haig has had no chance to show what he can do in the way of strategy. No General has had in this war, with the possible exception of Hindenburg. Consequently the war has discovered and developed no great strategic genius. It is all tactical now."

But he thought that a great strategic genius might be able to turn the deadlock of trench warfare into wide-open field battles, and he also said he believed that this stationary trench warfare would not be repeated in the next great war, but that some new factor would be introduced that would prevent trench war on its present scale, and once more result in open field battles, giving strategic genius a chance.

The Commander in Chief has a private cellar designed also to house his personal staff during any violent air bombardment. It is a wooden catacomb, thirty feet underground, and reached by three flights of narrow steps. He said he had had no occasion to flee to it as yet. Until the chief sets an example of retiring to this refuge his staff officers dare not seek safety, no matter how great the danger. Only once has an officer dodged into this one, and he was laughed at so much he has not been able to live it down yet.

The Commander spoke of the small military damage done in the French night air raids. He said:

"The terrible feature is that these French fliers are killing their own flesh and blood. Hardly a night passes but French civilains, men, women, and children, are reported wounded and killed. I have often talked with my French housekeeper about it and tried to find out what the French civilian population thinks of French airmen dropping bombs on them, but she says, 'Monsier, c'est la Guerre,' and that's as far as you get."

After remaining five hours with one of Germany's grand old military men, I took away the impression that the Kaiser could not have intrusted the crucial Somme front to better hands, or to a harder, clearer, or brainier head, even had the Field Marshal Hindenburg himself at the post here.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The feature of yesterday's fighting was a brilliant advance by the French in three different sections of the Somme region. The first was north of Maurepas, between that town and Guillemont; the second south of Maurepas, between that town and Cléry and the third south of Belloy-en-Santerre. These movements have a significance derived principally from the direction of the attacks. It is noticeable that while the British have for the most part been consistently busy beating off the German counterattacks, the French have with equal consistency been driving eastward against Guillemont, Maurepas, and Cléry.

It is hardly necessary to state at this stage in the fighting that the immediate French object is the town of Péronne. I say immediate object because it is well recognized that an offense on such a great magnitude as that which the western Allies are conducting has no such relatively insignificant point as their ultimate objective. But between them and their more important object lie several points which have a decided local influence and which, taken together, control much of the ground between the French and the more important field bases. Such a point is Péronne.

It has been pointed out that it is highly improbable that a French effort will be made to take Péronne from the Somme side. Such an effort would be terribly expensive and its success a matter of doubt. Péronne has no such protection from an attack from the north. The only think guarding it in any sense is the small Cologne river to which I referred several days ago. The valley of this stream is very shallow and there is scarcely any difference in level between it and the surrounding couuntry. As a matter of fact the ground about Péronne is lower than the floor of the valley. It is therefore but a poor defensive feature. It is in preparation for a future attack on Péronne, therefore, that the French drive is taking its present direction.

But there is also another reason. Much is written by military critics about salients and their disadvantages. A salient is an advantage or a disadvantage according to its width, that is, the distance between its sides. If it is narrow so that it can be reached on both sides by the artillery of the enemy or so that a break in one side at once involves the other, it is a distinct disadvantage to the forces holding it. If, on the other hand, it is sufficiently wide, then a bending in somewhat of one side has no influence on the other; it ceases to be a menace.

When the French drove eastward toward the Somme their salient was at first narrow. It was intended that their drive should be accompanied by a corresponding advance north of the river, so that the advance of both contingents would be approximately equal. This did not work out according to schedule, largely because the Germans, fearing the British more than they did the French, and knowing that the British held most of the line north of the Somme, had prepared more fully for defense north of the river than they had toward the south. Consequently the advance on the north was slower because of the greater power of the defense. The result was the formation in the French line of a narrow salient with its accompanying danger.

This danger, however, is not as great as appears on the surface because there is the modifying factor of the Somme where it flows east and west. As the French advanced south of the river, their left was constantly along the river bank, so that they always had this protection against the crushing in of the northern side. Few general rules apply absolutely in war. They are always subject to modification from a number of causes, one of which is the feature of terrain. Thus in the present case the theory of the disadvantages of the narrow salient is subject to considerable modification. In order to eliminate, however, such danger as there might be, the French have been continually widening the salient by this series of movements toward the east, which are gradually bringing the advance north of the river up to that on the south.

There is a still further significance to the particular attacks of yesterday, the key to which is found not in the direction which the advances took, but in the sections of the line at which they were directed. The first was north of Maurepas between that town and Guillemont. This latter village has been in difficulties for some time. The gradually creeping forward of the French and the British lines has resulted in a cordon of troops being drawn around it so that is is almost completely pocketed. Each fresh advance drives the wedge on the southern side of the town a little deeper so that it is now tightly pressed against the concave side of a semi-circle, with the Allies holding the two sides. It is the pinching process made so familiar in the early days of the offensive. A little more and the German positions in the village will be snuffed out of existence.

At Maurepas the same situation exists on a less exaggerated scale. Part of the village of Maurepas is already in French hands as a result of an attack several days ago. The success of the effort on both sides of the village makes it also a danger point for the Germans, and will aid materially in the next French effort to capture the town. It also is being rapidly pocketed.

At Cléry the situation is even more desperate than at Guillemont. Here the village is almost completely surrounded. It lies along the northern side of the peninsula of the Somme, the inside of which peninsula is held in unquestioned control by the French. The advance of the French east of the entire line of the Cléry-Maurepas road has thrown the French lines well forward of the center of the town, with only a half mile between the tip of the peninsula and French line north of the village. The German lines on all sides are exposed not only to artillery fire, but are also in easy rifle range.

These three are examples of the most dangerous sort of salients, and it is just such salients that the French and British are continually striving to create in the German lines. Once such a salient is made it is a foregone conclusion that sooner or later it must fall. It is more than possible that in this offensive the Germans are being deceived in one feature of it. It has never been so stated in any of the reports, but the probabilities are that the British have extended their lines somewhat south of Hardecourt, which was the original point of juncture, and are working with the French down near the Somme bank. This would be a natural step, as they are at present in much greater numbers than are the French. With the excellent transportation facilities which are now behind the Allies lines, such a minor shifting of forces would be an extremely simple proposition.

This new French success will probably have another result which will make itself felt within the next few days. The Germans have never permitted a success to go unchallenged. After each one a determined counterattack has been made. If this course is followed in the present instance the result will be a lerding up somewhat of the attack of the British. Then we will see the British artillery open up on the German lines with the infantry following in an effort to rival the French stroke.

PREDICTS END OF OFFENSIVE.

Chief of Staff in His Workshop Points to Foes' Heavy Losses.

By CYRIL BROWN

Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES OF THE SOMME, Aug. 13, (by courier to Berlin.)—The workshop of the Chief of Staff of the German armies of the Somme during a battle is a fascinating spot. I was introduced to Colonel von Radd as one of the most brilliant tacticians in the German army. He is a widely traveled officer, who manipulates the myriad strands of the great Somme battle with polished ease.

He went over his "operating" maps with me, pointing out the French line marked in red and the German in blue, and minutely explaining the tactical significance of the various bulges, bends, and acute angles.

Even more interesting, however, were the big blue and red Roman and Arabic numerals indicating the line-up of army corps and divisions on both the German and French sides. The great numerical strength of the massed Teuton corps, crowded into and lined up behind a comparatively narrow offensive front, is impressive.

"If the enemy brings up powerful artillery, if he concentrates the bulk of this artillery and all his reserves at one point, while our artillery and reserves are strung out all along the front from the English Channel to the Alps, the enemy will naturally succeed in pressing in our front until we can draw together our own artillery and reserves," Colonel von Radd said, pointing out the French dent in the German lines with its sharp wedge toward Peronne.

"This is exactly what happened on the Somme. The enemy's failure to break through on the broad front at the very start has given us time, however, to draw ample artillery and reserves together and the scale is now balancing.

"The English on the right wing have suffered and are continuing to suffer the heaviest losses. For instance, General Haig has just thrown his fourth Australian division into the battle. The first and third Australian divisions, the former near Pozières, have been practically wiped out."

I asked him about other English formations that had suffered, and he enumerated the Ninth Scottish, the South African brigade, the Manchester brigade, the First London division, and the No. 55 Territorials, all near Guillemont yesterday.

"We are exactly informed, through prisoners and otherwise," he went on, "as to what we have ahead of us. We also know that the British are drawing division after division from the rest of their line and sending them to the Somme front. The British are good soldiers, practical men, but their subordinate officers, half-baked young men, while meaning well and brave enough, are poor fighters because lacking military knowledge and practical experience. The Derby recruits are inferior to the Kitchener armies, which again are not up to the high standard of the original expeditionary force. We have met no colored men of the British army on our Somme front, but have fought against many colored French Colonial troops, who are inferior to the French themselves.

"Here on this plastic relief map of the Somme front you can see how we grip the French lines in the concentric fire of our artillery. The wedge is nine kilomters wide at its base, and we can shoot clear across it from either side. One must admire the courage of the French in running into this sack and then continuing to stay there. Formerly this position would have been considered untenable. With powerful reserves behind our lines we are awaiting developments quietly.

"The British are the ones who are now undertaking to do by force what they cannot accomplish by military science. They are assuredly trying to break through at all costs and still think that they can make us groggy if they only keep it up long enough. It is impossible that a few defects in the line may still be corrected and given up by us, such as sharp corners. We prefer soft, gentle curves because modern artillery makes sharp projections in lines unfavorable. Giving up a position here and there no longer, therefore, plays a rôle in the great operation. A curious feature of this war is the inordinately large percentage of those lightly wounded."

Colonel von Radd thought 250,000 would be a very conservative estimate of the combined French and British casualties during the Somme offensive to date. He went on:

"An attack that fails is three times as costly as an attack carried through with success or as a successful defense. This is one of the new laws manifested by the world war. The enemy had probably more than 1,500 heavy guns lined up on the Somme front, the biggest being 30 and 40 centimeters, the latter size being the French howitzers. The English and French also have been working much with gas."

He spoke of the heavy losses of British officers. Seventy per cent. of those officers taken prisoners are wounded. The British losses have been heaviest at Guillemont and Pozières, he said.

"I expect the British to go on with their attacks for about a month yet. They would not be British if they did not."

In conclusion, to illustrate the effective range of the German concentric fire, he pointed out on the relief map the positions of several of his batteries on both flanks of the French wedge. Measuring with rule and compass into the French lines, he said:

"You see that we reach here, for instance, with our batteries from both sides. President Poincaré was there recently. It is too bad that we did not know about it in time. If we had we would have sent him greetings."

MACKENSEN SOMME LEADER?

Germans Here Believe Incognito Hides the Conqueror of Serbia.

The Commander in Chief of the German armies on the Somme, who was described but not named in dispatches and detailed interviews from Cyril Brown, staff correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at the western front, is believed to be Field Marshal General von Mackensen, who commanded the great German drive into Russia in May of last year and later directed the conquest of Serbia.

While the name of the commander of the German defense on the Somme has never been told, the fact that the German censor allowed THE TIMES correspondent to describe his physical appearance and his orders is taken to indicate that high German officers are no longer deeply interested in preserving his incognito. General von Mackensen, according to German military critics here, appears to be the only man who fits the description.

In the first place, the number of possible German Generals who might conform to the description is limited by the statement that he wears the golden oakleaf clasp, the Kaiser's highest recognition.

General von Mackensen became one of the few possessors of this for his part in the offensive against Russia. The only other Generals whose decoration with this order has been announced since the beginning of the war are General Ludendorff, who took Vilna, and General Lipemann, who captured Lods.

"The deeply wrinkled and amply warted face," ascribed to the German Commander in Chief on the Somme appears in some of the pictures of Field Marshal von Mackensen. In one a large wart is noticeable under the right eye. Deep wrinkles and a rough complexion can be made out in other pictures.

H. H. von Mellenghin, military expert of the Staats-Zeitung, said yesterday that the TIMES correspondent appeared to be striving to paint a picture that could resemble no one except von Mackensen. A feature of the description which was true of von Mackensen, he said, was the stocky, sinewy frame and the massive head that seemed disproportionately large.

General von Mackensen, who has been conspicuously successful in three of the greatest German campaigns—the invasions of Russia which resulted in the fall of Warsaw and Vilna, and the conquest of Serbia—is certainly being used, it is believed, where a great General is needed. The reason that his name has been suppressed so far is believed to be that the German staff did not want to risk the great fame of von Mackensen, who is second only to Hindenburg in popular esteem, while the issue of the battle of the Somme was doubtful.

General von Mackensen's name has been associated so far only with great German victories. If the Germans are able to announce that the Somme offensive has been stopped, then it will be announced, according to German military critics here, that it was von Mackensen who stopped it.

Little has been heard of General von Mackensen since the close of the German campaign in Serbia last Fall. After his entrance in Constantinople had been announced von Mackensen, according to stories from Germany, was preparing an army to invade Mesopotamia and drive the English out. According to another story, he was to lead a drive on the Suez Canal. But no such attempts were made. Shortly after the opening of the new Russian offensive news was sent out from Germany that he had been summoned to consult with Field Marshal von Hindenburg in preparation for the promised German counter-offensive.

SAYS OUSTED FRENCH HAVE FEW HARDSHIPS

Correspondent Investigates Removal of 21,000 Persons from Occupied Area.

A TOWN IN EASTERN FRANCE, Aug. 15, (via Berlin and London, Aug. 16.)—On account of the protests of France against the forcible removal of the German authorities of inhabitants of French cities in the occupied area, and the representations that hardships have resulted from this procedure, a correspondent of The Associated Press on the occasion of a visit to the Somme front investigated conditions under which civilians from Lille, Turcoing, and Roubaix, quartered at various points in eastern France, are living.

The German authorities afforded every facility for the inquiry. The proclamation posted by the Germans said that since the English blockade rendered the problem of feeding the population of Belgium and the occupied part of France daily more difficult and since a call to agricultural workers by the German authorities had not been answered, the Germans were obliged to move to the country certain parts of the population.

The proclamation was posted on April 10, and at midnight of April 24 the German troops aroused the inhabitants in certain quarters of the three towns, telling them to assemble in front of their houses. Officers then picked the following persons for transportation: Males of military age or able-bodied males who were not engaged in fixed trades or other occupations; whole families unemployed and without financial support, and unemployed females.

In all cases the instructions were to select persons either familiar with agriculture or suited for it. The women were to do the cooking for the men and to work for French country families who needed assistance around the house, in minding babies, or doing other tasks.

Nearly 21,000 persons were removed. Those taken were told they would have ninety minutes in which to pack their effects, bedding, household utensils and clothing. At the expiration of that time they were taken to the railroad station, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and were examined as to their fitness for farm work. They were the permitted to return to their homes with orders to be back at the stations at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to take trains for their destinations.

The correspondent visited four places from which parts of the population had been taken. Three were villages in a cantonment, and one was a camp for males of military age. In the first village the leader of those who had been removed had many complaints. He said the people he represented were not suited for farm labor and that French farmers did not like to employ them for that reason, he asserted, that the food was insufficient and that the fare was monotonous. In one house the correspondent talked with one of three girls. She said their treatment had been good, but the villagers had not employed them, so they were not earning money and were living on rations allowed them by the German authorities.

In the next village the correspondent talked with five young men, aged from 18 to 19 years. They said they were earning their full keep in addition to one to three francs daily by doing piecework on the farms. The food was good, they said, and their quarters were comfortable. An internment camp for males of military age was next visited. The men were employed at a sawmill, earning on an average about 35 cents daily and their board. Workmen on piecework were earning up to $1.15 daily. The correspondent visited the kitchen and found the food to be of good quality.

In most of the places visited the chief complaint of those removed was of hardship due to separation from their families. A German officer said the removal were without a political move so far as he knew, though the towns and districts from which persons were taken had given considerable trouble in the past, several bad fires having occurred.

Official correspondence on the subject showed that the German military authorities investigated complaints made by those removed. The German officers explained that the measure was necessary because food relief from the United States was inadequate and that the German army could not be expected to raise crops for the French.

RESTRICTS VISITS TO INDIA.

British Permission Must Be Obtained by All Neutrals.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Persons who are not British subjects and who desire to go to India to undertake missionary or educational work must in the future obtain permission form the Indian authorities, according to an official notification today.

To avoid misunderstanding the authorities explain that the new arrangements are not intended to discourage the important and self-sacrificing work done in India by many American and other neutral missions, but as a safeguard against missionaries in active sympathy with foes of the empire or lacking in good will toward the Government of India.

PASSED U-BOAT IN ATLANTIC

Norwegian Steamer Reports Sighting a Submarine on Aug. 5.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 16.—Captain Olsen of the Norwegian steamer Alf reported to the Hydrographic Office here today passing a submarine in mid-Atlantic in the lane from Norfolk to the mouth of the English Channel on Aug. 5.

The German under water liner Deutschland passed out the Virginia Capes on the night of Aug. 2, but hardly could have reached the position Captain Olsen reports on Aug. 5.

ATTACK BULGARS ON 100-MILE LINE

Allied Advance Posts and Patrols Are Busy Along the Serbian-Greek Frontier.

HOLD STATION AT DOIRAN

Capture of Four Other Villages Since Aug. 1 Is Now Reported by French War Office.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The allied forces on the Saloniki front have captured the railroad station at Doiran and four villages at other points on that front, according to an official statement issued by the French War Office tonight. The statement covers continuous fighting extending from Aug. 1 to the present time.

The statement shows that the Bulgarians are being engaged along practically 100 miles of the Serbian-Greek frontier. The text of the statement follows:

Operations of the army of the Orient from Aug. 1 to Aug. 13: Frequent engagements of advance posts and patrols on the whole front have marked this period, notably on Aug. 4 when the Serbians took the village of Rempi, near Lake Prespa. On Aug. 7 detachments of the Allies drove the Bulgars from the cemetery at Ljumnica. On Aug. 10 French units took by assault the railroad station at Doiran and the neighboring hill, 226, which the enemy evacuated, leaving several dead behind him.

On Aug. 13 and 15 French detachments took the villages of Potka, Ilmia, Sukovo, and Matnica, at the foot of the chain of the Beles. Artillery actions, often very vigorous, have taken place almost daily, principally in the region of Doiran.

Our aviators bombarded concentrations of the enemy at Nicilic and Volovec and military works at Strotchka station. Enemy airmen bombarded an ambulance at Vertekop.

A German official statement on Aug. 4 said that the Bulgars had had successful engagements south of Bitolj. In reality they occupied this locality without fighting following the departure of a Greek detachment which was in garrison there and had no conflict with the Serbs.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The forces of the Entente Allies on the Balkan front continue to test the strength of the opposing lines, making attacks in small force.

Another engagement in the region of Lake Doiran, northwest of Saloniki, is reported today by the War Office.

"South of Lake Doiran," the statement says, "an attempt by a few French battalions to advance was repulsed by our fire."

German official bulletins and Bulgarian official communications, as made public to the Berlin War Office, have referred frequently to the fighting on the Saloniki front as "feigned activity" and "mock engagements" by the allied forces, adding invariably that these alleged bogus attacks were repulsed. Announcement of the capture of Doiran Station at the time the French War Office says it occurred was characterized as false.

JOIN AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Twenty American College Graduates Go to Front in France.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Twenty graduates of American universities have left for the front as members of the newly formed Section 9 of the American Ambulance Field Service.

They are Carleton Burr, D. Curtis and George H. Lyman, Boston; James D. Bean, Concord, Mass.; Alfred M. Brace, Green Bay, Wis.; Walter Christie, Bryn Mawr, Penn.; George R. Cogswell and John C. B. Moore, Cambridge, Mass.; Edwin H. English, New Haven, Conn.; John L. Harrison, Charlottesville, Va.; Sidney Howard, Oakland, Cal.; Walter Lepson, Sparks, Nev.; Robert R. Lee-ler, Kansas City; Harold A. Manderson, Portland, Me.; Emory Niles and Robert W. Wood, Baltimore; Philip N. Rhinelander, Lawrence, L. I.; Francis N. Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia; George F. Talbot, Falmouth, Me., and Allen G. Thurman, Washington, D. C.

U-BOATS' WORK IN JULY.

Berlin Says They Sank 74 Allied Merchantmen.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (via London.)—An official statement, issued today, says that during July seventy-four merchantmen belonging to the Entente Allies were sunk by German and Austrian submarines and mines. The ships had a total tonnage of 103,000 tons.

BENNY THOMAS IS KILLED.

Welsh Bantamweight Boxer Dies in Action.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 16.—The Express says that Benny Thomas, a Welsh bantamweight boxer, has been killed in action.

TAKE AUSTRALIA'S SPELTER.

Britain Makes Contract, Aiming to Control Smelting.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 17.—An agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Australia under which Great Britain contracts to buy 100,000 tons of zinc concentrates and 45,000 tons of spelter annually from Australia during the period of the war and for ten years afterward.

The effect of the agreement will be to insure the transfer of the smelting industry from German to British hands. The amount involved in the agreement exceeds £25,000,000 (nearly $125,000,000,) covering more than half of Australia's anual output. The rest of the outp" is expected to be taken over by France and Belgium.

Russians Repulse Turks in Persia.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—The official statement, issued this evening by the War Department, reads as follows:

"Caucasus Front.—An offensive by several enemy detachments south of the region of Kalapasvas, in Persia, southwest of Urmi, was frustrated by our troops."

APPEAL $25,000 FINE OF BRITISH STEAMER

Attorneys Continue Fight to Prevent Mulcting of The Chinese Prince at Manila.

MANILA, July 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The justice of the fine of $25,000 in the case of the British steamer Chinese Prince, imposed on her for failure to deliver to the consignees in Manila some 2,000 packages of merchandise shipped on her from San Francisco, will be fought out on appeal in the local courts. This cargo was taken off the steamer and confiscated by the British authorities at Penang, as some of it was consigned to German firms in Manila, and other parts were considered suspicious because consigned to the Bank of the Philippine Islands on order. Meanwhile the filing of a bond of $25,000 was permitted under which the steamer might be free to sail pending final decision of the case against her.

After the seizure at Penang the Chinese Prince, which had left San Francisco May 7, came on to Manila and finished the discharge of her cargo on July 11. Check made by customs officials showed that the ship's manifest carried some 2,000 items which had not been discharged. Under local customs laws a ship may be fined a sum up to $250 for each package of manifested and undelivered cargo. Collector of Customs Stanley announced that the maximum fine would be imposed and seized the vessel pending a settlement of the case. The maximum fine would amount to half a million dollars gold.

The next day lawyers for the steamship company made a determined fight to procure a hearing on the case. This was finally granted and at the hearing Captain C. W. Chambers testified to his protest to the British naval authorities against the seizure and presented a copy of the document together with the official receipt of the British authorities to prove his point that neither he nor the steamship company was responsible for the non-delivery of the cargo. After considering the case a day Collector Stanley announced that he had fined the vessel $12.50 for each missing package. This meant a tota lfine of approximately $25,000. The law says the fine may be imposed provided negligence on the part of the ship or its officers is shown. The agents rely on this proviso to procure a remission.

The Chinese Prince was the first vessel to reach Manila from which cargo had been taken by the British authorities.

The Spanish mail liner Fernando Po, which went down on the reef in Sulu Sea early this month, lost 1,000 tons of local cargo consigned to Manila merchants by seizure by the British authorities at Singapore. Her sinking before she reached a Philippine port prevented the insular customs authorities from taking action.

BAVARIA FOR PEACE WITH US

Council Indorses Imperial Government's Curb on Submarines.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Geneva says:

"Reports received here from Bavaria indicate that there has been strong approval of the recent action of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Imperial Bundsrat in approving the Chancellor's action in avoiding a submarine issue with the United States. The meetings of the Foreign Affairs Committee were presided over by Count von Hartling, President of the Bavarian Council, whose official organ, the Dernieres Neuvelles de Munich, says submarine warfare is not justified when it places important political considerations in jeopardy.

"This statement is accepted as signifying that the Bunderatrath's Foreign Affairs Committee approved the Chancellor's course as the best means for avoiding difficulties with the United States and that the action of the Bundesrath's committee was a defeat for Admiral von Tripitz and his partisans upholding submarine warfare."

BRITON BECOMES A GERMAN.

H. S. Chamberlain, Frau Wagner's Son-in-law, Is Naturalized.

AUSBURG, Bavaria, (via Berlin, Aug. 16, to London, Aug. 17.)—Houston Stewart Chamberlain, an author, of English birth and son-in-law of Frau Cosima Wagner, has now legally become a German citizen, following his application for naturalization last April. Mr. Chamberlain has been a resident of Bayreuth for many years.

Houston Stewart Chamberlain, whose father was a British Rear Admiral, married Eva, reputed to be the eldest daughter of Richard Wagner, the composer, under Frau Cosima Wagner declared several years ago that Mrs. Chamberlain was the child of her first husband, Hans von Bülow.

In several of his articles Mr. Chamberlain has supported the cause of Germany, and held that Great Britain was responsible for the war. The Iron Cross was conferred on him by Emperor William last year.

GERMAN BID TO RUMANIA?

Kaiser Said to Have Offered a Slice of Austria to Keep Her Neutral.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The Epocha announces that Germany has offered territorial compensation to Rumania at the expense of Austria, in return for Rumanian neutrality in the war.

HOLDS OFF ANDROSSY.

Frances Joseph Has Not Acceded to Condition as to Taking Office.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The matter of Count Julius Andrassy succeeding Baron von Burian as Austrian Foreign Minister, says a wireless dispatch from Rome, now appears to be dependent upon whether Emperor Francis Joseph will accede to Count Andrassy's request that Hungary be allowed to have a larger part in the direction of the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy.

The Emperor's decision no the matter, it is said, is still being delayed.

Plan Autonomy for Polish Towns.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is announced from Vienna, says the Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Copenhagen, that it has been decided to establiah a system of self-government among the towns and communities in Polish territory occupied by the Austrians. A large number of interned Polish citizens, the advices say, will be released and sent home.

JAPAN DOING MUCH TO EQUIP RUSSIANS

Clothes, Shoes, Arms, and Munitions Supplied by an Unmolested Route.

KOREA FURNISHES LEATHER

Observer Denies Mikado's Subjects Are Manning Heavy Artillery for the Czar.

PARIS, Aug. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The extent to which Japan is supplying clothes, shoes, arms and munitions to the Russian army was forcibly presented to a military observer who has just returned from a trip along the Russian front.

"I was astonished," he said, "to find great numbers of Russian soldiers clothed from head to foot in uniforms made in Japan, not only the tunic and trousers, but even the leggins. They carried on their shoulders Japanese guns. Their cartridge belts were filled with cartridges made in Japan. Their leather belts and buckles were from Japan. And the stout, hob-nail shoes they wear are from hides gathered in Korea and made into shoes in Japan. So that there you see a Russian soldier in Japanese clothes, Japanese shoes, with Japanese gun, Japanese ammunition and Japanese accoutrement.

"It is strange that Russia went to war with Japan over Korea, and now Korea, the source of all the trouble, is supplying Russia with the shoes in which her soldiers are marching to victory. Korea is a great grazing country and is proving a vast reservoir of raw hides which the Japanese are rapidly turning into boots, shoes, saddles and leather furnishings."

"How did these supplies get from Japan to the Russian front?" the observer was asked.

"It was noted," said he, "that about the only vital points where the Germans had not been able to send their submarines were in the waters of the East China Sea, the Straits of Korea, and the Sea of Japan. These are the waters separating Japan from Russia and the Asiatic mainland, and the routes over them, commercial and military, are open and without menace."

"What sort of arms and munitions is Russia getting from Japan?" was asked.

"All sorts," was the reply, "from the service rifle and small field pieces up to the big 12-inch guns. The Japanese 12-inch is a terrible weapon, and they are content not to make any of the 14-inch and 16-inch guns, as they consider from a military standpoint that the immobility of the monster gun offsets its advantages, whereas the 12-inch is a mobile gun and very deadly."

It was said that French and Japanese officers are now furnishing the expert direction of the Russian artillery fire, which has made it so effective. Did you see any of these officers?" was asked.

"No, and the report is not correct," said the observer. "The Russian artillery officers are directing their own fire, and are getting spendid results. The only Japanese and French officers are those temporarily assigned to explain the workings of a new piece, just as an expert is sent along to explain any complicated piece of machinery. Japanese experts accompanied the big 12-inch Japanese guns, not to manoeuvre them in action, but to explain how it was to be manoeuvred. That is the extent of their help, and the Russians should get full credit for what they have accomplished in operating their artillery. No, the Japanese have done remarkably well in arming, clothing and munitioning the Russians, but they have not had a chance to do the fighting."

CHARGES FOOD FRAUDS TO GERMAN OFFICIALS

'Usury Bureau' Finds Flour Being Smuggled from West Prussia for Big Profits in Berlin.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 16. — The new German "war usury bureau" has justified its existence by revealing surprising details of widely ramified food frauds, according to reports received here. The frauds are said to involve a half dozen leaders and a hundred accomplices. These men are said to have smuggled hundreds of tons of wheat, rye and barley flour from the province of West Prussia to Berlin, where it was sold at a profit of 300 per cent.

The existence of the flour, reports say, was concealed from Government stock takers by all manner of artifices and was shipped on night trains as potatoes or machinery. Among the accomplices and ringleaders were several Government officials and several station masters who are charged with connivance in the fraud by consigning flour under false descriptions.

German newspapers are demanding exemplary punishment for the men arrested.

NEW ENVOY TO THE POPE.

Count de Salis Succeeds Howard as Britain's Representative.

LONDON, Aug. 16, (6:28 P. M.)—Count de Salis has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Howard as Minister on Special Mission to the Pope.

Sir Henry Howard, the first British Minister to the Vatican, was appointed in November of 1914. Count de Salis, who is now Minister to Montenegro, has been in the British Foreign Service many years.

ARABS CAPTURE SURVIVORS.

Eight from the Torpedoed Letimbro Land in Tripoli.

ROME, Aug. 16, (via Paris.)—The missing boat from the Italian passenger steamship Letimbro, sunk in the Mediterranean a fortnight ago by an Austrian submarine, was driven ashore near Misurata, on the Tripolitan Coast, it was learned here today.

Eight passengers from the Letimbro, who were in the boat, were taken prisoner into the interior byArabs.

General Amezlio, Governor of Libya, has sent emissaries to treat with the Arabs for the release of their prisoners.

113

What is a "Protective" Committee?

YOU often see the term in the newspapers. Its explanation is as follows:

Occasionally a corporation defaults in payment of interest or principal on its bonds. For common security, bond-holders then form a protective or re-organization committee. The committee usually names a well-known Trust Company as depositary for the bonds of holders—pending an agreement on re-organization.

The Columbia Trust Company is frequently selected by bond-holders' protective committees as such depositary.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

In Financial District: 60 Broadway
In Shopping Center: Fifth Avenue and 34th Street
In Harlem: 125th Street and Lenox Avenue
In Bronx: 149th Street and Third Avenue

TEUTONS CHECK RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

appointed Commander in Chief of the northern armies of Russia.

General Ruzsky was in command of the northern Russian army at the outbreak of the war. He was cerdited with the series of brilliant operations which culminated in the capture of Lemberg and was hailed as the hero of the hour in Russia. Shortly afterward it was announced that he was in ill health and in May, 1915, he retired from the army and was succeeded by General Alexiev, the present Chief of Staff.

In July, 1915, General Ruzsky resumed command of the northern armies, but six months later was relieved from his post by the Emperor. An imperial rescript said that the difficult task of defending Petrograd had seriously injured the General's health. General Ruzsky is 62 years old. He was wounded in the Turkish war of 1877-78, and was Quartermaster General during the Russian-Japanese war.

REPORTS 2 NAVAL BATTLES.

Two Encounters Said to Have Been Observed Off Dutch Coast.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16, (via London.)—Two encounters between British and German warships were observed from Flushing, Holland, last night, according to a dispatch from Flushing today to the Telegraaf.

NURSES HONOR EDUCATOR.

Negro Women Pay a Tribute to Booker T. Washington's Work.

A tribute was paid yesterday to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, the colored educator, at the convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, held in the A. M. E. Zion Church, 151 West 136th Street. The remarks on Dr. Washington were made by Miss Martha York of the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and there was applause as Miss York told of the good Dr. Washington had accomplished for his race.

Yesterday was the second and last day of the convention. Mrs. Ada B. Thoms, Assistant Superintendent of the Training Home of the Lincoln Hospital and President of the association, presided. An address was made by Dr. Charles A. Butler and these papers were read: "The Call of the Profession," by Miss Mary E. Merritt of Louisville; "Public Health Nursing," by Miss Mary R. Tucker of the social service department of the University of Pennsylvania; "How We Ma Raise the Standard of Nursing," by Miss Octav

WAGNER SHIP CASES DREW SHARP NOTE

White Book Shows How Lansing Resented Seizure of Trans-Atlantic Company's Vessels.

HINT OF BROKEN PROMISE

British Government Arraigned for Requisitioning Steamers After Immunity Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In the third supplement to the White Book of the State Department, just issued, the fact is disclosed for the first time that Secretary Lansing on May 10 last sent to the British Ambassador a strong statement of the attitude of this Government with respect to the steamers of the American Transatlantic Company of New York.

This company was organized by Richard Wagner of New York and Wisconsin to take over various vessels which were bought from foreign owners and transferred to the American flag. Three of these vessels, the Hocking, Genesee, and Kankakee, were seized by the British Government while flying the American flag. These seizures took place last fall. In December, 1915, the three vessels were ordered requisitioned by the British Government.

Secretary Lansing protested, and the British Government promised not to detain certain other vessels of the company until the British prize court should render its decision in the cases of the Hocking and Genesee. On April 22, 1916, the British Ambassador at Washington delivered a note referring to that promise and stating that he had been instructed by Sir Edward Grey to inform the Washington Government that the other vessels of the company, which had not been seized "can no longer enjoy immunity from seizures unless certain assurances respecting their use are given by the company." It was in response to this note that Secretary Lansing on May 10, 1916, delivered a note to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, reading as follows:

Department of State,
Washington, May 10, 1916.

Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of April 22, 1916, in which you refer to the fact that your Government, in December last, promised not to detain certain vessels belonging to the American Transatlantic Company, unless they should carry contraband, pending the decision of the British prize court in the cases of the steamer Hocking and the steamer Genesee, which also belong to this company, and in which you state that Sir Edward Grey has instructed you to inform me that the vessels which have not been seized cannot longer enjoy immunity from seizure unless certain assurances respecting their use are given by the company.

These vessels are owned by an American corporation organized under laws which presumably are similar to British laws respecting incorporation. In the name of this corporation these vessels were registered under the American flag, in accordance with laws which it is understood by this Government are similar to British laws governing registration of vessels under the British flag. Under the laws, of the United States the American Trans-Atlantic Company is regarded as a citizen of the United States and must doubtless be so regarded in accordance with the custom of nations.

British prize court decisions in relation to the ownership of different kinds of property, including vessels, appear to make it clear that a British corporation or British character regardless of what the political nationality of its shareholders may be.

This Government has observed that in a recent case a British prize court, applying an apparently well-established rule, condemned a vessel flying the German flag and refused an application of neutral claimants to establish that they were the beneficial owners of the vessel, owning the entire capital stock of the nominal owners a subsidiary concern established according to the laws of Germany. The court ruled that the fact sought to be proved would not benefit the claimants.

This Government has also observed that the British authorities have in several instances requisitioned vessels flying the British flag, although the entire beneficial interest in them was owned by American citizens, and in connection with requests on the part of such beneficial owners, for the release of such vessels, the British Government apparently has taken the position that the vessels flying the British flag and being owned by British corporations must, of course, be regarded as being owned by British corporations must, of course, be regarded as British and not American vessels.

It appears, therefore, from different cases of the character just mentioned that the British judicial and administrative authorities have as a rule attached no importance to beneficial ownership in determining the nationality of the vessels owned by corporations, but have uniformly proceeded on the theory that nationality in each case must be determined by the flag the vessels fly or by their corporate ownership.

On the other hand, the British authorities is now seeking to condemn the ships of the American Transatlantic Company, which are owned by an American corporation and fly the American flag, on the ground, as they state, that they believe these vessels to be entirely, or to a large extent, enemy owned, apparntly attaching great importance to beneficial ownership and no importance to the flag or corporate ownership.

In this relation it should be observed that the company has presented to this Government evidence to show that all the company's stock is owned by American citizens. This Government has no information that the stock is not so owned.

Having in mind these and other facts as well as the applicable principles of international law, the seizure of these vessels appeared to this Government arbitrary and unwarranted. However, after having informed the British Government to that effect, this Government decided to let the matter rest after receiving from the British Government a promise that they were, in the language of a note addressed by Sir Edward Grey to the American Ambassador at London, "willing not to capture the remaining ships of the company, unless they were found to be carrying contraband, until the prize court has given a decision in the cases which are now pending, provided of course, that the proceeding in court are not unduly prolonged by the defendants." The owners of the vessels have informed the department that they have complied strictly with the British Government's conditions, and the department has no information to the contrary.

If any one of these vessels should carry contraband the British Government would be warranted in exercising their belligerent right to retain such vessel. But the carrying of contraband by one of these vessels would, of course, furnish no legal justification for interference with other vessels carrying innocent cargoes, and the observance by the British Government of the express language of their promise respecting the immunity of these vessels would prevent any such interference.

I observe from your note that you have been instructed by Sir Edward Grey to inform me that "the immunity from capture at present enjoyed by the American Transatlantic Company's vessels can only be continued provided that an assurance is given by the company that the vessels will not trade with Scandinavia or Holland."

Under these circumstances, before giving further consideration to the matters referred to in your note I would like to be informed whether, as would appear from your note, it is the intention of the British Government to repudiate their promise respecting the treatment of these vessels which in god faith has been relied on by this Government and by the owners of these vessels.

I am, &c. ROBERT LANSING.

STEFANSSON'S MEN COME FROM ARCTIC

Continued from Page 1.

the collection. Full meteorological observations have been kept up for three years continuously. Tidal observations were taken for some time during the Winter in the straits.

Stefansson Meets Setbacks.

No official reports have been sent out thus far from the northern section of the Canadian arctic expedition, but Mr. Wilkins brought news in the Spring that the schooner Mary Sachs was hauled up on the beach at Cape Kellett, Banks Island, in charge of Captain Bernard and an Eskimo crew for a reserve station. The schooner North Star was unable to proceed further north than a small unnamed island, north of Robiliate Island, west of Banks Island, and was also hauled up safely as a base for ice trips. The crew joined the Polar Bear's exploring parties.

The Polar Bear, in charge of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, made an unsuccessful attempt to go up the west side of Banks Island in 1915, and came back around the east side of Banks Island, wintering near Princess Royal Island, Prince of Wales Strait, between Banks Island and Victoria Island.

A propected ice trip into the Beaufort Sea was not carried out on account of some dogs dying. The main energies for the party were to be devoted in 1916 to get more information about land reported by Mr. Stefansson last year. The Stefansson party had started on the exploration trip in May, to remain in the field as long as conditions would permit, with the possibilty of sperding the Summer on the northern islands and connecting with the Polar Bear at Winter Harbor, Melville Island, in the Fall. In that case the Polar Bear would spend the Winter of 1916 and 1917 at Winter Harbor.

Storker Storkeson and twelve or fourteen others were to spend the Spring and the Summer on Melville Island putting up meat for the expedition. If the coast explored this Summer turned in a southwestern direction and it seemed possible that no land existed in Beaufort Sea within sledging distance of Banks Island or Prince Patrick Island the northern party, it was planned, would endeavor to return in 1916, but from the situation of the vessels and the scattering of various parties it is hardly anticipated that it will be able to assemble in time to get out. The explorers were well supplied for another year or two with staples and were killing a number of musk-oxen and other game. V. J. Jones of Seattle, engineer of the Polar Bear, died suddenly at the Winter quarters of the Polar Bear in November, 1915. There were no other deaths or serious illness.

R. M. ANDERSON.

PERILS OF THE EXPLORERS.

Eight of Stefansson's Associates Perished After Karluk Sank.

The scientists of the Canadian arctic expedition who have returned to Nome formed a distinct division of the expedition. While Stefansson, the commander of the expedition, was pushing his explorations in the arctic itself, the scientists were busy studying the confirmation of the north coast of Canada.

Stefansson started out in June, 1913, from Point Barrow, Alaska, in the Karluk, commanded by Peary's old commander, Captain "Bob" Bartlett, with a party of fifteen explorers. The party found the ice conditions the worst ever known. The Karluk was frozen in a short distance north of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, Alaska. While Stefansson and some companions were ashore it started a long drift to the east, and on Jan. 16, 1914, was crushed and sunk near Herald Island, north of Siberia. The main party, which was on board, escaped with most of its equipment. The party escaping from the Karluk was froced to separate in order to hunt for food. Eight of them, headed by Captain Bartlett, finally reached Wrangell Island, but eight of them perished seeking it.

Stefansson, who continued his explorations after the Karluk drifted away, got through a message to the outside world on April 7, 1914, but for a year and a half later that he was silent. On Sept. 18, 1915, he announced through THE NEW YORK TIMES the discovery of extensive new land west of Prince Patrick Island. This message was sent from Herschel Island, by way of Nome. In that message Stefansson said that he was going to obtain new supplies and continue his exporations.

TO HEAR LANSING ON DANISH DEAL

Senate Foreign Committee Wants Explanation of Island Purchase Conditions.

SOME THINK PRICE HIGH

Danes Still Squabbling Over Procedure—Von Jagow Denies Germany Made Objection.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Lansing was asked today to appear Friday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to answer questions relating to the treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies. The committee, at its first meeting to consider the treaty, decided a personal explanation from the Secretary would be necessary to satisfy some of the members regarding details relating to business concessions in the islands and to purchase price.

Some of the Senators on the committee, although they favor purchasing the islands, believe the $25,000,000 asked by Denmark is exorbitant, especially in view of the fact that she offered to sell them for $5,000,000 in 1902.

The committee will question Mr. Lansing particularly, however, about business concessions which the United States by the terms of the convention proposes to maintain. Among these are a license to a company called "Det Westindiske Kompagni," giving it rights to drain, deepen, and utilize certain areas in St. Thomas Harbor, and preferential rights as to commercial, industrial, or shipping establishments in the harbor. Another concession gives the same company the right to supply electric light for the city of Charlotte Amalie.

Included also are references to a concession to the Floating Dry Dock Company of St. Thomas, relating to the floating dock in the harbor; subsidies to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company; concessions for establishment and operation of a telephone system in St. Thomas and St. Croix and various other business concessions.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the committee, said tonight the treaty probably would not be reported to the Senate for ratification until next week.

NEW MOVE BY DANES.

The Premier Now Wants a New Cabinet to Pass on Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—During the Landsthing's closed meeting today leaders of all parties were called to a conference with Premier Zahle, who told them that the King, out of regard to the present international situation, would prefer to avoid an election, and therefore desired to try the possibility of forming a new cabinet, consisting of the members of all parties.

The Landsthing postponed discussion of the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States and the parties called separate meetings. The supposition is that no settlement of the question of selling the islands will be made for the present, as it must be taken for granted that a new cabinet of such character as is desired by the King only can be formed on condition that the sale is sanctioned. The new phase of the situation causes general surprise. Separate meetings to discuss the new situation will be held, but no result is expected before Saturday.

NOT OPPOSING SALE OF ISLES.

Dr. von Jagow Says Germany Has No Feeling About Matter.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In view of reports that Germany was apprehensive over the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, the Foreign Minister, Gottlieb von Jagow, made the statement today that the German Government was not opposed to such a transfer.

Dr. von Jagow's statement was made in response to an inquiry by a representative of the Overseas News Agency regarding reports,emanating from a British source, that in connection with the proposed transfer apprehension was felt in the United States because "a certain foreign power had adopted an underhanded, antagonistic attitude toward the change in ownership of these islands."

Dr. von Jagow stated, says the news agency announcement, that he only knew of the matter from what he had read in the newspapers, but that one thing was absolutely certain:

"Germany is antagonistic," said the Foreign Minister, "to nobody's intention as to the distribution of sovereign rights in these parts of the world. The German policy was plaintly stated by the Imperial Chancellor in his speech in the Reichstag on April 4, when he made know nto every one that Germany harbors no plans of aggression or annexation toward Canada, Brazil, or any portion of America whatever."

ST. CROIX WANTS TO JOIN US.

Unofficial Ballot Results 5,000 to 11 in Favor of Sale.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 16.—The inhabitants of the Island of St. Croix favor the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Unofficial balloting was held there yesterday, and of the votes cast 5,000 were in favor of the proposition and only 11 against it.

The population of St. Croix in 1901 was 18,590.

ELEVATED LEADS SUBWAY.

Reports Show Slightly Larger Receipts for Month of July.

A report issued yesterday shows that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company carried more persons last July than in the same month of last year. The Interborough Company, according to the report issued by the company, transported 50,317,157 persons last month, or 3,309,063 more than during the same month in 1915. The receipts during the same period aggregated $2,513,543, or an increase of $165,775 over July last year.

The figures for the Interborough show that the elevated roads transported more persons and earned more money than did the subways. The figures for the subways indicate that they carried 25,137,562 passengers, paying a total of $1,255,506 in July, 1916, which was an increase of 1,441,367 passengers, and of $72,328 over the same month in the previous year.

The elevated lines of the Interborough, in the same month, carried 25,179,595 passengers, who paid the company $1,238,037 in July, 1916, which was an increase of 1,867,726 in passengers and $93,447 in receipts over the same month last year.

Data for the New York Railways for July shows receipts of $1,137,879.50 from the 23,416,324 passengers carried, an increase of $38,167.49 in receipts and 795,827 in passengers over July, 1915.

BAN ON LETTERS OF CHEER.

German Authorities Advise Neutrals to End Their Kindnesses.

Prisoners of war in Germany will no longer be cheered by letters from sympathetic citizens of neutral countries who have chosen to play the part of godmothers or godfathers, according to a note sent by the German military authorities to the International Prisoners of War Agency, and quoted in the London newspapers. This note says that, "since Germany had no reason to show herself conciliatory in this matter," things sent by persons in Switzerland or other neutral countries who have "adopted" prisoners have not always been delivered, but have preferably been distributed to necessitous prisoners or returned to the senders. The Minister of War has just decreed that these parcels shall henceforth be forwarded to the addressees, but, on the other hand, no letters from "marraines" or "parrains" will in future be delivered. The note also gives the following advice to charitably minded neutrals:

"In Germany prisoners of war have everything they want, especially the French and English, who receive parcels from home in superabundant quantity. In any case it would be far more in conformity with the principles of humanity if neutrals were to divert their pity to German prisoners especially those in Russia, Siberia, and North Africa in the most grievous circumstances, who receive parcels from home either partly despoiled of their contents or not at all."

PRESIDENT READY WITH ULTIMATUM

Continued from Page 1.

would determine the basis for the railroads' claim that it would cost $100,000,000 to grant the eight-hour day, and of the workers' contention that it would not cost a third of that. It would investigate the correctness of the railroads' contention that it is impossible to run railroads on an eight-hour day, and the claim of the workers that the punitive overtime was necessary to make the railroads observe the eight-hour day. The commission's report would leave the two sides to adjust their differences, and would have an important bearing on any application of the railroads for increases in rates out of which to pay the cost of granting the eight-hour day.

The President's plan of settlement would give the men the eight-hour day and about two-thirds of the increase in wages they would have got under their original demands. The workers would receive the regular rate of pay for overtime, instead of pay-and-a-half. It would give the engineer who now receives $4.80 for a ten hours' run $6 for the same run, whereas, under the time-and-half arrangement he would receive $6.80 for the ten hours' run, which would mean two hours overtime.

Both Sides Bitterly Selfish.

The railroads think this plan of settlement unfair. As one of the officials expressed it tonight: "The railroads are sweating blood. Tonight we are determined not to give in. No one knows what tomorrow will bring." While the stand of the railroads is utterly selfish, they say it is no more so than that of the brotherhoods. They say the brotherhoods have deceived the President into believing they are really after the eight-hour day and better living conditions, while what they really want is more money.

What holds the railroads back from open defiance of the President is the effect it might have upon the public and Congress. They fear that if they defy him, and the Democrats are returned to power in November, they will fare badly at the hands of Congressmen who "represent the people." They are sure they can beat the unions, and would rather have the strike called and both sides leave Washington tonight to fight it out than to face the demand of the President tomorrow to accept a settlement bitter to them. It was the railroads who called in the Board of Mediation, the failure of which led to the summons to Washington. One of the managers said tonight: "It will be a hot day when we ask Washington to help us out again."

The 600 Chairmen of the brotherhoods came to Washington on special trains late this afternoon, and went down Pennsylvania Avenue to the labor headquarters at the National Hotel in street cars waving hats and suitcases. The first thing they did was to hire a hall to meet in tomorrow, and then to mark time until the President calls them to the White House tomorrow afternoon to submit his proposals to them.

There seems to be no doubt that the men will accept. The Chairmen were brought here at the request of President Wilson after the four heads of the brotherhoods had told him they had not power to accept a basis of settlement which meant a modification of their demands.

One of the brotherhoods Presidents said tonight: "I guess we will take what the President offers, but I hope to goodness the railroads do refuse it. We will show them a stunt the devil never dreamed of. They have got a lickng coming to them, and we are the boys to give it to them."

The brotherhoods scoff at the railroads' attitude that the President is thinking about next November, and say that the adoption of that attitude shows how far the railroad managers will go to win. They believe an investigation by the proposed commission will show that the railroads did not tell the truth when they said it would cost $1000,000,000 to give the eight-hour day. They point out that after the six months or more which it would take for the commission to reach its findings they would be free to plan another strike if they wished. As W. G. Lee, President of the Trainmen, said:

"We don't see any politics in the situation and we don't care anything about politics. The President knows we are after the eight-hour day and he knows we are going to get it. He has acted accordingly, for he knows we are right."

A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, and leader of the workers, said:

"It is up to the railroads. If they want peace they know how to get it. If they want war they know how to get that."

Will Meet Managers First.

The President conferred with neither side today, but spent much of the day preparing the appeal he will make tomorrow. The managers will go to the White House at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the President will see the workers' representatives at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Both sides will get time to decide upon their replies, and it is generally believed that the success or failure of the President's effort to avert the national railroad strike will be known on Friday.

Judge W. L. Chambers of the Board of Mediation carried messages from the White House to the managers several times. It was after the receipt of a message from Judge Chambers that the managers held a conference at the New Willard Hotel tonight, but, after it was over, they said there had been no change in the situation, and that they had not agreed to any concession.

There was much concern over the situation among Democrats at the capital today. Some of the leaders dug up a bill introduced by Representative Cullop last January and reported to the House on March 17, which provided for a Federal act guaranteeing to switchmen and telegraphers the eight-hour day, and proposed to include engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen in the same bill. But these efforts were dropped when the Congressmen learned from the White House that neither the railroads nor the brotherhoods wanted an eight-hour day by Federal enactment. It is not generally believed that Congress will take any action in the premises unless the President decides that a law is needed to create the Federal commission he will propose.

In connection wit hthe Federal Investigating Commission, it is recalled that when he was a member of the Industrial Relations Commission Mr. Garretson signed a report which advocated the extension of the mediation provisions of the Newlands act and the creation of much the same powers as the President would vest in his proposed Federal commission. Mr. Garretson believed, as the President does, that the commission should not have the power to enforce any decree.

While it has been discussed, it is not believed that the railroad situation will result in a compulsory arbitration law. The railroads would agree to such an act, but it is opposed by organized labor on the ground that the Government of the United States has no power to say what a man shall do for or that he shall work when he does not want to. Eminent lawyers have said that such an act might be held to be unconstitutional.

There was considerable interest in Washington in a conference today among Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Garretson, and W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the engineers. Neither of the three would tell what was said in their discussion of the railroad situation. The brotherhoods are not affiliated wit the American Federation of Labor. However, several weeks ago Mr. Gompers made a public statement in which he said that the federation would give the brotherhoods its moral support. Mr. Gompers is a close friend, both personally and politically, of the President, and it is known that he is anxious that the President shall find a quick road out. He is anxious for all the representatives of labor to do what they can to aid the President. It was after the talk with Mr. Gompers that the labor leaders seemed especially favorably disposed toward the proposal the President will put before them tomorrow.

Non-Brotherhood Men Want ease.

In the meanwhile employes of the railroads not in the brotherhoods are sending petitions to the White House urging that there be arbitration, or some settlement of the issues, to the end that they, who have nothing to gain, may not be thrown out of work by a strike. It was said tonight that petitions signed by more than 27,000 men, claiming to represent 80 per cent. of the railroad employes of the country, have reached the White House. The leaders of the brotherhoods say that these petitions mean nothing and that the railroads are responsible for them.

All in all, the railroad managers are tonight the most worried men who have been in Washington in a long time. They don't know what to do. At midnight they had not decided what to tell the President tomorrow. While they have taken formal action not to grant his appeal, none of them would be quoted as saying they would not change their minds by 9 o'clock in the morning.

They have all along refused to believe that arbitration, that for which labor so long fought, would not be accepted if capital agreed to it. They proposed arbitration to the brotherhoods in June; they proposed arbitration to them again in August; they proposed arbitration to the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, and they proposed arbitration to the President. They were willing to have arbitration by the Interstate Commerce Commission; they were willing to have arbitration by the Newlands Commission, and finally they offered to arbitrate without the guarantee that there would be a railroad man on the board, leaving the President free to name all the arbitrators. And they still fight for arbitration, for principle's sake, they say, so that the industry of the country may not be thrown into chaos by unbridled strike threats.

The railroad managers, who contend that the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rate-making body, is the proper tribunal to consider what they regard as the corelated question of wages, were interested today in the argument of Chief Counsel Joseph W. Folk of the commission before Justice Stafford in the matter of the Louisville & Nashville rate case, when he contended that that commission had the broadest of powers and had the right to conduct the widest of investigations into all railroad mattera including wages.

Milton H. Smith, President of the road, had refsed to answer certain questions as to the political activities of the Louisville & Nashville. Attorneys for the road said that the commission was investigating merely the regulating of commerce, and that the commission had no power to delve into the affairs of the road not directly related to the question at issue.

Mr. Folk declared that the Interstate Commerce Commision was a the agent of Congress to investigate all matters relating to the conduct of railroads." He said that the consideration of wages paid to employes was a proper province of the commission. Justice Stafford took the case under consideration.

OPPOSES 8-HOUR DAY TRIAL.

Carter of the Firemen Also Condemns Attitude of Managers.

W. S. Carter ,head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who explained the situation in Washington to the 600 union Chairmen of the four railroad brotherhoods before their departure from New York for the Capitol yesterday, said he thought the suggestion that the railroads concede the eight-hour day for a trial of six months hardly fair. He said the railroad managers had failed to show a conciliatory spirit and had not submitted counter proposals as they had been urged to do by rpersentatives of the employes.

Mr. Carter addressed the Chairmen in Webster Hall, outlining the developments that had influenced President Wilson to ask the Chairmen to meet him in Washington.

The Chairmen left in two parties, the fireemen and trainmen going on the 1:08 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania and the conductors and engineers on the 1:20 of the Baltimore & Ohio.

MEDIATION IN BOX STRIKE.

State Labor Department Moves for a Settlement.

An investigation of the paper box makers' strike, which was declared on Monday, was begun yesterday by the State Labor Department with a view to a settlement. John J. Bealin, Special Agent of the Industrial Commission, visited the headquarters of the union and also of the Manufacturers' Association.

"I have found quite a number on strike," said Special Agent Bealin, "and to judge by experience many more will be out before an agreement is reached."

Mr. Bealin's opinion was supported by reports of the union that a dozen more shops with 400 workers had been closed.

At a meeting of the Strike Committee it was decided to send out more pickets and to caution the watchers to do their work peaceably. Union officials said that 65 per cent. of the strikers were women and children. It was announced that headway had been made in organizing the drivers.

Representatives of the manufacturers went to Police Headquarters in the afternoon and asked for more protection.

UNION PICKETS WARNED.

Court Forbids Strikers to Interfere with a Restaurant.

Union labor in Newark is awaking with interest the next move in a waiters' strike directed against a restaurant in the heart of the city's business district. To stop alleged offensive picketing that has been going on for more than a week, a chancery order forbidding that practice "in so far as is being done with intent to molest, annoy, or interfere with any of the patrons, or to endeavor to have the employes join the strike," was served yesterday on the walter pickets. No attention was paid to the court's order, however.

A. G. Cozzoline, business agent of the Waiters' Union, and Henry Carless, counsel for the union, took the stand that the order did not forbid "peaceful picketing," and that the striking picketers were "fully within their rights."

Bryan Pleads for Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—William Jennings Bryan sent to the heads of the brotherhoods today a telegram asking them to make peace with the railroads for the good of the nation. Mr. Bryan told how he thought the dispute should be adjusted. President Lee of the trainmen said of Mr. Bryan's telegram: "It's pretty good reading at that." The labor leaders' action will not be affected by Mr. Bryan's advice, they said.

SHONTS SHUTS OFF NEW CAR STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

elected, and how. This is not giving the men a free choice, and is an indirect intimidation of employes who might not feel safe in ignoring the suggestions of their superiors."

Mr. Shonts met this and the other charges of the organized workers in a long letter to Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus, in which he explained why men had been discharged following the recent strike and why the company felt that it was winthin its rights in asking its employees to elect new committees and representatives. He insisted that there was nothing in the agreement of Aug. 7 that bound the company to deal with only one committee, and asked Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus to satisfy themselves as to the fairness of the election on Friday by delegating agents to supervise the conduct of the election and the count of the ballots. The letter follows:

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

His Honor, John Purroy Mitchel,
Mayor of New York:
Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District of New York:

Dear Sirs: I inclosed please find copy of letter I have received from a committee representing employes of the New York Railways Company, calling attention to what the committee considers "a deliberate and flagrant violation" of the agreement of Aug. 7 in settlement of the strike.

Newspapers this morning contain accounts of a meeting last night addressed by J. H. Reardon, stated to be one of the organizers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. Mr. Reardon is reported to have advised the street car employes of this city "to tie up New York again if things did not change, including our hours."

In view of the agrement underwritten by you jointly, which we had expected would effectually deal with any questions which might arise in the future, I think it important to quote paragraphs from the letter received from a committee of employes and to give you the facts relating thereto.

Discharge of Employes.

First—Since the return of the employes to work, by indiscriminate discharging of men who had participated in the suspension of work, when you were aware and in honor bound to restore every employe back to his former position without prejudice.

The facts are that since 9 o'clock P. M., Aug. 7, forty-eight men have been dismissed from the service of this company. The cause of these dismissals were as follows: Twenty-eight for failure to turn in fares, fourteen for having been adjudged guilty of a crime, two for insubordination, two for drunkenness, two for failure to report on time. Several men were laid off for having been arrested, charged with violence in connection with the recent strike. As soon as these men were acquitted by the court they were restored to servic.

No man has been discharged or interfered with in any way with reference to his union affiliations. Our officers have been instructed to comply scrupulously with every detail of both the letter andd the spirit of the agreement of Aug. 7.

We desire to call your attention to the fact, on the other hand, that in many cases employes of this company have clearly violated the rules of this company, some of the violations increasing the hazard and endangering the safety of passengers on our cars.

In order, however, that there could be no possible question of our good faith, we have gone to extreme lengths in judging every such case in the hope that as soon as matters settled down to a normal basis the men would realize their obligation to adhere to the rules of the company.

First—You have further violated the agreement by attempting to advise, suggest, and carry forth ap lan of the election of committees to represent the employer, when you agreed in the above-mentioned agreement not to interfere in any way with the committees or the selection of the same.

The fact are that we have in no respect attempted to interfere in any way with the committees which might be selected to represent employes. We have advised them to select their own committees, and have provided a method of absolutely independent secret balloting for those desiring to follow that course.

Questions of Committees.

We did agree to receive a committee of our men, to allow that committee to select any advisors and spokesmen it might choose. We did not, however, agree to receive only one committee. While not interfering with the union in any way, and while not refusing to receive any advisers or spokesmen a committee of our employes might choose, we have provided a method whereby the interests of every employe, union or non-union, might have representation in dealing with the management.

To the end that the election of employes' representatives shall beyond question represent the wishes of the men themselves, I beg to request that you delegate persons to represent you at ach polling place in supervising the conduct of the election and the count of the ballots. I attach hereto a list showing the location of the polls and the time at which they will be open.

All that we want is that those of our men who do not desire to join a union shall have complete freedom to refuse to join. We have stated publicly and we have steadily advised our men that, in our judgment, the best interests of New York would be served if our employes dealt directly with the company, without reference to outside organizations having no such responsibility to this community as we and our employes have. We have given the union complete freedom to exercise such moral suasion as it might see fit in inducing our men to join the organization. We are likewise doing all that we can to convince our men, perfectly frankly and openly, that their interests will be promoted by refusing to join. That procedure is entirely in accord with the agreement of Aug. 7.

We have received a series of demands from a committee of our men, and, in accordance with our agreement, we shall meet with this committee and discuss the situation. In order that there may be a more intelligent interpretation of the demands that have been made, as well as of the letter which is now being inclosed, I feel it important to call to your attention certain features of the agreement of Aug. 7:

First, that all the disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future, on which they cannot mutually agree, shall be submitted to arbitration.

Second, that, in the interest of public safety and public service, the direction and control of the employes in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remains with the company, and is not to be the subject of conference or arbitration, but if a dispute should arise as to whether a particular case falls within the above class that question shall be subject to conference and arbitration as above provided for.

Third: That employes have the legal and moral right to organize, and the company pledges that they will not interfere with the employes in their exercising of these rights, nor shall employes undertake to interfere with other employes in their exercising of their rights to decline to organize, either by intimidation or coercion.

We shall, of course, abide scrupulously by every detail of the agreement. We are quite prepared to submit any question arising out of that agreement to arbitration. But can any assure you will agree with us that it was in accord with the letter and spirit of the agreement that our men shall have absolute freedom in choosing their affiliations.

Yours very truly,
T. P. SHONTS, President.

This letter, and the conference arranged by Mr. Shonts for today, convinced the Public Service Commissioners who were at the office at 120 Broadway yesterday, that there was no further reason to expect a strike on the lines of the New York Railways Company. The Commissioners took the position that with both sides willing to abide by the agreement, there was complete machinery for settling all their differences.

STRIKE FUND STILL IN HAND.

Carmen Informed at Enthusiastic Meeting $100,000 Is Ready.

Notwithstanding the agreement of the company to meet and confer today with representatives of the employes, nearly 2,000 motormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company met last night in Lyceum Hall and adopted a resolution authorizing a strike "in the event that a satisfactory understanding cannot be reached." The meeting, at which arrangements had been made before the agreement of the company to confer with the men, was an enthusiastic and noisy one.

Louis Fridiger, counsel of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America; James H. Dehey, general attorney for the New England branch, and William Fitzgerald, a general organizer, made speeches which recalled the utterances of leaders just before the general strike.

Fridiger attacked the officials of the New York Railways Company, saying they had complained of the influence of aliens over the men while it was the alien influence of two directors from Boston that had all but caused the officials to break their agreement and decline to enter a conference. Fitzgerald's were the customary words of an orator striving to arouse his audience declaring that the men would get what they demanded or know the reason. Dehey brought yells and cheers from the crowd with the assurance that $100,000 had been collected for their families by the New England branches of the union at the outset of the recent strike, and that this money was still at hand against their needs.

The resolution, a lengthy document, gave the details of the organization of the men into Division 722 of the Amalgamated Association, told about the strike and the peace agreement that ended it on Aug. 6, and continued with a direct accusation that the company had "flagrantly, deliberately, and wilfully violated the provisions of the agreement and the spirit thereof by failing and neglecting for four days to grant requests for a conference with a committee of the employes."

MAYOR WILL NOT RETURN.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, who is attendin the military training camp, was advised today over the long distance telephone of conditions relating to the reported reopening of the street car strike. He said tonight that he had called the attention of his Secretary, Theodore Rousseau, by telephone, to the fact that the agreement reached between the union men and the railroad heads provided the machinery for the settlement of such disputes as apparently were now arising.

"It was provided," the Mayor said, "that any differences were to be referred to a joint committee for settlement, and if that failed the matter was to be arbitrated. That is my answer to both sides. Unless some one does something foolish, there is no reason why there should not be a settlement."

Mayor Mitchel said there seemed to be nothing in the present state of affairs which required his presence in New York.

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A quarter of a century ago Naturals were the first—and they're still the first.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

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SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

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THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

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$16 and $18
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MISSING LIEUT. IVES TURNS UP IN BERLIN

German Officer's Wireless to Wife Here Shows He Has Eluded Allies' Patrols.

Ex-Lieutenant Walter E. Ives of 480 Park Avenue, formerly a member of the Royal Prussian Thirteenth Dragoons, and, since the war began, a writer on German strategy, disappeard from this city two months ago. His wife received a wireless message via Sayville a few days ago announcing that he was in Berlin.

Mrs. Ives, who was Miss Dorothy Redfield of this city, said yesterday that she did not know how her husband had made his way to Berlin, and that she was unwilling to say whether he would join the army, although she did not expect him to get back to this country before the end of the war.

"I took pains," he said, "to learn nothing about his plans for getting back to Germany. I wanted to be able to answer all questions about it by saying that I did not know, and I did not want to be in a position where I might let anything slip by accident. All that I know is what was contained in his brief wireless message that he had arrived safely in Berlin."

Lieutenant Ives spoke English with the very slightest trace of an accent, but he had reddish hair and features characteristically German, which he probably had to disguise if he had to pass inspection of any British naval officers. Shipping men would not believe yesterday that a man as well known as he could reach Europeon a passenger ship which ran through the British patrols. The most plausible theory that was advanced was that he had found work on one of the Dutch or Scandinavian steamers.

Lieutenant Ives wrotes a series of articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the military situation. The writer admitted his pro-German bias, but won a good deal of attention as being about the only German war critic in this country who admitted that the Germans had been defeated at the Marne. He predicted the invasion of Russia, which put an end to hte Russian invasion of the Carpathians last Spring, and predicted that it would be followed by a German offensive into Serbia, but he was wrong later in forecasting that the German offensive of this year would be against Russia rather than against Verdun.

Two letters from Lieutenant Ives, in which he said he was doing all he could for the German cause in writing letters for THE TIMES, were taken by the British from the baggage of Captain Franz von Papen, the dismissed military attaché, at Falmouth on his return to Germany. Lieutenant Ives had told many of his friends here that he wanted to join the Germany Army, and that he would make an attempt to return if he could find a means which gave any promise of success.

Lieutenant Ives was born in Germany, the son of an American father and a German mother. He had taken out his first naturalization papers in th's country.

CAN SUE ALIEN CONCERNS.

Corporations Having Offices Here May Be Served Legally.

The Court of Appeals has decided that a foreign corporation having office room in this State for the transaction of business is subject to the service of summonds and complaint in any action filed here and that it must answer to such process. The questions submitted to the court covered the ground mentioned and aked in addistion whether such service was due process of law under the provisions of Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Two actions were begun against the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the recovery on a contract guaranteeing the payment of principal and interest of certain coupons issued by the Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke Company. A motion was made by the defendants to set aside the service on the ground that it was a foreign corporation and therefore without the jurisdiction of tne courts of this State and was in violation of the section of the Constitution referred to.

This motion was denied and the court permitted an appeal to the highest court for a final determination of the question. During the investigation it was learned that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company was the principal owner of the defendant's capital stock, that it maintained a suite of offices in this city, and that a part of the suite was used by the defendant for the transaction of its business. The defendant's stock, it was also learned, was transferred here, and the interest on bonds and various obligations not paid directly by the Treasurer were paid through the fiscal agents, J. P. Morgan & Co. The opinion of the court, written by Judge Hiscock, said in part:

"No precise rules can be formulated by which to determine in each case whether a foreign corporation is doing business in a State. The question must largely be decded by the particular facts in each case. But of course there are certain undisputed general principles which may be applied to such a question. General principles which may be applied to such a question. The fact that the corporation is conducting the principal part of its business in the State of its incorporation does not prevent it from so prosecuting its business in another State as to bring it within the character of a corporation doing business in the latter State."

DROWNED AS CHILDREN PLAY

"Wait for Me," Summers Told Them as He Went to Swim.

John Summers of 148 East Fifty-fourth Street took his four young children to South Beach for an outing yesterday. In the afternoon he left the youngsters playing in their bathing suits on the beach while he went out for a swim.

Half an hour later the children, tired and waiting for their father, noticed a commotion further down the beach. They hurried there and found a crowd about the body of a drowned man just brought ashore. The thirteen-year-old girl led her smaller brothers and sister through the crowd and found the body was that of their father.

Policeman Johnson took the children to the Stapleton police station and left them in the care of the matron. The police of Manhattan notified the moter and she was prostrated when she heard the news and was removed to a hospital. Later last night a relative came to Stapleton claimed the body and took the children back to their home.

LAW FOR PRESIDENT TO STOP EMBARGOES

Senators Put Clause in Revenue Bill Giving Him Retaliatory Powers.

CHANGE DYE SCHEDULES

Majority and Minority Reports on Bill to be Made Today—May Pass Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Revenue bill, which was passed by the House last month, was reported to the Senate today from the Finance Committee by Senator Simons, its Chairman. The Republican members of the committee had been called in this morning and had gone through the form of voting against reporting the measure. Majority and minority reports on the bill will be presented tomorrow. It is the intention to take up the bill for consideration next week and to pass it after about a week's debate.

While all the changes made by the Senate Committee and the caucus of Democratic Senators have been made known informally the exact phraseology employed in some of the changed provisions was not disclosed until the bill was reported today. Although no material change was made in the House provisions with respect to unfair competition from abroad—the anti-dumping feature—was amended by the addition of a clause giving to the President broad authority to retaliate against any foreign country discriminating against the United States. This additional paragraph to the anti-dumping section reads as follows:

"That whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall prohibit the importation of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals the President, within his discretion, shall have power to prohibit, during the period such prohibition is in force, the importation into the United State of similar articles, or in case the United States does not import similar articles from that country, then other articles, the products of such country, dependency, or colony."

Although the Democratic caucus had made changes in the house provisions for the creation of a tariff commission these were all rescinded, and it is shown by the revised bill presented to the senate today that an amendment of Senator Hoke Smith providing that the tariff commission should not exist offices for more than two years had been eliminated before the bill was reported to the Senate.

Changes in Dye Schedule.

Radical changes were made in the dyestuffs schedule, as reported to the Senate. Sections inserted in lieu of the house provisions read as follows:

Free List—Group I. Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than 25 per centum; benzol, carbazole having a purity of less than 25 per centum; cresol, cumene, fluorene, metacresol, having a purity of less than 90 per centum; methylanthracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene having a solidifying point less than 79 degrees centigrade; orthocresol having a purity of less than 90 per centum; paracresol having a purity of less than 90 per centum; pyridine, quinoline, toluene, xylene, crude coal tar, pitch of coal tar, dead or creosote oil, anthracene oil, all other distillates which, on being subjected to distillation, yield in the portion distilling below 200 degrees centrigrade a quantity of tar acids less than 5 per centum of the original distillate, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, and not otherwise especially provided for in this title, shall be exempt from duty.

Dutiable List, Group II.)—Amidonaphthol amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, aniline oil, aniline salt, tnthracene having a purity of 25 per centum or more; anthraquinone, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, benzylchloride, benzidine, carbazole having a purity of 25 per centum or more; chloriphthalic acid, cumidine, dimethylaniline, diamidodiine, dinitrobenzene, dinitrochlorobenzine, dinitronaphthalene, dinitrotoluene, diozynaphthalene, diphenylamine, metacresol having a purity of 90 per centum or more; methylanthraquinone, metanilic acid, naphthalene having a solidifying point of 79 degrees centigrade or above; naphthylamine, naphthol, naphthylenediamine, nitrobenzene, nitrotoluene nitronaphthalene, nitranilin, nitrophenylenediamens, nitrotoluylenediamine, orthocresol having a purity of 90 per centum or more; phenol, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phenylenediamine, phenylnaphylamine, resorcin, salicylic acid, sulphanilic acid, toluidine, tolidine, toluylenediamine, xylidine or ani sulphoacid salt of any of the foregoing, all similar products obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from the products provided for in Group 1, and all distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in distilling below 200 degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids 5 per centum or more of the original distillate. All the foregoing not colors, dyes, or stains, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, or explosives, and not otherwise provided for in this title, and provided for in the paragraphs of the act of Oct. 3, 1913, which are hereinafter specifically repealed by Section 402, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Reduction of Duties.

In the House paragraph imposing a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on certain dyes, the Senate Committee inserted in these additional: Medicinals, flavors, and synthetic phenalic resin, and colors, dyes or color lakes obtained, derived or manufactured from these and the other articles mentioned in the paragraph.

The Senate committee did not change the House provision for the reduction of the special duties on dyestuffs by 20 per cent. each year for five years unless at the end of that period the President should find that this country is not making 60 per cent. in value of the domestic consumption of dyestuffs enumerated when he shall proclaim that the special duties shall no longer be collected.

Under the bill as amended by the Senate committee the new duties imposed on dyes are to be suspended while the European war lasts or until dyestuffs importations have been substantially restored, this additional provision reading as follows:

"That until the termination of the present European war, or until the conditions of importations of the articles therein specified have been substantially restored, which shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the President of the United States to that effect, the provisions of Title V of this act (the dyestuffs schedule) shall not take effect or become operative."

As reported to the Senate the bill provides for continuing some of the stamp taxes which under the terms of the emergency revenue act of 1914 are to expire on Dec. 31, 1916. The House did not provide for continuing any of these taxes. Under the Senate bill bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness and their transfers are to pay five cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, and two cents per $100 on sales, agreements to sell, deliveries, memoranda or transfer or sale, or to secure future payment of money or for future transfers of stock.

Original issues are to pay five cents per $100 and two cents on sales or transfers. A penalty not exceeding $1,000 fine, or imprisonment for six months, is imposed for failure to affix the stamps.

On sae agreements on boards of trade the stamp tax is 1 per cent. per $100. Conveyances are taxed 50 cents on amounts over $500 and 50 cents for each additional $500 of face value, but this tax is not to apply to any instruments given to secure a debt. Custom House receipts are taxed 25 cents per face value of less than $100, 50 cents on those between $100 and $500, and $1 on those over $500. An entry for the withdrawal of goods from a bonded warehouse is to cost 50 cents. Insurance policies are taxed one-half cent. per dollar. Co-operative and mutual insurance companies are exempt from this tax.

Foreign steamship passage tickets are taxed $1 for a $30 ticket, $2 for a $60 ticket, and $5 for tickets costing more than $60. Tickets costing less than $10 are exempt. Parlor car and sleeping car fares are taxed 1 cent, to be paid by the company.

Tax on Corporations.

The Senate bill provides for a new tax on corporations, joint stock companies, and associations of 50 cents for each $1,000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits over $99,000. The text of this provision has been printed in THE TIMES.

The Senate bill provides the following special taxes: Brokers, $50; pawn brokers, $50; ship brokers, $20; Custom House brokers, $10.

The theatre tax provision of the House was amended so as to impose the tax according to seating capacity, the tax ranging from $25 to $100, with places of amusement in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants taxed one-half. Circuses are to pay $100. Other public shows for money are to pay $10, and no aggregation of entertainments shall pay more than $100.

All bowling alleyes and billiard rooms, private as well as public, are to pay $5 for each alley or table.

While not changing most of the House bill special taxes on tobacco manufacturers, the Senate bill increases from 3 to 8 cents the tax on each 10,000 cigarettes, including little cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand.

Income taxes and inheritance taxes are left by the Senate Committee as they were disclosed by the Democratic caucus during its deliberations last week and this week.

WANTS COMMISSION WELL PAID

H. H. Gross Urges Better Salaries for Tariff Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Howard H. Gross, President of the Tariff Commission League, is much disturbed by the final retention by the Senate Committee of the low salary, ($7,500,) fixed for each member of the proposed Tariff Commission in the revenue bill as it passed the House. He hopes that those interested in the establishment of an efficient board will use their influence to have larger salaries voted when the measure is finally adopted by Congress.

He says:

"The Rainey bill as reported met the situation fairly. On passage the House cut the salaries from $10,000 to $7,500. Knocking out the permanent appropriation, the Senate Committee restored the salary, and then cut it to the House figure.

"Ninety per cent. of the press and people demand a high-grade, permanent commission, not a jitney makeshift. The Rural Credits Commission, just appointed, has $10,000 salaries; why this discrimination? It makes a first-class commission impossible, and raises the question of good faith."

BACON STILL UNDECIDED.

But Ex-Secretary of State May Announce Senatorial Candidacy Today

Robert Bacon, ex-Secretary of State, and former United States Ambassador to France, had not determined last night whether to enter the primaries and make a contest against ex-Congressman William M. Calder of Kings for the nomination for the United States Senate, to succees United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, whose term will expire with the present session of Congress.

Mr. acon returend to the city last evening after another visit to former United States Senator Elihu Root, at the latter's Summer home in Clinton, N. Y. It was learned last night that Mr. acon had been advised by his friends that his candidacy possibly might hurt the National ticket, not only in this State, but throughout the country. On that point Mr. acon was anxious to consult his friend e-xSenator Root.

A person close to Mr. Bacon sadi yesterday that no doubt a word from Mr. Root supporting the advice that he had received from his other Republican friends would have settled the matter and taken him out of the race. From all indications, however, Mr. Bacon returned to the city last night with an open mind on the question of his candidacy. At his town house it was said that a statement might be forthcoming today.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 16.—Colonel Roosevelt disposed tonight of the question as to whether he would participate actively in the primary campaign of Robert Bacon for the Republican nomination for United States Senator by asserting that under no circumstances would he mix up in the Bacon or any other campaign.

"I will positively not take any part in any primary fight in this State or in any other," said the Colonel. "I hope this will put an end to such talk."

The Colonel spent most of the day in New York, but declined to tell with whom he had conferred.

SHOCKS WRECK RIMINI.

Houses Collapse and Many Persons May Be Killed by Earthquake.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Rome today reports an earthquake shock at Rimini, Ancona, and Pesaro, and in the neighboring region. The shock was felt at about 8 o'clock this morning, many houses collapsing.

It is feared, says the dispatch, that at Mimini persons are under the ruins. No deaths are reported from Pesaro or Ancona.

SCIENTISTS ASSEMBLING.

Physicians Arrive at Washington for National Paralysis Conference.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—What officials regard as one of the most important medical conferences in the country's history will meet here tomorrow to discuss means of combatting infantile paralysis.

Health authorities from thirty-eight States, officials of the Federal Public Health Service and many leading scientists will exchange views on methods of treatment and prevention, and will work out a more definite scheme of coordinating their campaign against the disease. Representatives of various railroads also will be present for consultation on the question of checking further territorial spread.

In his call for the conference, issued Aug. 9, Surgeon General Blue asked each State to send one representative. Fourteen Secretaries of State Health Boards are among those who have been designated to attend, while twenty-four other States have designated Chief Health Officers, Health Commissioners or other officials.

In the absence of the Surgeon General, who is still at Hot Springs, Va., Acting Surgeon General A. H. Glennan will open the conference. Secretary McAdoo will make an address and then reports on the prevalence of the disease in the various States will be heard before discussion of research problems, symptoms, and methods of cure are taken [illegible]

Among those who had arrived tonight for the meeting are [illegible] bacteriologists, physicians, surgeons and leaders in past campaigns against various epidemics. Experts with long experience in combating infantile paralysis are included. Dr. George Draper of the New York Health Board and an infantile paralysis authority, is the representative from that State. Dr. John S. Fulton, Maryland's representative, is a former Secretary and Director of the International Congress of Hygiene; Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, Secretary of the Illinois Health Board, and Illinois' delegate, has a wide reputation in epidemic control.

Oregon's delegate is Dr. D. N. Roberg, State Health Officer, celebrated for work in fighting Asiatic cholera. Dr. E. G. Williams, Virginia's Health Commissioner, is widely known for scientific health rejuvenation work. Dr. T. D. Tuttle, Washington State representative, gained prominence for his work in combating Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Guests of the conference will be medical representatives of the Lehigh Valley, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Western Maryland, Norfolk & Western, Atlantic Coast Line, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, New York Central New Haven, Central of New Jersey, Seaboard Air Line, and Southern railroads. The Pullman Company will be represented by Dr. Thomas R. Crowder, an authority on the subject of railroad car ventilation.

GERMANY REDUCES MEAT FOR SOLDIERS

Orders One Day of Abstinence to Conserve the Supply of Cattle.

REGULAR RATION LOWERED

More Wheat Flour to be Issued, Say Instructions to the Fourteenth Reserve Corps.

The German military establishment has now brought down its meat allowance for the fighting troops in the front line to 10.5 ounces for six days in the week. On the seventh day no meat can be served or eaten. For troops not of the first line the six days' meat ration is only 7.7 ounces.

This information, disclosing for the first time cutting down of the food supply of the fighting soldiers of the Kaiser, is contained in an order issued to the Fourteenth German Reserve Corps by its commander, General von Stein, on May 31 last, a copy of which came into the possession of the British forces in France two weeks ago.

The order was found on a captured German officer. Subsequent to the issuance of this another order was issued, dated July 6, calling upon troop commanders to report back to headquarters how their men taken the cutting down of their rations.

THE TIMES received yesterday from official sources in London copies of both the orders referred to. The original order creating "meatless days" for the fighting troops is as follows:

Corps Headquarters, May 31, 1916. Fourteenth Reserve Corps, Staff No. 14,641:

1. By order of the Director of Supplies of the Army in the Field, there will be for the army in future one day of the week on which no meat ration will be issued. (This measure is necessary in order that our stocks of cattle may suffice.)

2. The Army Command has fixed the meat ration for the six days of the week to be issued as follows: (a) For the fighting troops in the front line: 300 grammes (10.5 ounces); (b) for other troops: 220 grammes (7.7 ounces).

Ration strength under (a) to be fixed by the division. Under (b) are reckoned the higher staffs, administrative authorities in the field, second line transport, ammunition columns and the train (the last-named when not employed at the front) as well as the troops withdrawn from the first line.

In future the Divisional Corps troops and the commanders of the ammunition columns and trains will report on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of every month the ration strength of the troops in the first line as well as the total ration strength. In accordance with their report, the Army Command will fix the ration every ten days.

3. To make up for the reduction of meat owing to the meatless days and the new scale of meat ration, an additional issue of 75 grammes (2.6 ounces) per head per day of wheat flour will be granted.

Strict care is to be taken that an even distribution is made in order that each man has sufficient nourishment, even on the meatless day.

4. Fish as a substitute for meat on the meatless day is inadmissible as fish food comes under the head of meat rations. It is further not allowable to issue in place of the reduced meat ration sausage, cheese and other provisions to make up for the meat ration on the meatless day.

VON STEIN, G. O. C.

The order calling for information as to the way the original order was received by the soldiers reads as follows:

Headquarters, June 10, 1916. Twenty-eighth Reserve Division, I. Tages No. 2,783.

4. The troops will report by June 17 what the experience has been of the meatless days, on which 175 grammes (6.1 ounces) of flour and 125 grammes (2.2 ounces) of dried fruit are issued instead of the meat and vegetables ration.

(Signed) V. HAHN.

Major, General Staff.

Certified correct. BUCHRUCKER.

On a German captured on the eastern front a few weeks ago by the Russians the latter found an unmailed letter dated July 1, in which the German soldier wrote:

"The Austrians are a constant annoyance to us; they never hold their ground. There is another example of it in Galicia."

On a soldier of the Guard Fusiliet Regiment of the German Army the British found a letter in which the German soldier wrote:

"How is everything at home? Is nothing heard about peace? I am still well, but am full up with the whole business, and a long time ago gave up believing in peace. This war will never be settled by weapons, and even if we win ten times over and England closes up our overseas trade, we are nothing but fools. I cannot understand the question of the useless sacrifice of so much human life, for we shall never be able to arrive at a definite peace."

On a soldier captured in the Pozières sector, the British found a postcard comparing the fighting in that sector with that which the soldier had previously experienced before Verdun. He said that, bad as was Verdun, it was not "one bit worse than here at Pozières."

DEFEAT [illegible] U. INSURGENTS.

Amendment to Union's Laws Rejected and Administration Sustained

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16.—At today's session of the International Typographical Union Delegate Daniels of Dallas, Tex., charged that the administration forces were indulging in "steam roller" tactics.

Five of twenty-two propositions for amendment to the laws of the union, reports on which were submitted by the Laws Committee today, stood in the name of Mr. Daniels. Each of them the committee reported unfavorably. Mr. Daniels severely criticised the Laws Committee, which is regarded as the stronghold of the administration, for its unfavorable report on his amendment aimed to prevent the Executive Committee of the union from having the authority to transfer money from one fund to another "to maintain the integrity of the organization." The convention adopted the unfavorable report.

Although no direct test vote of the insurgent strength was taken today, it is considered unlikely that the insurgents can muster more than sixty votes of the 359 votes in the convention.

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VIENNA FOOD VERY HIGH.

Rise in Prices Is Putting Poor in Serious Straits.

Despite the fixing of maximum prices and the desperate efforts made by the Austrian Government to see that the people of Vienna are enabled to obtain enough food to quiet the discontent, a table of retail prices, based on data issued by the municipal authorities and showing the increase in the cost of the principal necessities since the outbreak of the war, reveals the straits to which the poorer inhabitants of the city are being reduced. The table, in which the prices are given in cents a pound, follows:

	July 25,'14.	June 1,'16.
Beef, forequarters	23½ to 31	81 to 93
Beef, hindquarters	25½ to 34½	88 to 102
Pork	14½ to 25½	82 to 100
Horse meat	8 to 11	20 to 36
Lard	15½ to 18	100 to —
Butter	20 to 36	89 to 100
Margarine	14½ to 18	62 to 66
Rice	4 to 7½	25½ to 36
Sugar	7 to 9	9 to 9½

Fresh eggs have advanced from 1½ and 2 cents apiece to 5 cents, while milk has risen from 3 and 6 cents a quart to 8 and 10 cents.

Prices for vegetables and fruit have gone up in line with those of other foodstuffs, and, according to the Socialist newspaper publishing the detailed report on living conditions, the fact that once upon a time flour could be bought for from 8 to 9 cents a pound has been almost forgotten. On July 25, 1914, a pound of mixed white bread cost from 2½ to 4 cents, and mixed black bread a little less, while at present there is just one kind of bread, and that sells from 4½ to 6 cents. The report ends by declaring that the children of the workingmen, of the small tradesman, and of the lesser State employes don't even have a chance to eat their fill of bread.

19 Aeroplanes to Boelke's Credit.

A recent announcement by the War Office in Berlin gives the following list of the ten most successful German army aviators, with the number of allied flying machines brought down: Captain Bölke, 19; Lieutenant Immelmann, (dead,) 15; Lieutenant Wintgens, 11; Lieutenant Höhndorf, 10; Lieutenant Parschau, (dead,) 8; Lieutenant Mulzer, 8; Lieutenant Baron von Althaus, 8; Lieutenant Leffers, 5; Lieutenant Wals, 4, and Lieutenant Gerlich, 4.

DISCLOSES CHARGES AGAINST VON PAPEN

Continued from Page 1.

express wish of this Government without further delay. I need not impress upon your Excellency the desirability of avoiding a circumstance which would increase the embarrassment of the present situation. I am, &c.,

ROBERT LANSING.

Count von Bernstorff's "personal letter of the 5th inst.," to which allusion is made, is not included in the few von Papen and Boy-Ed papers now made public for the first time, and has never been made public. This is the note to which allusion was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 7, 1915, as having been delivered by Count von Bernstorff asking for a statement of reasons for the recall of the attachés. This Government refrained from making any such statement of its reasons beyond that given in Secretary Lansing's note of Dec. 4.

Prompt response was made by Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing's peremptory note of Dec. 10. On the same date the Ambassador sent the following:

German Embassy.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1915.

Mr. Secretary of State: In reply to your note No. 1,686 of the 4th of this month, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that his Majesty the Emperor and King has been most graciously pleased to recall the Naval Attache of the Imperial Embassy, Captain Boy-Ed, and the Military Attache, Captain von Papen.

I am instructed to ask your Excellency to obtain for the above-named gentlemen and their servants, Gustav Winkow and Otto Mahlow, a safe conduct for the return trip to Germany from the powers at war with the German Empire, and also to insure the trip of the successors of those gentlemen to the United States in the event of their being supplanted by his Majesty.

Accept, &c., J. BERNSTORFF.

Acknowledged by Lansing.

Secretary Lansing acknowledged this note on Dec. 11, saying that he had asked the Powers at war with Germany for safe conducts for the two attaches and their servants. But Secretary Lansing did not ask for safe conducts for successors for Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen. His note of Dec. 11 says on this point:

"Upon the receipt of notice that his Majesty the Emperor and King has designated the successors of these gentlemen, and after the Government of the United States has decided upon their acceptability, it will be my pleasure to request the powers at war with the German Empire to provide safe conducts for their passage to the United States."

Only two other notes of the series are given in the new White Book. Both were from Secretary Lansing to Count von Bernstorff. The one of these, dated Dec. 15, 1915, Secretary Lansing informed the German Ambassador that the British and French Ambassadors had advised the State Department that "safe conducts will be furnished to Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen for their return to Germany, it being understood that they will take the southern route to Holland." This note explained that the Entente Allies' Ambassadors requested information as to the vessel and date of sailing of the two Attachés.

Secretary Lansing's note of Dec. 15 added: "It is also understood that they will, of course, perform no unneutral act, such as carrying dispatches to the German overnment." Secretary Lansing's note of Dec. 18 to the German Ambassador was a mere formal acknowledgment of the Bernstorff note of Dec. 10, stating that the Emperor had recalled the Attachés, and enclosed two authenticated sets of copies of notes from the British and French Ambassadors which would be regarded by officers of the allied cruisers as safe conducts for Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, also a passport for each of the Attachés.

LIFE-SAVING BULLETIN

No. 21

A Menace to the Public

The automobilist who drives his car across a grade-crossing ahead of an approaching train is more than thoughtless. He is imperilling the safety of himself and those in his car, and he's a menace to the passengers on the train and the whole travelling public as well. We are guarding our grade-crossings to the best of our ability. Do your part—

Stop Before You Cross

The Long Island Railroad

REFUSED TREATMENT; TRIED

French Soldier Balked at Operation and Assaulted His Physician.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Can a soldier in the French Army refuse to obey his superior officer when that officer is a surgeon?

This is the curious question which a court at Tours is attempting to answer. The case is arousing great interest in France. The defendant is a soldier named Deschamps, belonging to a regiment of Zouaves, and he is charged with assaulting a superior officer and with disobedience. All the interest, however, lies in the latter charge, Deschamps having refused to submit to an electrical treatment ordered by Dr. Vincent.

When in the trenches Deschamps met with an accident, and a deviation of the spinal column was the result. Dr. Vincent, under whose care he was placed, wished to apply his electrical treatment with a view to straightening the column, but Deschamps, who had heard of its painful nature from other soldiers, refused pointblank to have it tried on him.

When, on May 27 last, Dr. Vincent, invoking his own military rank, ordered Deschamps to strip for the treatment—(the "torpedo" it is dubbed by the soldiers!)—the patient set upon him in a fury and belabored him with his fists.

The question to be decided by the military court—before which Deschamps has now been brought—is therefore one of great importance to the army: Has a soldier the right to refuse to submit to a treatment ordered by a military doctor? The present is a test case; the decision will serve as a precedent for the solving of many similar cases pending.

Dr. Vincent told the court yesterday that his electrical method was painful and might cause burns, but could not produce a fatal accident.

Dr. Doyen, who was called to give an opinion, violently opposed his colleague's system, and used some very strong words, which, however, he eventually withdrew at the request of the court.

OBJECT TO GRAIN EXPORTS.

Rumanian Disorder Due in Part to Resentment.

Partial explanation of the recent food riots and anti-war demonstrations in Rumania is found in a report appearing in the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag to the effect that all the difficulties impeding the export of Rumanian grain to Germany and Austria-Hungary had disappeared, and that Germany expected to receive 800 carloads daily in the future. Recent cablegrams have reported that up to the time of gathering the new harvest there had been an actual shortage of grain in Rumania due to the heavy exports to the Central Powers and the storing up of supplies bought by the agents of the Allies, and a table printed in the Zeitung am Mittag seems to confirm this statement.

During the first three months of the current year, according to this table, Rumania's exports of grain totaled 705,107 tons, against 159,425 tons in the same period last year. In March, 1916, 323,271 tons were exported, compared with 42,991 tons in March, 1915. Furthermore, 73,253 tons of wheat flour and 18,738 tons of bran were exported during the first quarter, against 2,007 and 1,515, respectively, in the first three months of 1915. The great bulk of the grain exported was for human consumption, although the export of feed for animals was considerable.

Following the clash between Rumanian soldiers and anti-war and food rioters at Galatz, which resulted in the killing of about a score of the latter, a great protest meeting was held in Bucharest on July 26, according to a report sent out by the Wolff News Agency, at which demands were made for a strict enforcement of Rumania's neutrality and the release of the workers imprisoned after the Galatz affair. The capital was occupied by a strong body of troops and there were no disturbances. As a further protest there was a general strike for a short time in Bucharest, Ploesti, and Braila. The prefect of the Galatz district, who was blamed for the clash, has resigned and Dr. C. Racowsky, the Socialist leader, has been released from custody.

Budapest papers report that the Rumanian Government has forbidden the holding of meetings in the streets until the excitement has died down.

STRIP VIENNA'S KITCHENS.

Public Required to Turn In All Utensils of Copper, Brass, and Nickel.

VIENNA, Aug. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—By far the most comprehensive campaign for the collection of metal that Vienna has known since the beginning of the war has been ordered. Not only must individuals turn over to the Government practically all the metal they possess, but manufacturers, dealers, inn-keepers, restaurateurs, bakeries, sugar refineries, associations of all kinds, cloisters, hospitals, sanatoria, and convalescent homes, bathing resorts, schools and educational institutions, and similar organizations must surrender a large variety of materials.

The list of things that have to be turned in, against payment as determined by the Government some time ago, includes:

Cooking utensils of all kinds, pots, pans, casserols, plates, cups, saucers, lamps and similar objects that are made of copper, or of metals, of which copper is a component. Only knives, forks, and spoons are exempt. All vessels and utensils made of brass or nickel also are included.

Manufacturers of and dealers in any of these articles are required for the time being to turn over only one-third of their supply on hand, reckoned by weight rather than value. All other possessors of metal are required to turn over everything they own, unless they can prove to a commission that this or that article is indispensable. Heavy penalties are provided for those who conceal anything.

No fewer than ninety-one commissions for receiving metal articles have been created to handle the arduous task of collecting all the available metal in Vienna.

In case the owner of metal utensils subject to surrender cannot afford in advance to purchase substitutes, they will be purchased for him, and their prices deducted from the amount allowed him for his copper or nickel things.

YACHTING PARTY AT PIER.

J. W. Hubbard Brings 42 to Narragansett in the Lorena.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 16.—Ideal Summer weather, with a southwesterly breeze, gave zest to life in the open today for yachting, polo matches, golfing, and tennis, and upon the conclusion of these sports many of the cottagers assembled for tea on the lawn of the Point Julith Country Club. The steam yacht Lorena, John W. Hubbard of Pittsburgh, Penn., a member of the New York Yacht Club, arrived here today from New London, Conn., with a yachting party of forty-two. The Lorena anchored off Ocean Road, and the party came ashore and visited the Casino, where they were entertained at luncheon on the Piazza by Mr. Hubbard. Music was rendered by the Casino band and the trio of collegians who played, who played on Hawaiian instruments.

Mrs. S. C. Ceribelli of New York, a member of the yachting party, demonstrated her skill as a musician by playing on a ukeiele. There was dancing on the Plaza, and later in the afternoon the Lorena sailed for New London.

A women's tennis tournament will open on Friday at the Point Judith Country Club, and prizes will be presented the winners by Mr. and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of Boston.

An old-fashioned Rhode Island clambake was given tonight at Charlestown, R. I., by Mrs. Howard M. Cowperthwaite of New York. About forty members of the Summer colony here motored to Charlestown for the "bake."

More than five hundred reservations have been made for the Hawaiian ball, which will be given in the Casino on Friday night by Talbot Hanan for the benefit of a New York free ice fund. The ballroom of the Casino is now being transformed into a cocoanut grove with tropical setting.

NEW WHITE SLAVE ARREST.

Women Testify That Kirsh Is a Leader of the Vice Ring.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith laid more evidence before the Grand Jury yesterday, as a result of his investigations into the white slave traffic in this city, and two indictments were found against Samuel Kirsh, known as "Sam the Peddler." Witnesses said Kirsh had been for a long while one of the most important figures in the business of luring young girls from public schools and elsewhere to disreputable resorts.

Kirsh is a Galician, as is Yushe Botwin, the confessed slaver now awaiting sentence. One of the principal witnesses against Kirsh, a woman said to have co-operated with the "white slave ring" for a number of years in this city, is also a Galician. Each of the three is from Lemberg or its vicinity. This woman, Rose Gruber, is under bail as a material witness.

She had emphatically refused to tell anything about the white slave traffic up until yesterday, but, when taken before the Grand Jury, according to Mr. Smith, she broke down and gave a long account of her activities here in which Kirsh was frequently mentioned and other persons were involved.

Mr. Smith said last night he expected several more indictments in the next few days.

More evidence of collusion between white slavers and members of the city's police force is being obtained. Already five policemen have been involved in revelations by slavers and three have been indicted.

Mr. Smith said yesterday he intended to take up this phase of the matter when he had finished his present investigation. He intended, he declared, thoroughly to investigate whatever connection existed between the police and persons operating disorderly resorts.

Man Arrested as Beggar Had $2,460

A man, who said he was Aaron Titten, and that he lived at 809 East Ninth Street, was arrested yesterday morning for begging. When he was arraigned in the Men's Night Court last night before Magistrate Koening, it was found that he had a bank book showing deposits in his name of $2,460.

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You will find many remote sections where land is so cheap that your factory cost is apparently very low. But scarcity of labor and high trucking charges will make it cost, in a few years, much more than a centrally located plant. It is because of Degnon Terminal's unequalled location that we can offer manufacturers the lowest overhead in any factory section.

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"We heartily recommend to our readers Seventeen. It will drive away the blues from the most melancholy of men. From the first page to the last this story is fairly bubbling over with fun and frolic."—N. Y. Catholic World.

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On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schul

PHILIPPINE BILL PASSES IN SENATE

Measure, with Clarke Independence Clause Eliminated, Is Adopted by Vote of 37 to 22.

ENFRANCHISES 600,000 MEN

Provides for Election of a Senate by the People—Epoch of 350 Years, Says Filipino Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The agreement between the House and Senate conferees on the bill giving a greater measure of self-government to the Philippine Islands was approved by the Senate today by a vote of 37 to 22. All those who voted for the measure were Democrats and twenty-one of the twenty-two Senators who opposed the bill were Republicans. The only Democrat to vote against the bill was Senator Lane of Oregon. While opposition to the conference agreement is certain in the House, no doubt is felt that it will also give its approval.

The amendment of Senator Clarke of Arkansas providing for the independence of the Philippines after two and within four years has been eliminated from the measure, but the preamble recites that it is and always has been the intention of the United States to grant independence when a stable government has been established.

In lieu of the present Philippine commission, which is abolished by the bill, it is provided that the Filipinos shall elect a Senate, the first election to take place next month. The House is already elected by the people. With the election of the Senate the electorate is to be increased by about 600,000. About 200,000 Filipinos vote now, and the new law will grant voting rights to about 800,000.

The office of Governor General is retained, and there is to be a Vice Governor, an American, whose duties are to be fixed by the Governor General. The functions of the Legislature are limited so as to provide that the coinage, currency, and immigration laws shall not be made without the approval of the President of the United States. All Americans residing in the islands who desire to exercise the voting privilege must become citizens of the Philippine Islands.

When the conference agreement had been ratified, Senator Phelan of California, Democrat, advanced down the main aisle of the Senate Chamber and said: "The adoption of the conference report is a matter of very considerable importance, and I desire to inform the Senate that the delegate from the Philippine Islands has just told me that this action is of greater importance to the Philippine people than anything that has happened in 350 years of the existence of that nation."

This brought an instant retort from Senator Jones of Washington, Republican. "I hope," he said, "that the delegate from the Philippine Islands will appreciate the fact that the preamble in the bill which has just been passed is nothing more than a parchment declaration carrying out a provision in a party platform, and that it will have no more effect than the declaration of the Democratic platforms during the last sixteen years, so far as the independence of the Philippines is concerned."

While the conference report was under consideration just before its adoption, Senator Borah of Idaho, who had voted for the amendment to grant independence to the Filipinos within four years, said he had since learned that the American people would never consent to granting independence, and, characterizing the bill as a mockery which merely deceived the Filipinos, he urged that it should not be passed. Voting for the principle, he said, bound a man to nothing. Senator Clapp of Minnesota, another Republican who voted for the independence amendment, admitted also that the American people would never consent to surrender the islands.

Senator McLean of Connecticut, Republican, taunted the Democrats with not having carried out their promises with respect to the Philippines. They had tried conscientiously, he said, but had failed ignominiously. To a question from Senator Williams of Mississippi as to why "you Republicans don't help us," Mr. McLean retorted that "we are trying to help you to do something and to stop lying to these Filipinos."

ADJOURNMENT PLAN FAILS.

Senate Leaders Unable Thus Far to Shorten the Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Efforts made today by Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate to reach an agreement for shortening the legislative program so as to enable Congress to adjourn by September 1 were unavailing. It was tentatively agreed that the Corrupt Practices bill should be dropped from the program, and there seemed to be a good prospect of an early adjournment when Senator Owen of Oklahoma served notice that he would not consent to the elimination of the measure and would prevent an agreement on any program that did not include it.

The curtailed program contemplated the passage of the Ship bill, now under consideration by the Senate; the Workmen's Compensation bill, and the General Revenue bill, together with such annual appropriation measures as have not been enacted. The leaders estimated that with the program limited to these bills adjournment could be taken by the end of the month. Senators and Representatives are anxious to get back to their States to participate in the political campaigns.

The proposal of the Republican Senators, made in a formal communication to the Democrats recently, that the program must include the Immigration bill, is not likely to be pressed. Efforts are being made to induce Senator Owen to consent to having the Corrupt Practices bill postponed until the next session of Congress.

NEW DIRECTOR OF MINT.

F. J. H. von Engelkeng, German by Birth, Named to Succeed oWoley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—F. J. H. von Engelkeng of Florida was nominated by President Wilson today to be Director of the Mint in place of Robert W. Wooley of Virginia, who resigned to become Director of Publicity for the Democratic National Campaign Committee. Mr. Von Engelkeng is a fruit grower and farmer of East Palatka. He was born in Germany.

He was chosen by the Southern Commercial Congress to go abroad with its commission appointed to study rural credit systems. He has been active in advocacy of a rural credits law and was an applicant for membership on the Farm Loan Board created under the law recently enacted.

Charges Fraud in Panama Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Representative John J. Esch of Wisconsin, a minority member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, issued a statement today accusing the United States Government of failing to maintain proper supervision of recent elections in Panama. That a revolution has not resulted in Panama, Mr. Esch says, is due to the forebearance of the citizens there. Mr. Esch is the author of two resolutions, calling upon the State and War Departments to report information supposed to be in their possession regarding the recent elections. He asserts that the election of Valdez as President was brought about by fraud and that the State Department was deaf to pleas to maintain the purity of elections in Panama.

URGES BILLS TO CHECK MUNITIONS MENACE

Repetition of Black Tom Explosion Threatened, Jersey Delegation Tells House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—New Jersey Congressmen and city officials, at hearings today before the House Commerce Committee, asked that local authorities be permitted to control shipment and storage of vast quantities of explosives and munitions at New Jersey ports in order to prevent repetitions of the Black Tom Island explosion.

The New Jersey delegation urged passage by Congress of bills by Senator Martine and Representative Hamill, prohibiting shipment of munitions except for the United States Government, unless local communities consent, and giving local authorities power to fix regulations.

Senator Martine, Representatives Hamill and Eagan, Jersey City Commissioners, and other officials told the committee theer was imminent danger of another explosion, and said the munitions traffic should and easily could be conducted through less populous districts.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Hamill said, had done nothing to limit the presence of enormous stores of explosives. On behalf of the commission, Secretary McGinty said it had carefully considered its authority and decided it was without power to act in the New York Harbor situation.

Representative Bennet of New York also indorsed the Martine-Hamill bill. Governor Fielder of New Jersey, Mayor Mitchel, and other New York and New Jersey officials who had been invited to attend the hearing did not appear.

FOR TARIFF-FREE PAPER.

Senator Martine Moves to Abolish Duties—Assails Paper Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Senator Martine of New Jersey gave notice in the Senate today that when the General Revenue bill came up for consideration, he would move an amendment, providing that news print paper and its component parts sholud be admitted free of duty. In giving this notice the Senator said:

"The increase in the cost of paper of all kinds has been in a most inordinate degree and, as I believe, without warrant or justification. Paper in its manifold uses is a vital necessity to our civilization. I beg to say that the paper trust is the most unconscienable combination in our country. It is squeezing the very life out of the small papers of the country, and many large papers have been obliged to curtail their size. With a view to correcting the evil I submit an amendment intended to be proposed to the revenue bill by adding a new section to the free list, reading: 'News print paper and materials entering into its making.'"

Would Prosecute to Check Blacklist.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Criminal prosecution of steamship officials who refuse to accept American cargo was urged today by Representative Bennet of New York before the House Commerce Committee as a reprisal against the British blacklist. Chairman Adamson, and other committeemen expressed doubt that the Bennet bill would remedy the situation.

30 MEN OVERCOME ON PRACTICE MARCH

Heat and Other Minor Ailments Make Inroads on the 14th Regiment at Border.

FIVE MEN OF 71ST DROP OUT

Ruse of Six Delinquent Artillerymen to Slip Through Lines Causes Call to Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 16.—Thirty men of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn were prostrated by the heat or forced to leave the ranks by illness today on the first si-mile march of the 100-mile practice hike. The Seventy-first Regiment, marching the five miles from McAllen to Mission, dropped out only five men. Only two were overcome by heat. The others had minor ailments.

With its first battalion as an advance guard and its third thrown out as protection for the rear of the column the Fourteenth, with 1,050 men, stepped out smartly for the first few miles of the journey. The men were singing and marching along lightly with the temperature less than 100 degrees. Shortly after the first ten-minute rest at the end of the first hour of marching four men in he advance guard crumpled up, and not long after nine men in the second battalion dropped their equipment and staggered to the side of the road. An ambulance detailed to accompany the regiment picked up a capacity load of sixteen men, and it was necessary for Colonel John H. Foote to get a motor truck to take the thirteen other men from the roadside where they had been left with companions.

Long before the regiment had gone five miles there was not a drop of water in any soldier's canteen, and the men in the advance guard began to break ranks to go to farmhouses for more water. That such a large number of men fell out on the first march is attributed to the "soda-water stomach." Some of them have been drinking som uch pop and eating so much icecream and other food not included in the regular army rations that they are not able to stand even the lightest march in the desert. I is expected that the men will be able to take their places in the ranks again tomorrow when the regiment leaves for camp at Alton to march six miles to Sterling's Ranch, unless they return to the regimental canteen tonight for more sweets, for the Fourteenth has set up its candy store at Alton.

Traveling slowly so there will be no undue suffering among the men on the first march, the Seventy-first Regiment took almost three hours to cover its five-mile march, and officers watched the men closely to see that the ranks were not broken and that no man drank too much of the water in his canteen. Colonel William G. Bates had his men deployed in every imaginable marching formation. We had four companies in the advance guard, as well as patrol flankers, and all other small units used to guard against surprise attacks.

Brigadier General James W. Lester and his staff went with the Fourteenth Regiment, and Brigadier General George R. Dyer of the Second Brigade accompanied the Seventy-first. They may not make the entire march.

It had been expected that Adjutant General Stotesbury would catch up with the regiment on march and pay the men. Instead the paymaster's staff went to Third Brigade headquarters at Pharr to pay the Twenty-third Infantry.

Six artillerymen from Battery D of the Second Field Artillery hid in a mesquite jungle about 1 o'clock this morning and fired their pistols in the hope of creating such a commotion in the camps that they would be able to slip through the lines. According to the rules these men should have been in the camp before 1 o'clock. The buglers sounded the call to arms in the camp of the First Cavalry and the Twelfth Infantry, and every unit in the two brigades rushed to arms. After the cause of the excitement was discovered the six men were captured in the underbrush and thrown into the guardhouse. They will get more severe penalties than if they had been merely challenged by the guard when they returned from their three hourse' extra leave.

Squadron A, less Troop C, that was sent out to guard the Quartermaster's station at Monte Christo, today started on another five-day hike of 100 miles to the northwest. The First Cavalry will leave on Saturday to cover the same route.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 16.—It was announced at department headquarters today that to date 879 guardsmen had procured release under the dependent relative provision. Approximately 100,000 State troops are engaged in border duty.

OPPOSES AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Juarez Political Club Adopts Principles for Local Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 16.—"Mexico for the Mexicans" is the slogan of the Benito Juarez Club, which is taking a leading part in the municipal campaign for th eelection of Juarez officials on Sept. 3.

The political club, which is acting as an agent for the Carranza party, has issued a manifesto in Juarez declaring in favor of "Fredom from Amedican domination" in every particular. Coming from the avowed de facto Government party, the manifesto is considered in the nature of a declaration of principles for the Carranza faction in the coming election.

The Benito Juarez Club demands the divorce of Juarez and all border towns from the domination of industrial interests on the American side of the line. A city waterworks, light and power plant, sewer system, and street car service is urged for the Mexican town to prevent further domination by the American owners of the public utilities in Juarez. The same epolicy is to be urged, it is understood, at other towns along the border.

JERSEY TROOPS TO VOTE.

Plans at Trenton for Polling Place on the Border.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—To carry out the law permitting New Jersey soldiers on the Mexican border to vote at the primary and general elections, Secretary of State Martin announced today that he would establish election headquarters at Douglas, Ariz., where the 5,000 guardsmen are encamped. Men experienced in the election laws and regulations of this State will be sent to take charge of the headquarters.

Secretary of State Martin has requested the Republican State Chairman, Newton A. K. Bugbee, and the Democratic State Chairman, Edward E. Grosscup, to confer with him that there may be a full understanding as to the arrangements and that uniformity and full freedom of the voting may be promoted. It is expected this conference will be held in Secretary Martin's office on Friday. He completed today the preparation for printing the necessary affidavits, ballots, and blanks.

MEXICO RETURNING RAILWAYS.

To Relinquish Lines Taken Over from Civilian Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Announcement was made today by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate, that "the Mexican railway between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico will soon be turned over to the owners, as the country nearby has been cleared of rebels and the Government does not need it any more." This is stated to be the first step in the direction of the restoration of the railways of Mexico from Government to civilian control.

EARLY ACTION ON COMMISSION.

Americans to be Chosen This Week, Rodgers Tells Aguilar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16.—James Linn Rodgers, the American special agent, called on Foreign Minister Aguilar this afternoon to report that Washington had advised him that American commissioners to discuss border difficulties would be named this week.

Alberto Pani, General Director of the Constitutionalist railways, officially announced tonight that the Mexican Railway would be returned to its owners Sept. 1. A commission is to be appointed to arrange details for delivery of the line and rolling stock. Mr. Morcom, Manager of the railway, acting in conformity with instructions received from the Directors residing in London understood claims for damages would be presented later.

HEARING ON MUNITION BILL.

Jersey Legislators Demand Better Shipping Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Protection against munitions explosions was the subject of a hearing today before the House Interstate Comerce Committee, which is considering the bill of Representative Hamill of New Jersey to give local authorities power to restrict munitions storage and shipment.

Senator Martine and Representative Hamill contend that the munitions industry in New York and New Jersey waters is not adequately controlled, that the harbor lines have not been changed since 1889, and that neither the War Department nor the Interstate Commerce Commission has sufficient authority to regulate the enormous munition shipments now being made from that vicinity.

Representative Hamill's bill would prohibit transportation or storage of munitions in a community without consent of authorities unless intended for United States Government use.

HELD AS MAIL SWINDLER.

Weigand Alleged to Have Sold Shoe Laces Rights Many Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—Alfred Weigand of Milwaukee is under arrest here charged with fraud through the mails in selling and reseling a half interest in a patented shoe lacer. Weigand is alleged to have obtained large sums. He will be taken to Camden tomorrow for a hearing. He has been indicted in New York and Trenton, according to the Philadelphia postal authorities.

COL. MURRAY RELIEVED AT PLATTSBURG CAMP

Illness Forces Officer to Discontinue Training Duty—Succeeded by Lieut. Col. Ketcham.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Lieut. Col. Peter Murray, who as camp commander of the June, July, and August camps this Summer, has directed the training of nearly 10,000 citizen soldiers, was relieved today of his command here on the recommendation of his physicians. An order from General Wood directed Colonel Murray to go to the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington for treatment, and designated Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, Coast Artillery Corps, as his successor.

Colonel Murray is suffering from a heart strain which he got while serving with the Twenty-ninth Infantry in Panama. During his period of duty in Panama he led reconnaissance parties through jungle regions, and his injury is attributed to his strenuous marches there. He came back to the United States last Spring, and was detailed as camp commander here.

During last month's camp Colonel Murray became ill again, but continued at work in spite of the advice of his physicians. He was particularly anxious for the success of the July camp, which was the largest ever held in this country. About a week ago his physician ordered him to his bed, where he has been since. He expressed regret at leaving his work here.

Colonel Ketcham, the new camp commander, is in charge of the coast artillery troops here. He is the ranking officer in camp, and before coming here was in command of the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and of the camp for the mobilization of the field artillery at Tobyhanna, Penn.

The new commander is 49 years old. He was graduated from West Point in 1890, from the artillery school in 1894, and from the school of submarine defense in 1904. He served in Honolulu and the Philippines and was attached to the general staff from March, 1912, to November, 1914. He said that while his appoint was unexpected, he would be much interested in continuing the work as it had been carried on by Colonel Murray, and under the same officers.

Charles Elliot Warren, a Major of the division staff of the New York National Guard, is serving through the camp as a Lieutenant, attached to headquarters. Mr. Warren is President of the Lincoln National Bank of New York. He served with the Twelfth Infantry in the Spanish war.

Basil Miles, member of H Company in the Ninth Regiment, who is Secretary of the United States chamber of Commerce, left today on receipt of a telegram from Washington, asking his presence there in connection with Russian relief work.

A lecture by Major M. B. Stewart on the army pack resulted in the discovery of the tallest man in camp. He is R. E. Sherwood of Westport, who boasts of six feet seven inches. When Major Stewart called for "the tallest man" to demonstrate the pack, a lanky rookie stepped out who towered above the officer. Sherwood arrived in front a few seconds later and the other tall rookie was forced to admit that he was a bad second in the height contest.

Twenty-five members of the New York training battery, who were assigned to infantry companies because they had not attended previous camps, have received permission to take artillery in the afternoon as an elective course. They will accompany the artillery on the hike.

Two hundred members of the Cornell training camps will arrive tomorrow morning

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$2,500 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$4,500
3,500 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two-family dwelling, value	6,000
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Belber-Fitall Bags and Suit Cases

Fitted with the patented FITALL adjustable holder for toilet articles

Belber Suit Case fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

Belber Bag fitted with FITALL adjustable holder.

¶ We are now showing Belber-Fitall bags in 20 different styles, and Belber-Fitall suit cases in 6 designs, made of hand-boarded cowhide, box calf, long grain seal, and mat seal.

¶ You can make the loops of the FITALL Adjustable Holder any width you wish, and it will accommodate any toilet articles you want to carry—those off your bureau or specially selected fittings, as preferred.

¶ Because the FITALL is readily adjustable, it will hold one article as securely as it will hold many.

PRICES:

Belber-FITALL Bags.....$8.50 to $22.50
Belber-FITALL Suit Cases...$8.50 to $22.50

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will Close Out, today, in their

Final Clearance Sales

The Following Smart Summer Styles

reduced to *MINIMUM PRICES of the season*

Groups are small—prices are absurdly low—selections cannot be guaranteed—Early Purchasers will secure best Values—

$18 For MISCELLANEOUS DRESSES Formerly $35, $45, $50 and up.

$25 For COUNTRY and DANCE DRESSES Formerly $65, $95 to $125

$32 For STREET and AFTERNOON DRESSES Formerly $75, $95 to $125

$25 & $45 For FASHIONABLE WRAPS Formerly $65 to $145

$25 For STREET and MOTOR COATS Formerly $45 to $75

REMAINING SUMMER SUITS
Formerly $65 to $195—at $18, $25, $35 to $45

Mid-Summer Sale of Beautiful Oriental Rugs

A wonderful collection of

Persian and Chinese Floor Coverings

in sizes ranging from small mats to large room size rugs

At "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices

Authentic Designs in Exquisite Colorings May Be Seen in the Oriental Rug Department, Fourth Floor, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square, New York City.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

To-day—in the Men's Furnishing Shop.

Saks "Town and Country" Sport Shirts $1.00

Endorsed by leaders of sport everywhere

Designed with a new collar, cut to just the correct height, affording maximum comfort under all conditions.

Made of light weight Oxford cloth and fine quality mercerized fabrics, in tan and white.

Also—Continuing Today,

A Sale of Men's Shirts at $1.45 and $1.85

A splendid collection of shirts, made of the newest materials, suitable for present and early Autumn wear, in a variety of beautiful designs and colors.

All sizes from 13½ to 18½, including sleeve lengths up to 36. Wonderful values.

Fine Quality Silk Shirts at $2.95, $3.65, $4.95 & $5.95

A truly remarkable offering of high-grade silk shirts, in a rare assortment of designs, materials and colors. Obtainable in the following weaves:—

Crepe de Chine, Crepe Francais, Silk Faille, Tussah Cloth, Broadcloth, Radium Silk, Silk Fibre and Novelty Weaves.

Silk Neckwear for Men at $1.35, $1.00 and 69c

Scarfs that are different to anything we have ever offered before, made of finest quality silks in the most exclusive and richest designs imaginable.

THE WEAVES INCLUDE:

Brocaded Silks, Fine Mogador Stripes, Plain Mogadors, Indescent Cloth, Oriental Weaves, Repps, Regence, Crepe Meteor, Silk Francais, Novelty Weaves, Brochet Figures, Striped and Brocaded Silks and Faille.

Men's Linen Dusters, $2.95

Reg. stock price $3.95

Tailored of fine quality linen, in double-breasted belted model. Very carefully tailored.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

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Special Features in

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

For Today and Friday

Silk Shirts..... $3.25
A variety of new stripes in attractive color effects.

Shirts..... $2.25
Of artificial silks. A large assortment of stripes.

Shirts, Madras or Mercerized..... $1.00
Fancy stripes; also plain white with attached collar.

Scarfs, Washable Four-in-Hands.....3 for $1.00.....each 35c
White with a variety of colored stripes.

Silk or Lisle Half Hose..... 30c
Plain colors and fancy patterns.

Union Suits..... 65c
Broken sizes. White self striped Aero cloth.

Shirts and Drawers.....3 for $1.00.....each 35c
Broken sizes. Athletic style.

Ground Floor

MEN'S LOW SHOES

For Sports, Dress or Walking

Special Reductions, Today and Tomorrow

$3.95 Formerly $5.00
All from our regular lines. Tan and Black leathers; also in White Canvas.

$4.50 Formerly $6.00
Different styles. In Black or Brown Kidskin and Tan or Black Calfskin.

$5.85 Formerly $8.00
Our best styles and leathers in Men's Low Shoes. Newark made. A large assortment.

Ground Floor

The Remainder of Our

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS

That Were Formerly $20, $22.50, $25 and $30

Will Be Closed Out Today and Friday

at $15.00

The assortments are broken, of course, but there is a good selection of patterns and models in sizes 34 to 44.

No Charge Made for Alterations

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THE SAME OLD STORY

A MAN unfamiliar with mortgages and legal matters came into possession of some money. He bought, apparently from a chance acquaintance, five mortgages, one *after* the other.

The mortgages were forged and the various owners of the property were ignorant of them. Until his friend had succeeded in getting all the money the man had, he paid the interest on the mortgages.

When he saw there was no more money he left town and the forgery was discovered. All this happened in enlightened New York within the past six months.

You ought never to invest any money in mortgages without securing a policy of title insurance of our Company. It is our business to discover such frauds or if we do not discover them to pay the loss.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

DIES FROM SNAKE BITE.

Pittsburgh Instructor Nipped While Showing Rattlesnake to Pupils.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—Gustav Link, for nineteen years taxidermist at Carnegie Institute, died today as the result of a bite which he received yesterday while showing a den of rattlesnakes to a class of students.

Link concealed the fact that he had been bitted until after the class had left his room. He then told his assistants, who hurried him to a hospital, and there being no serum in the city to counteract the poison, two tubes were ordered from New York. It did not arrive until Link was dying.

Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the Bronx Zoological Garden, when told yesterday of the death of Gustav A. Link, said:

"The serum tubes were sent to Pittsburgh as soon as we received word by long distance phone but they did not arrive there until about 3 o'clock in the morning. To effect a cure an injection should be made at least two hours after the bite, to be followed by a second injection four hours later.

"Mr. Link, it is evident, delayed attending to the wound for about an hour and by that time the poison had been widely distributed through his body. I have heard of deaths from a rattlesnake bite eight minutes after the bite. I have handled rattlesnakes quite freely in my lectures for eighteen years, but I never boast about it as they are exceedingly dangerous to handle."

Mr. Ditmars said the death of Mr. Link was the first case he had heard of this year due to the bite of a rattler.

"I always keep tubes of the serum in my home for emergencies," he added, "and about three weeks ago at 3 o'clock in the morning I was called up from a place several miles north of Storm King Mountain on the Hudson. A salunki had been bitten. I told them if they could come right down with an automobile I would supply the remedy. They had a forty mile ride but they reached my house before daylight and two days later I received word that the horse was recovering.

"I have heard from many sources through the East and within a few miles from New York City that venomous snakes are increasing this year. I attribute it to the growth of the timber. Automobile parties seeking out shady parts of the woods off of the main roads have often been surprised at the snakes they have discovered. Great care should be exercised in these woody picnic parties and at the slightest indication of rattlesnakes it is a part of wisdom to beat a hasty retreat."

LAMB DIDN'T TIP ENGLAND.

Custom House Man Not Responsible for Rubber Seizure.

British agents and not George F. Lamb, head of the Custom House neutrality squad, were responsible for the British Admiralty halting the Norwegian liner Lyngenfjord last April and taking from her a consignment of rubber, secreted in sacks of coffee. The rubber, it was alleged, was destined for Germany.

The British authorities notified Mr. Lamb that the rubber was on board while the ship lay in port here, but both he and they failed to find it. Then the agents cabled to London.

Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States District Attorney, who recently gave details of the occurrence to The Times, was misunderstood to say that Lamb was responsible for halting the vessel, and George Sylvester Viereck who edits The Fatherland for Germany, promptly protested to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

NO CHANGE IN RICE HOSPITAL

Widow Will Use Her Own Funds to Provide Memorial.

The plans for the Isaac L. Rice Memorial Hospital, which is being built at Irvington-on-the-Hudson by Mrs. Rice as a memorial to her husband, founder and former President of the Electric Boat Company, will undergo no change, notwithstanding the fact that the value of the Rice estate, formerly estimated at approximately $2,000,000, has been appraised at $981,698. This was learned yesterday from Mrs. Rice's secretary, M. Palm, who said the work on the memorial hospital was well under way, and that the buildings should be completed within eighteen months.

When Mrs. Rice announced on Nov. 21, 1915, that she would build a $1,000,000 hospital as a memorial to her husband, she did not contemplate the use of funds from her husband's estate, according to Mr. Palm. Mrs. Rice is wealthy in her own name, and it was with her own money that she planned to erect the institution. This explanation was made through her secretary, because Mrs. Rice was too ill at the Hotel Ansonia, where she lives, to discuss the matter.

Married Woman Dead of Paralysis.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 16.—Mrs. C. P. Chapin, 24, died of infantile paralysis here today after an illness of less than forty-eight hours. She was a native of Philadelphia and recently returned to her home here after a visit to New York and New Jersey points.

NEW YORK SCHOOLS MAY OPEN SEPT. 25

Date Will Depend on When the Epidemic of Paralysis Is Overcome.

2 WEEKS' NOTICE PROMISED

Another Drop in Number of New Cases and the Daily Average Is Still Decreasing.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Tues-day	Deaths Yes-terday	New Cases Tues-day	New Cases Yes-terday
Manhattan	13	8	51	44
Brooklyn	14	14	74	46
Bronx	5	7	13	11
Queens	6	5	20	28
Richmond	1	..	5	4
Totals	39	34	163	133
Total of deaths to date				1,497
Total of cases to date				6,653

Another drop yesterday in the number of new cases of infantile paralysis encouraged Health Commissioner Emerson and his associates to continue hoping that the epidemic was on the wane, especially in Brooklyn, Richmond, and the Bronx. The new cases reported yesterday were 133, the average for the three days preceding, and a lower number than was usual last week and the week before.

"The situation is better than it was two weeks ago," said Dr. Emerson in commenting upon the day's reports.

The Health Commissioner and William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, yesterday agreed that the public schools should not open until Sept. 25 or after, the exact day of the opening to be announced not less than two weeks in advance of the beginning of the session.

Whatever day is fixed upon for the opening of the public schools will be observed by all of the parochial and private schools in the city attended by children of less than 16 years of age.

It has been estimated that about 1,000,000 children in the city will be affected, and many communities outside of New York are also postponing the opening of their schools.

Emerson Writes to Willcox.

Commissioner Emerson yesterday expressed his opinion in the matter of the schools in the following letter to Mr. Willcox:

Hon. William G. Willcox, President Board of Education, 500 Park Avenue, City.

My Dear Sir: Judging from present indications, it is the consensus of opinion of the Board of Health and the Advisory Committee on Poliomyelitis of the Department of Health that it will not be advisable to open the public schools of the city on Sept. 11. This opinion is also indorsed unanimously by the members of the Mayor's advisory Committee of Physicians.

It is quite impossible, at this time, to forecast precisely the course of the epidemic or to fix any definite date at which the schools may safely be opened. Unless there should be a very marked and unexpected reduction in the incidence of poliomyelitis during the next three weeks, the Department of Health will recommend that the opening of the public schools be postponed at least until Sept. 25, and that the exact date be fixed later and announced to the public press not less than two weeks in advance. The recommendations of the Department of Health concerning the postponement of school opening will apply only to such schools and classes as are attended by children of 16 years or less. Neither the training schools, which admit only students over sixteen, nor the training schools for teachers need have their opening postponed after Sept. 11.

You may expect a more definite recommendation on or about Sept. 1. Very truly yours,

HAVEN EMERSON,
Commissioner.

School Board to Co-operate.

Mr. Willcox replied in part as follows:

I am glad to note that the Department of Health will await further developments before making a definite recommendation, for there appears to be no sufficient reason for the fixing of the exact date at this time. Your suggestion of a public announcement two weeks in advance of the date finally decided upon will fully meet the needs of the schools from an administrative standpoint.

I hardly need assure you that the Department of Education will cheerfully adopt whatever recommendations the Department of Health may decide to make, both as regards the date of opening the schools and the precautions deemed advisable for avoiding any danger of infection. Awaiting more definite recommendations which you promised on or about Sept. 1, I remain, &c.

The house-to-house visiting begun recently under the supervision of the Department of Health has resulted in the discovery, according to an announcement made yesterday at the department, that a large part of the public is still ignorant of the nature and mode of spread of infantile paralysis, despite the educational campaign conducted by the department through circulars, cartoons, word of mouth, and the newspapers since the beginning of the epidemic.

New Warning to Public.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the department's Bureau of Public Health Education, said yesterday that newspapers were the best means of reaching the people in a matter of this kind, and he therefore prepared for publication the following paragraph of advice to parents:

The germ of infantile paralysis is present in discharges from the nose, throat, and bowels of those ill with infantile paralysis, even in the cases that do not go on to paralysis. It may also be present in the nose and throat of healthy children from the same families. Do not let your children play with children who have just been sick or who have or recently have had colds, Summer complaint, &c. For this reason children from a family in which there is a case of infantile paralysis are forbidden to leave their home. If you hear of their doing so, report it at once to the Department of Health.

Mrs. Mary Fakon of 102 Washington Street was yesterday fined $1 in the Jefferson Market Court for violating quarantine regulations. Her 1-year-old child was removed to the Willard Parker Hospital on Monday suffering from poliomyelitis, and she was told to keep her 6-year-old son in her home for two weeks. She twice disobeyed the instructions and was arrested.

Deputy Health Commissioner Billings wrote yesterday to Dr. Thomas Riley, Chairman of the After-Care Committee, announcing an offer by the East Side House Settlement, of a sanitorium at Stephney, Conn., for the after-care of recovered poliomyelitis patients. The letter read as follows:

I forward herewith a most generous offer of the East Side House Settlement of Seventy-sixth Street and East River, through Miss M. De G. Trenholm, headworker, of fifty beds in its country sanitarium at Stephney, near Bridgeport, Conn. The property consists of thirty acres, with ample housing facilities. The settlement will provide nurses, special medical care, braces, in fact, everything the children need. Their only wish is that children from the Yorkville district of Manhattan, between East Fifty-ninth Street and East Ninety-ninth Street, shall be given the preference. I have asked Miss Trenholm to take the matter up directly with you.

Twenty-two Children Recover.

Twenty-two children were discharged from hospitals yesterday as recovered from acute poliomyelitis.

Five volunteers who had had the disease gave thirty-six ounces of blood yesterday at the Willard Parker Hospital. Harold H. Balick, 38 years old, of Rockaway Beach, one of the volunteers, told Dr. Abraham Zingher, who drew the blood, that his own child was stricken during the present epidemic, but was on the road to recovery. He wanted to help some other child, if he could, he said.

A report circulated yesterday to the effect that the Rockefeller Institute had obtained "a corner" on the supply of monkeys, and had more than a sufficient number of the animals for experimentation, while the heads of other laboratories were attempting in vain to obtain a few for their own work was emphatically denied at the institute.

It was occifially stated for the institute that the number of monkeys there was no sufficient for the immediate needs of the institute's research workers and that, if a surplus existed, Dr. Simon Flexner, the director, would gladly share it with other laboratories.

Officials of the Department of Health agreed that all research workers in the city, including those of the Rockefeller Institute and the United States Public Health Service, were handicapped by lack of monkeys.

The Public Health Service, it was said, had a few of the animals in Washington and hoped to receive a shipment soon. The Rockefeller Institute will receive 150 next week, and 500 more will arrive for general distribution in the next three weeks, according to report.

The shortage is due to the fact that most of the monkeys used in research work come from Oriental countries affected by the war. Also, shipments of monkeys from the Philippine were suspended for months because of a quarantine against ahimals.

Worst Paralysis Epidemic.

According to records at the Department of Health the present edipemic of poliomelitis is, bay far, the largest that ever has occurred. In New York City, in 1907, there was an epidemic of 2,500 cases; in Sweden, in 1905, of 808 cases; in Buffalo, in 1912, one of 500 cases, and in Rutland, Vt., in 1894 one of 225 cases. These are the largest epidemics recorded before this year in New York, where the number of cases has already reached 6,653. These cases have been distributed in the five Boroughs as follows: Brooklyn, 3,818; Manhattan, 1,492; Queens, 768; Bronx, 319, and Richmond, 256.

Dr. Robert Abrahams, President of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island, announced yesterday that, because of a case of poliomelitis which occurred recently in an orderly of the hospital, the Board of Managers had placed the institution under quarantine. No visitors will be permitted until further notice, except the adult relatives of inmates believed to be dying.

Drs. Charles E. Banks, C. H. Lavinder, and Wade H. Frost of the United States Public Health Service, went to Washington yesterday to attend the interstate conference on poliomyelitis to begin there today.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

John Rich, 25 Jefferson St.
W. Wolfman, 218 Madison St.
Arthur Zoselland, 203 Bleecker St.
Margaret Smith, 28 Perry St.
C. Gainbino, 105 Thompson St.
Kate Walsh, 12 Barrow St.
Tony Germino, 105 Sullivan St.
C. Tarinelli, 28 Bedford St.
Gerald Donovan, 32 Morton St.
Helen Ebren, 608 2d Av.
Vera Eisenberg, 9 Livingston Place.
F. Chickota, 317 E. 9th St.
Frank Solinano, 420 E. 5th St.
Tony Aurienno, 420 W. 39th St.
S. Medevin, 220 W. 35th St.
Thomas Feilin, 808 8d Av.
Charles Kane, 427 E. 89th St.
Ester Ramon, 506 Eaht 81st St.
William Schwartz, 1,625 Avenue A.
W. Finger, 610 West 150th St.
Elizabeth Dolmo, 113 East 124th St.
William Cook, 40 West 45th St.
John Ochsner, 517 West 130th St.
Michael Regine, 146 West End Av.
S. Mosher, 147 West 86th St.
I. Rubin, 300 West 70th St.
Francis Conroy, 211 West 107th St.
Dorothy Bishop, 1,597 Lexington Av.
Margaret Strauss, 213 East 80th St.
Paulina Kline, 352 East 81st St.
William Goldstine, 112 West 111th St.
Josephine Deer, 174 St. Nicholas Av.
Martich Steward, 281 West 114th St.
Minnie Fleva, 118 East 105th St.
John Foley, 2,430 2d Av.
Joseph Ziaca, 352 East 105th St.
Mary Arollone, 337 West 123d St.
Dornely Crichlow, 115 West 137th St.
G. Golowisky, 1,738 1st Av.
Henry Spethman, 2 East 127th St.
Joseph Sfoolio, 247 West 144th St.
M. Leoni, 324 East 107th St.
Dorothy Wagner, 2,905 8d Av.
S. Rubin, 278 West 115th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Ralph Shepsky, 19 St. Nicholas Av.
John Morrissey, 582 Gates Av., Brooklyn. (Non Throat and Lung Hospital.)
William A. Cook, 50 W. 45th St.
Peter Repele, 548 West 59th St.
E. Nachimonsky, 21 Catherine St.
Nattia Hasperine, 869 E. 150th St. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Victoria Male, 135 Varick St.
H. Kurichawa, Willard Parker Hospital. ("No home.")

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Anna Helenick, 521 E. 187th St.
Ruth Egan, 310 E. 135th St.
Leonard Thicht, 1,040 Bryant Av.
George Connents, 911 E. 176th St.
V. G. Dallier, 1,804 Lacombe Av.
I. Boyland, 1,063 Bryant Av.
John Daly, 1,253 Union Av.
Beatrice Stiero, 894 E. 163d St.
John Downs, 719 Fox St.
Nathan Shemson, 1,323 Franklin Av.
—— Lewis, 2,322 Andrews Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Margaret Lyons, 1,983 Clinton Av.
Arthur Hirschel, 963 Simpson St.
Elizabeth Dugan, 374 West 146th St.
Fred Cohen, 756 Fox St.
Tony Vigia, 1,054 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn (died Riverside Hospital.)
Harold Wake, 694 East 188th St. (died Lincoln Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Catherine Campion, 42 Talman St.
Thos. Donovan, 246 Steuben St.
Harry Nolan, 105 Eouth Elliott Pl.
Rose Frank, 176 Sand St.
Anita Goodman, 881 President St.
William Joseph White, 105 St. Marks Pl.
Anthony Sarli, 201 Navy St.
Regina Quinn, 21 Adelphi St.
Emily Jensen, 139 Fifty-seventh St.
Annabel Morrow, 216 Sixty-first St.
Sadie O'Toole, 5,221 Third Av.
Nathan Paksyk, 381 Berry St.
Jessie Tedman, 184 Freeman St.
Arthur Pervin, 94 Humboldt St.
Mollie Gennder, 133 Meserole St.
Helen Sokolopsky, 228 Withers St.
Rose Schnitzer, 82 South First St.
Thomas J. Armstrong, 87 South Third St.
Ethel Kessler, 256 South 4th St.
Sol Cohen, 628 Belmont Av.
Genevieve Rodsen, care McCabe, 650 Crescent St.
John Rohr, 624 Glenmore Av.
Leonard Hodden, 140 Glenn St.
Louis Klusman, 694 Glenmore Av.
Max Kaplan, 77 Grafton St.
Frank Dashmar, 694 Hendrix St.
Samuel Rome, 230 Powell St.
Morris Epstein, 240 Powell St.
Vincent Durand, 333 Ridgewood Av.
Henry Welsberg, 84 Stone Av.
William Moseowitz, 428 Watkins St.
Catherine Corso, 1,064 Willoughby Av.
Gertrude Garfinkel, 1,841 Sterling Place.
Louise Ross, 245 Troutman St.
Raymond Hugt, 276 St. Nicholas Av.
Kenneth Boyd, 793 Lincoln Place.
Arthur Petry, 504 Hamburg Av.
Parataino Mrano, 43 Hamburg Av.
Marie Walton, 1,441 ulton St.
Henry Scrappell, 128 Floyd St.
George Thomas, 75 Cooper St.
Eleanore Cohn, 414 Avenue N.
Mary Wandmacher, 1,290 New York Av.
John Hewitt, 475 East 8th St.
Baby Astell, 880 East 23d St.
Izzy Sohn, 3,768, 42th Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Anna White, 825 Rodney St.
Thomas Connery, 87 South 3d St.
Lily Gruntfest, 338 Alabama Av.
Ed Muldare, 254 Scholes St.
John Hewitt, 475 East 8th St.
Harriet Haness, 132 Scholes St.
Sam Ginsberg, 35 New Lots Road.
Robert Gormley, 89 Vanderbilt Av.
Dorothy Hyman, 201 Seigel St.
Sidney Katz, 159 South 2d St.
Margaret La Combe, 451 56th St.
Fannie Wabnick, 985 Elton St.
Max Thurn, 2,874 West 23d St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Catharine Burns, 321 Harold Av., L. I. City.
Mary Corleta, 22 Sherman St., Astoria.
Florence Gardiner, 14 Purris St., L. I. City.
Angelina De Desilis, 197 Jackson Av., L. I. City.
Mary Bornis, 1,926 Bleecker St., Ridgewood.
William Becker, 802 Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood.
Walter Hartman, 114,869 Stanhope St., Ridgewood.
Janette Pfeiffer, 716 Starr St., Ridgewood.
Carl Fisher, 286 Cooper Av., Glendale.
Olga Fisher, 286 Cooper Av., Glendale.
Ella Fahrearn, 5 Sackett St., Corona.
Mary Rose Martin, 41 Monroe St., Flushing.
Henry Roth, 218 12th St., College Point.
Reginald Klug, 2d St., near Propheron Av., Bayside.
Henry Pelletreaus, State St., near Merrick Road, Jamaica.
Frank Lucarici, 126 Remsen St., Cedar Manor.
Helen Miriltscher, 4,783 Liberty Av., Morris Park.
Mildred Westcall, 4,436 Brandon Av., Woodhaven.
John Schullein, 3,898 Fulton St., Union Course.
Cornelius and George Lowler, 7 Douglass Place, Jamaica.
Marjory Proctor, Merrick Road and Springfield Av., Springfield.
Margaret and John Baxter, Cortland Blvd., Laurelton.
Almo Fensterslock, 68 Storm Av., Arverne.
Sam Grayson, 30 Beach 45th St., Edgemere.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Wallace Cugrick, 287 Union Hall St., Jamaica, Queensboro.
Marg. Baxter, Cortland Blvd., Laurelton.
Arden Waldman, 35 S. Park Av., Arverne.
Fordman Knell, 848 Dill Place, Glendale.
Margt. Anderson, Harrison Av., Shoreview Park, Jamaica.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Josephine Zimmer, 843 Van Donse St., Stapleton.
May D. Ryan, 123 Chestnut Av., Rossbank.
Edith Adamo, Roff St., Concord.
George W. Beverly, Egbert Av., New Dorp.

H. Kurichawa, mentioned in the Manhattan death list and described as having "no home," was a man of years old who was found ill at Grand Street and the Bowery two days ago. He was removed to the Willard Parker Hospital, where he died within six hours. An autopsy showed that poliomyelitis had caused death.

On Aug. 9 a case was listed at 1,868 Third Avenue, Manhattan. The number should have been 1,768.

SUSPENDS LAW FOR NURSES.

Secretary McAdoo Grants a Dispensation for Ten from Canada.

Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday received a telegram from Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo saying that the clause in the contract labor law which prohibited teh Canadian nurses from entering this country and proceeding to New York for poliomyelitis work had been suspended to let the nurses through.

The Department of Health engaged the nurses, but when they reached Montreal last week they were stopped by agents of the Bureau of Immigration, who said that, because they were immigrants under contract to work in this country they could not legally enter. Dr. Emerson, upon hearing this, immediately telegraphed to the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce, and State, asking that a special dispensation be made.

As the Bureau of Immigration is in the Treasury Department, Secretary McAdoo has final say in the matter. His telegram yesterday removed the last obstacle to the entrance of the nurses. They were notified by wire and, it was said, prepared to start for this city at once. The Secretary's act, according to information received by the Department of Health, constituted the first suspension of the contract labor law for several years.

SCHOOL OPENINGS DEFERRED.

Four Jersey Cities Take Such Action—80 New Cases in State.

The New Jersey State Department of Health at Trenton yesterday announced that there were eighty new cases of infantile paralysis in the State, making the total 1,705. Reports coming directly from towns in the State increased this number. According to all sources, the ases were distributed as follows:

Newark, 32; Orange, 8; Jersey City, 4; South Orange township, 4; Montclair, 3; Harrison, 3; Hackensack, Rutherford, Camden, West Orange, Trenton, Highland Park, Atlantic City, and Banwood township, two each; Edgewater Borough, Neptune City, Merchantville, Pensauken township, Lawrence township, (Cumberland Count,) Belleville, North Bergen township, Union Hill, Perth Amboy, Paterson, Pompton township, Salem, Bridgewater township, Princeton Borough, and Rahway, one each.

Dr. Calvin N. Kendall, New Jersey State Commissioner of Education, yesterday sent to all local school boards in the State a request that they cooperate with their municipal health authorities to prevent the spread of poliomyelitis by postponing the opening of schools if the health authorities recommend it. The delayed opening of any school, Dr. Kendall said, would not cause it to lose any State aid.

Health and education officials in conference in Hoboken yesterday voted to keep the schools closed until Oct. 2 at least, and until Nov. 1, if conditions warranted. The authorities of Elizabeth, Crnford and Garwood yesterday announced that the public schools would not be opened until Oct. 2.

The New Jersey State Board of Health again directed local health boards yesterday not to charge fees for the certificates required under the new State quarantine regulations. Yesterday was the second day on which the regulations were in effect, and, according to report, their enforcement was more general and caused less difficulty than on the first day.

The committee appointed by Mayor Raymond of Newark to provide after care for children recovered from poliomyelitis yesterday sent out a general appeal for help in the raising of a fund for the purchase of braces. The children of Bernardsville, it was announced, have collected $1,200 for this purpose and hope to raise $5,000 in all.

One little girl and three boys of Elizabeth, who recovered from infantile paralysis in 1909, yesterday gave blood from which serum was to be extracted for the treatment of Charles Scott, 9 years old.

Marion Hinck, ten-year-old daughter of Otto Hinck of Montclair, whose brother, Ernest C. Hinck, was formerly Mayor of the town, died from infantile paralysis yesterday at Pompton.

Ten new cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday in Nassau County, distributed as follows: three in Roslyn Heights, two in Hempstead village, and one each in Old Westbury, Westbury, Great Neck, Glen Cove and Lynnbrook.

The South Bay House Cottage, adjoining the South Bay Hotel, at Blue Point, Long Island, was put under quarantine yesterday, and persons living in the hotel, where there were from sixty to seventy children, became alarmed. Dr. William H. Roe, the Health Officers, refused to say why he had quarantined the house, in which Edna, the eleven-year-old daughter of George H. Lightboy, of 219 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, is ill. There was one report yesterday that the girl had the measles and another that she had infantile paralysis. Thirty guests moved out of the cottage as soon as it was quarantined.

Five new cases of infantile paralysis and three deaths were reported yesterday in Suffolk County. Three of the new cases were in Islip Town and the others in Patchogue village. The deaths were at Ocean Beach, Riverhead, and Patchogue.

At East Hampton the Board of Health has forbidden all children of less than sixteen years of age to leave or enter the village.

There were four new cases of infantile paralysis in Yonkers yesterday, and, because of the epidemic the annual carnival of the Yonkers Merchants' Association, set for Sept. 8, was indefinitely postponed.

50 MORE VICTIMS IN THE STATE

Three Deaths Reported Outside of New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The epidemic of infantile paralysis continued apparently unchecked on Long Island and up State today, fifty additional cases and three deaths outside New York City being reported to the State Department of Health during the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The department has received reports of 1,139 cases and 148 deaths up to tonight.

The fatalities today occurred at Antwerp, Highland and Campbell. The reports of new cases were received as follows:

Highland and Oyster Bay, 5 each; Poughkeepsie and Lynbrook, 4 each; Rockville Cenere, 3; Campbell, Hempstead, Bluepoint and Fulton, 2 each, and one each from Od Arlington, Antwerp, Peekskill, Geneva, Freeport, Sherrill, Pinebush, Livingston Manor, Hurleyville, Locust Valey, Spring Valley, Webb, Hyde Park, Liberty, Pleasantville, Kennedy, Pulaski, Patchogue, Babylon, Tarrytown and Crarysville.

$1,234 MORE FOR CRIPPLES.

Department of Health Fund for Braces Now $9,125.

The Department of Health yesterday announced the receipt of $953 in contributions to the $15,000 fund for braces, which made the total so far received $8,843.79. Yesterday's contributors were:

Mrs. obert H. RTurle, $200; Bernhard Mayer, William G. Willcox, Frederick Strauss and Deborah I. Elsto, $100 each; F. M. K. and party, $65; Mrs. Harry A. Rusch, $50; Jacob L. Alberts, Flora W. Burgheimer, J. H. Lamport, Percy L. Guiterman, Mrs. Sydney H. Herman, Mrs. Albert Israle, and Isabel and Frances Hecht, $25 each; Miss R. Goldstein and Mr. L. Goldstein, $20; Emily B. Clark, $15; Edwin M. Blake, $10; M. S. D., $6; Angus Raphael, $5; through New York Globe, $4; A. W. Willmann, $2, and Milton Kaplan, $1.

Additional contributions amounting to $281.76 were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES for toys and braces for victims of poliomyelitis. These will make the fund yet more than $9,125.

Among those who contributed was a woman who had lost her own child from the disease. She sent her check for $80 with the following:

Please add this modest contribution to the fund for braces for the crippled children who were perhaps more fortunate than mine. Please do not mention or publish the name on the check, but use simply, "An Easter Flower"—for that is what I have lost.

"E. B. K.," a little girl, sent $2 with this note:

Englosed find $2 for the poor little children recovering from infantile paralysis. I was saving it to get some stamps, as I have a collection, but when I read about children my age, still all day and perhaps to never again be able to join in children's sports, I thought my stamps could wait for a few months. I hope to send some more next month. Please use it as you think best, either for one fund or the other.

The contributions received were:

Bernard Reich, $50; "An Easter Flower," $90; L. A. C. and P. B., $25 each; Children of The Graham, Prattsville, N. Y., $17; "Thankful," $15; Sylvia M. Bieber, Margerie R. Roth, Constance May Roth, Phil & Hope Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. N. Esther G. Ulrich, In Pennies from the Boys and Girls of Calvary Episcopal Church Vacation Schools, and "A Thankful Father," $10 each; Belle Crook, 12; Aimee Goldman, 12; Irman Goldman, 7, collected by selling pin-wheels, $9.50; Children of the Antlers, Haines Falls, N. Y., $6; Peace Club of Belle Harbor, N. Y., $5.26; Aunt Francis and Majorie, M. W., Francis Allaire, and Frankel Display Picture Company, $5 each; Bobbie & Francis, $3; Mrs. M. Richardson, $3; Martin E. Polinger and E. B. K., $2 each; Doris S. and "A Friend," $1 each.

18 New Cases in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The total number of cases of infantile paralysis in the State was increased to 107 today, thirteen new cases being reported to the State Board of Health. One of these was at North Adams, another at Adams, and two in Boston.

Wire Co. Official Dies of Paralysis.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 16.—Stanley O. Aitkens, 22 years old, assistant traffic manager for the American Steel and Wire Company, died today from infantile paralysis at his home on Winter Street. He was stricken Friday. This is the first death among the thirteen cases in Worcester.

FIGHTS TO SET FREE HER AGED HUSBAND

Lewis C. Wanamaker Wrongfully Sent to Asylum, Young Wife Insists.

HE MAKES PLEA IN COURT

Asserts That He Was Thrown Into a Cell and Beaten at King's Park.

Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane in Brooklyn heard testimony yesterday on the application of Mrs. Emma S. Wanamaker of 14 South Portland Avenue to have set aside the order of Judge Norman S. Dike of the County Court committing her husband, Lewis Cass Wanamaker, 78 years old, to the Kings Park State Hospital for the Insane on Aug. 2.

Mr. Wanamaker was committed by Judge Dike on affidavits made by Dr. George F. Brewster and Dr. Sylvester R. Leahy. They said he had made an attack on his wife with a milk bottle and was excitable. Mrs. Wanamaker obtained a writ of habeas corpus last Saturday directing the officials of the hospital to produce her husband in court on the ground that when she signed the commitment papers she did not know what they meant and that she was deceived by Harry E. Shirk, a lawyer, as to their true contents. She alleges that her husband is sane and entitled to his fredom.

Mrs. Wanamaker is about 30 years old. She sat beside her husband while the hearing was in progress and their two children played about the courtroom. Mrs. Wanamaker was represented by Harry H. Schutte and was his first witness. She said that on July 20 she wished to consult a physician who had previously attended her husband, but whose name she had forgotten. She went to Shirk's office at 44 Court Street to get the name of the physician. While at the office she told Shirk about an attack her husband had made upon her with a milk bottle. She testified that Shirk advised her not to return to her home. Accordingly she went to a boarding house in Lafayette Avenue.

Mrs. Wanamaker testified that she went several times to the office of Shirk, and that he took her to the Court of Domestic Relations for the purpose of procuring a warrant for her husband's arrest. At the court she was informed that they would not issue a warrant, but she was directed to take her husband to the Kings County Hospital. When the commitment papers were handed to her she said she signed them without reading. Later an ambulance came to the house and her husband was taken away. On Aug. 2, according to Mrs. Wanamaker, she went to Shirk's office and found that her husband had been committed to the King's Park Hospital.

The witness said that when she heard that her husband had been sent to the asylum she remonstrated with Shirk, and became so angry that she struck him. She then dismissed Shirk as counsel and started a movement to get Mr. Wanamaker back home. Mrs. Wanamaker stated that Shirk made insulting suggestions to her.

To prove that Mr. Wanamaker is of sound mind, Mr. Schutte called several business men who have had dealings with him for periods extending over many years. All testified that they believed him to be sane. Justice Crane then appointed Dr. Arthur T. Brush a committee of one to examine Mr. Wanamaker as to his mental capacity and to report to the court when the case is resumed this morning. The Justice insisted that the examination by the physician be not held in the presence of Mrs. Wanamaker or the children.

At adjournment Justice Crane said he did not think it necessary to send Mr. Wanamaker back to King's Park for the night, and asked if there was not some place where he could be kept in town. At this point Mr. Wanamaker asked the Justice if he might say a word. Justice Crane granted the request, and Mr. Wanamaker walked to the bar, raised his arm, and with a wave of his hand said:

"For God's sake, Judge, don't send me back to King's Park. They dragged me into a cell when I got and I had to fight for my life. They knocked me down and kicked me and called me the vilest names possible."

"Well, we can send you to Kings County Hospital," replied the Court.

"Your Honor, I would rather go to King's Park than to Kings County," said Mr. Wanamaker. "They abused me down there, too. I am afraid to go back."

"Mr. Wanamaker," said Justice Crane, "I have already said that there has been nothing shown here to make me believe you are not of sound mind. You are ruining your own case by this talk. You are apt to force me to change my mind. It is not right to talk of these institutions in this way. The men in these places will treat anybody right who treats them right."

"If you could see the marks on my body," persted Mr. Wanamaker, "you would know that I am right."

Justice Crane called the two keepers who brought Mr. Wanamaker from King's Park to the bar and instructed them to take him to Kings County Hospital for the night and to see that he was made comfortable.

NEW FORD CAR ON VIEW.

Only Feature of the Old Hood Remaining Is the Brass Radiator Cap.

The first new Ford automobile, with remodeled hood, radiator and fenders to conform to the stream-line style of car bodies, appeared on "Automobile Row" yesterday afternoon. The new car at a cursory glance has slight family resemblance to its square-jawed elder brother. The only feature of the old radiator and hood that has survived the changes is the brass radiator cap. The new hood is two inches higher and three longer than the former one. The wheelbase remains the same.

The first car of the new type placed on exhibition is a sedan. New touring cars will be on hand today. Deliveries of the new models will be made at once. The old model has entered the irrevocable past, all the old-style cars having been sold before the new ones were brought out.

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DENY LITHUANIAN NEGLECT.

Polish Victims' Relief Fund Issues Statement Through W. O. Gorski.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund in New York, of which Ignace Paderewski is the founder, objects to inferences made by the Rev. Dr. Vincent Bartuska and Dr. Bielskis in their description, printed in last Sunday's TIMES, of war conditions as they found them in Lithuania. W. O. Gorski, Honorary Secretary of the fund, has called attention to their statement that, when they visited the Pope in Rome, he was much surprised at the distress they reported among Lithuanians, "because it had been generally understood that part of the contributions raised for the Poles was to go to Lithuania. But the Poles have not given one cent for this purpose."

"This statement is absolutely incorrect," says Mr. Gorski. "Following an audit of their books, the General Polish Relief Committee in Switzerland sent out a report to us, as well as to the other Polish relief committees in America, rendering a strict account of sums of money collected and distributed by them. This report has been published in various papers in this country. It shows that between the dates of Jan. 9, 1915, and Jan. 9, 1916, a total sum of $77,109.70 has been appropriated by the General Polish Relief Committee in Switzerland for the relief of the war-stricken Lithuanian population. Partial shipments of money which amounted to the above-mentioned $77,109.70 took place on the following dates: July 9, Aug. 5, Oct. 8, Dec. 21, 1915, and Jan. 5, 1916.

"No doubt further shipments of money to Lithuania have taken place since.

"By the same opportunity we beg to emphasize the fact that the General Polish Relief Committee of Switzerland makes absolutely no distinction as to race, creed or nationality in the distribution of its funds to all needy residents of the ancient kingdom of Poland. Once more we beg to state that Poles, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, Jews, Catholics, and Protestants obtain every available assistance and that none is discriminated against."

Congressmen Will Tour Harbor.

The New York Chamber of Commerce announced yesterday that the tour of the harbor by members of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee would be made today and tomorrow, instead of next Monday and Tuesday, as the Congressmen wish to be in Washington the first of next week. The party will include the presidents of the Merchants' Association, Maritime Association, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Produce Exchange, Bronx Board of Trade, and other commercial organizations; Acting Mayor Dowling, Controller Prendergast, who is Chairman of the Port and Terminal Committee, and R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries.

Near Sleepy Hollow Country Club
at Scarborough on the Hudson
A fine residence

HUGHES STRESSES PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Necessary to Prosperity in New Conditions After the War, He Tells Oregonians.

SPEAKS TWICE IN PORTLAND

Condemns "Indiscriminate Indictment" of Business Men—Oregon Women Reported for Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 16.—A fervid appeal to the business men of the Northwest to support the Republican Party was made today by Charles E. Hughes in campaign addresses in this city. The nominee promised in return to put an end to what he termed "indiscriminate indictments," and to work for a tariff law which would protect American industry.

Taken all in all, it was a fairly profitable day for the Republican nominee. He was welcomed by large crowds and was received warmly. He was told that a majority of the followers of Theodore Roosevelt were ready to support him, although keenly disappointed that the Colonel himself was not nominated.

Mr. Hughes made his first appeal to the business men at a meeting of the Portland Ad Club, of which he was made an honorary member for life.

Must Not Let America Drift.

"I believe in truth in advertising," he said, "and I do not propose as a member of the Republican Ad Club to say a thing that cannot be fairly supported or to present a policy not demonstrably sound. When you go through the country and observe the fine quality of its citizenship, the power and potency of its human factors, and learn its great natural wealth, you cannot but feel a pride in our country. It is not enough to feel pride in the heroic deeds of the past; we must save this country every day. It won't be saved by letting it drift, by taking everything for granted. It will not be conserved in its prosperity simply by indulging in good wishes around a club table. We have got to take account of the lessons learned, tabulate our resources, use our talents to the best advantage, protect every avenue of honorable enterprise, see that good, straight, honest business has the success and the opportunity it deserves, see that abuses are fearlessly condemned.

"We must be able to supply correction, to condemn what is wrong without lodging indiscriminate indictments and putting honorable business achievement under a cloud. The time has gone by for that."

Then Mr. Hughes, taking his cue from the many suggestions he had received about the people wanting to hear his convictions, proceeded to make the tariff and efficient Government his issues.

"I am glad," he said, "to stand as spokesman for a party which advocates protection of American industry. In the presence of the European war and its revelation of the vast importance of economic independence, that question has been removed from debate. I do not believe that this nation can afford to rest its assurances of prosperity upon the continuance of the European war. It must be able to stand, without the aid of the war, on policies that serve in peace.

"I stand pre-eminently for a business administration of Government. That is not an unattainable ideal. It is an ideal which has been too little thought of in this country. We have had extraordinary natural resources. We have been lavish and generous. We have looked without too much criticism upon the activities of Government being conducted in a haphazard and inefficient way.

Self-Seeking Traitors.

"We cannot rely in America upon mere statutes. We may have commissions, but the value of commissions lies in the quality of administrative work done by them. We may have entertaining programs; but the vitality and effectiveness of those programs lie in the power behind them to secure impartial and efficient work.

"It is not a dream. I know something about it in the great State of New York. I know the opposition which such policies must meet; I know how difficult it is to resist importunities; but, if we are to measure up to the demands and take a place worthily among the nations of the earth, we must have the ability to resist importunities, to convert public offices into private snaps and make the Administration serve these partisan expedients. I am against that. The man who tries to get the best of the public for the sake of his private purse is a traitor to his country. We will put those traitors out of business, while we build up the great United States."

The nominee referred to the part Oregon took in bringing about his nomination. The Oregonians ran him in the primaries, despite his protest.

"A short time ago I was long on silence and short on talk," he said. "Now I am short on silence and long on talk. I was mandamused in Oregon. I was intent on observing the obvious proprieties of the position I held. When suggestions came from Oregon that I run in the primaries, I was very curt in refusing. I had no desire so to run. I wanted to remain where I was and to be left alone. But they reckon ill who leave Oregon out, and you listened and did as you pleased; and for the first time in the history of the country a State Court mandamused a Federal Judge."

In an address tonight at the Ice Palace, where he spoke to a crowd of 8,000 persons, Mr. Hughes charged that it would be a breach of trust for the United States to abandon the Philippine Islands at this time. Voters of the Coast section are in favor of retaining the Philippines.

Mr. Hughes expanded somewhat the attitude he took in his speech of acceptance. He felt that the Government had assumed international obligations, [illegible] which it should not permit itself to evade, and he attacked with some [illegible] stand which the Democratic Party has taken. The Philippines, said Mr. Hughes, should be governed without thought of partisan advantage and in the interest of the people of the islands.

Oregon Women for Wilson.

Mr. Hughes found Oregon ready to like him and, as in Washington State, anxious to hear his definite proposals. Voters here with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked said they liked what Mr. Hughes said about the tariff and efficient government, although they felt the latter issue was treated in rather general terms. There seems to be a conviction among the people here that inasmuch as Mr. Hughes made a good Governor of New York, refusing to do the bidding of the bosses, he would follow a similar course as President. The Oregonians seem to be anti-boss.

While Republican leaders here contend that Mr. Hughes will carry Oregon, a stronghold of the Republican Party and of protective tariff sentiment, President Wilson has unquestioned strength, especially with the women, who represent 40 per cent. of the total vote in the State. One reason for this is the fact that the women take into account that the President has kept the country out of the European war; their view is that he deserves unstinted credit for that. It is said here that three out of every four women in Oregon will support Mr. Wilson despite the stand Mr. Hughes has taken on suffrage. This situation is giving the Republican leaders some worry.

Mr. Hughes attended a reception at the Press Club in the afternoon and later went for a long automobile ride along the shore of the Columbia River. At the Press Club he said in part:

The Searchlight of Publicity.

"These are days full of demands for utterances. I had a few years of retirement in the only place on God's footstool where a man prominent in public life is free from the demands of the newspaper world. I left that place to step into a position in which I am constantly enjoying the friendship and companionship of men of the press.

"I was nominated on June 10. They put me to bed that night and got up with me the next morning, and they have been with me ever since. I found myself, when I was nominated in a position of extraordinary exposure. I was organized for a life of quietude. Suddenly all of Washington seemed to be at my door, and I told my wife I must get back to public life.

"You know a public man is sometimes a little restive under the continual pressure of publicity. But that is a great mistake. The people are entitled to know whether he breathes, whether he sleeps, and whether when he sleeps he snores, and whether he talks in his sleep.

"I take it all good-naturedly and happily, because we are all good friends. I will state one thing, and it is not intended as flattery, but as a sincere and deserved tribute. When I went to Albany there were newspaper men there whose ideals had survived all the experiences of life in a capital city, men as responsive to human ideals as any, most genuine in their ideals, most patriotic. Skeptical of course, keen of course, but fundamentally sound—were these men of the newspaper world."

START HUGHES $10 CLUB.

Republican Leaders Hope Thus to Fatten Campaign Treasury.

In order to fill their coffers with campaign contributions the Republican campaign managers have organized a "Ten-Dollar Club" and issued an appeal to Republicans generally to contribute for the election of Charles E. Hughes and the Republican ticket. Contributors will be enrolled at Republican National Headquarters as Sustaining Members of the Republican Party, and an engraved certificate of membership will be sent to each person who contributes $10. Of course, smaller or larger amounts will be thankfully received. Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the National Committee, evolved the scheme.

Mr. Bliss explained that the "Ten Dollar Club" idea was not started because the campaign committee did not expect many generous contributions to the campaign fund this year, but because the committee had decided that it would be better to have a long list of small contributors rather than a short list of large ones. The plan, he said, is to be tried out in a few cities, and in event of its success it will be extended all over the country.

Chairman Ralph D. Cole of the Republican Speakers' Bureau announced that Charles W. Fairbanks, candidate for Vice President, will speak in the Maine campaign on Sept. 5 and 6. Colonel Roosevelt, besides his speech at Lewiston, Me., on Aug. 31, will speak at Battle Creek, Mich., on Sept. 20. No other speaking dates for him have been arranged.

FOR NONPARTISAN BENCH.

Republicans Make Up a Slate Embracing Two Democrats.

In making up its county judicial slate yesterday, the New York Republican County Committee decided to make a nonpartisan judiciary the campaign issue and put on the slate all the Judges whose terms expire, including two Democrats. Vernon M. Davis, Democrat, who is also on the Tammany ticket, was selected for the Supreme Court along with George V. Mullan and John B. Clark, Republican, neither of whom was named by Tammany. Justice Davis has served fourteen years on the bench, and is now sitting in the Appellate Division of the First Department by designation of Governor Whitman. Justices Mullan and Clark were appointed by Governor Whitman to fill vacancies caused by the deaths of Justices Brady and Amend.

For Judge of the Court of General Sessions the Republicans designated James A. Delehanty, Independent Democrat, who was appointed by Governor Whitman to take the place of District Attorney Swann. Tammany denied him a nomination, and put up John F. McIntyre. For President of the Board of Aldermen the Republicans designated Henry H. Curran, now Alderman for the Twenty-fifth District.

"In selecting their candidates this year the Republican Party is again following the principle of eliminating partisan politics from the judiciary in renominating Judges who have served well and have received the indorsement of the Bar," said County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig. "It is to be regretted that Tammany Hall, in its desire to obtain judicial offices, lost sight of this very important principle in making its nominations."

The Republicans are going to make heroic efforts to wrest control from the Democrats this year of two or more Congressional districts in Manhattan and the Bronx. They feel particularly confident of beating Christopher D. Sullivan, the Tammany candidate in the Thirteenth Congressional District along the Bowery, and also expect to win in the Twelfth District. Meyer London, Socialist, is the present member from the Twelfth.

In the Nineteenth District the Republicans will renominate Walter M. Chandler. Isaac Siegel will be chosen in the Twentieth District, and William S. Bennet in the Twenty-third. In the Sixteenth District W. S. Taft, son of Henry W. Taft, and nephew of the former President, will be designated.

HERT NAMES HIS AIDS.

Garfield, Hemenway, and Ickles on Western Campaign Committee.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Alvin T. Hert of Kentucky, manager of the Western campaign headquarters of the Republican National Committee, returned to Chicago today from a week's vacation, prepared to complete the organization of his forces for the direction of the Western campaign. He announced the appointment of a Western Headquarters Campaign Committee, composed of James R. Garfield of Ohio, Harold L. Ickles of Illinois, James A. Hemenway of Indiana, R. B. Howell of Nebraska, and John T. Adams of Iowa.

Manager Hert was in conference with the members of the Campaign Committee for several hours discussing preliminary plans for the campaign. Among other visitors at headquarters today were Fred W. Upham, who is in charge of raising campaign funds in the West, and Medill McCormick, candidate for the Republican nomination for Congressman-at-Large in Illinois.

WARNS SUFFRAGE LEADER.

Daniels Advises Against Partisanship, Mrs. Roessing Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—According to Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Vice President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and Chairman of its Congressional Committee, Secretary Daniels urged today that the association should maintain its present non-partisan attitude, as neither the Democrats nor the Republicans alone could enact the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. Mr. Daniels, Mrs. Roessing said, told her that neither political party could count upon a two-thirds majority in either House of Congress and surely not in both houses following the November election, and as a consequence the suffragists, if they worked for one party and against the other, would find themselves at the next Congressional session encountering the bitter opposition of the party against which they had worked. Mrs. Roessing made this statement tonight:

"I told Secretary Daniels that while I could not speak for the National Association I would, at its convention in Atlantic City, on Sept. 6, advise the delegates to maintain their present non-partisan attitude. Mrs. Catt, our President, after talking with President Wilson two weeks ago, also said she would urge the association against entering partisan politics.

"Mr. Daniels expressed his disbelief that either party would have a two-thirds majority in either house of Congress, and pointed out in addition that the personal belief of the candidate for the Presidency did not bind his party to that course of action. Yet if the suffragists should unite behind any candidate, or with any party, he told me, we would naturally arouse bitter opposition among the members of the party we opposed—perhaps just enough opposition to defeat the passage by a two-thirds vote of the Federal amendment by the two houses of Congress.

"Looking further ahead, Mr. Daniels pointed out that violent partisan activity now might arouse partisan opposition which would rise to plague us in the States when we come to getting the Federal amendment submitted by Congress. Partisanship now might cause its defeat in several essential States. The net result of taking a partisan stand, he concluded, would most likely be to delay women getting the ballot for years."

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—At a special meeting of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association today the following resolution was adopted:

"The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association does not stand for the policy of attacking or indorsing political parties. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association stands for the fundamental principles of government and political equality, regardless of sex. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association includes representatives from all parties, all sects, all people. It is all partisan."

WOMEN WORK FOR HUGHES.

Miss Boswell Organizing 500 for Service in the Campaign.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the National Woman's Republican Association, is organizing a "business women's group" to do campaign work for the Republican Party.

Mrs. Claudia Q. Murphy, who heads the group, said yesterday she was now in direct communication with 500 women, either in business for themselves or holding responsible positions with business firms. Each of these is to form an individual organization to work for Hughes and Fairbanks. Mrs. Murphy is one of the Vice Presidents of the association.

Miss Belle Da Costa Greene, also a Vice President, is to have charge of financing the campaign work of the association. Miss Boswell, who succeeded Mrs. J. Ellen Foster as President of the association, has been working with the Republican National Committee since 1896.

Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman of the Women's New York City Committee of the Hughes Alliance, announced new heads of committees yesterday. Mrs. Emily S. A. Page is to organize the negro women of the city; Miss Florence Spencer is Chairman of Librarians; Miss Edith Jardine heads the Secretaries' Committee, and Miss Mary E. Walker will be Chairmen of Business Women.

Mrs. Charles Winslow is in charge at the Queens eheadquarters in Rosedale. Mrs. Andrew Dickson Hunt is in charge in Richmond, and Mrs. C. W. Farnum in the upper part of New York City. Mrs. Farnum is the wife of Mr. Hughes's route manager.

McCORMICK DENIES DISCORD

Democratic Chairman Sees No Disaffection in Ranks—Sees Wilson.

Returning from Washington yesterday where he had a conference with President Wilson, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said he could see nothing on the political horizon but success for the Democrats in November. The President met the newly appointed members of the Campaign Committee at a luncheon at the White House on Tuesday and today a luncheon will be given there to the Progressive members of the committee. Chairman McCormick, who will return to Washington this morning, said there was nothing significant in the fact that the Democratic and Progressive members of the campaign committee did not have luncheon with the President together.

"The Progressive members were made a separate and auxiliary committee to the Democratic Committee," he explained, "and it is only natural that they will meet the President separately and discuss their share in the campaign with him. The Democratic Party is not trying to absorb the Progressive Party. It has simply invited the Progressives to co-operate with it in the re-election of President Wilson."

The Chairman said he was paying no attention to reports that there was disaffection in the ranks of the Democrats in certain States. The utmost harmony, he stated, prevailed in the party throughout the country. He said there was no truth in the report that Roger C. Sullivan of Illinois had refused to take an active part in the management of the Western campaign bureau of the National Committee. Similarly, Chairman McCormick said he had received no information of dissatisfaction among members of the New York State Democratic organization because the organization was not represented on the National Campaign Committee. Chairman McCormick said he had consulted with leaders in all parts of the State and had received no intimation that there was any dissatisfaction.

NAMED FOR PRIMARY TICKET

Ralph Pulitzer to be Presidential Elector for First District.

The Democratic leaders of the First Congress District decided yesterday upon candidates for their primary ticket this Fall.

Ralph Pulitzer, who lives at Manhasset, will be the candidate for Presidential elector; Lathrop Brown of St. James, for Congressman, and George Goodale of Port Washington for State Senator for Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Brown was defeated two years ago for Congressman on the face of the returns by Frederick C. Hicks of Port Washington, and a contest is still on over Mr. Hicks's right to the seat.

Norton Indorsed for Renomination.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Arden L. Norton of Schoharie County was today indorsed by a vote of 4 to 2 for renomination for a second term at a meeting of the Republican Senatorial Committee of the Thirty-first District at the Hotel Warner in this city. Schoharie and Montgomery Counties' representatives favored Mr. Morton, while Schenectady County cast its two votes for James W. Yelverton of Schenectady.

WANTS HELL GATE CLEARED.

President Urges $500,000 Appropriation for Battleship Channel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Wilson today intervened in an effort to obtain from Congress an appropriation of $500,000 for the removal of the rocks from Hell Gate Channel, with a view to obtaining a battleship approach to the New York Navy Yard from the Long Island Sound. The depth at Hell Gate is now twenty-six feet; for battleships it should be thirty-five.

The Senate placed in the Naval appropriation bill a provision for an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose. The conferees struck it out. Representative Murray Hulbert of New York objected. Today he called at the White House to present the case to President Wilson. The President later in the afternoon sent a letter to Senator Swanson and Representative Padgett, members of the conference committee handling the naval bill, in which he said:

"I am deeply interested in the deepening of the channel at Hell aGte, New York, and I earnestly hope that it may be possible in the deliberations of the conference to include that item in the final recommendation to the two houses. I feel the importance of this to be peculiarly great."

MESSENGER DRUGGED AND ROBBED OF $309

Brooklyn Police Investigate Story of Youth Found Dazed Near Hospital.

KIDNAPPED IN DAYLIGHT

Employers Express Confidence in Boy and Believe His Story of a Holdup.

Acting Captain John Coughlin of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau and several detectives under him investigated a messenger for Herman Benner & Co., produce dealers at 123 West Street, Wallabout Market, to the effect that he was kidnapped by three men in broad daylight, dragged into an automobile, drugged, and robbed of $309 belonging to his employers. Up to a late hour last night they were unable to find the assailants.

Conley was found sitting on the curb of the street in front of the Marine Hospital of the Navy Yard in Brooklyn in Flushing Avenue early yesterday morning. He was wounded in the right hand, and in a dazed condition he staggered into the hospital. The institution, according to the United States Government rules, could not treat patients outside of the Federal Service, and the police of the Flushing Avenue Station were notified. An ambulance from the Cumberland Street Hospital was also summoned.

After Conley was removed to the Cumberland Street Hospital he told Detective Michael Regan of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau that he had left the office of his employers at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday. He was on his way to a branch of the Franklin Trust Company at Washinton and Flushing Avenue to deposit $798 for his employers. Of this amount $309 was in bills. The rest was in checks. The detective found the checks in his pocket, but the cash was gone.

According to Conley he describes the incidents of the hold-up after he left his employers' office as follows:

"At Park and Washington Avenues an automobile drew up to the curb. A stocky built man of thirty-five, in a blue serge suit, goes out and asked me if I worked for Benner. I told him I did, and before I could say anything else I was pushed into the car and seized by two men inside. One pressed a handkerchief over my face and the other held me until I lost my senses.

"When I came to I could see country scenery flashing as I tried to get out, but the men grabbed me and one pointed a revolver. In the struggle it went off, and I again lost consciousness. When next I came to I was sitting on the curb in front of the Naval Hospital. I don't know how I got there, or how long I had been there."

Conley lives at 876 East Fifteenth Street, where he boards with the family of Milton Arensberg. This is the same family who employed the 16-year-old West Indian negress, Gertrude Cyre, who escaped from the Long Island College Hospital while under observation for infantile paralysis on July 27, and was found Monday night employed in another family in Flatbush and returned to the Kingston Avenue Hospital. Mrs. Arensbergs said that the boy was a model youth. He is the son of James Conley, a well-to-do shipper of Milton, N. Y., and came to Brooklyn in the early part of the Summer to accept a place with the Benner Company. He is a medical student and worked during the Summer, intending to continue his studies in the Fall. The officers of the Benner Company it was said that Conley was a trusted employe, and that they believed his story of the hold-up.

HALT REGISTRATION REFORM

British Postpone Election Question Until Next Autumn.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Owing to strong opposition and differences of opinion revealed in debates in the House of Commons, the Government has been obliged to postpone until the Autumn session further consideration of the bill in regard to registration reforms.

Winston Spencer Churchill, opposing the measure, said that though he hoped it would not be necessary to hold a general election during the war, circumstances might arise which would force this on the country, and in such a case it would be manifestly unfair to exclude soldiers and sailors from voting.

Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, speaking on behalf of Premier Asquith, announced after the formal second reading that further consideration would be postponed until the Autumn.

Alexander Graham Bell Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 16.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, who has been ill at his Summer home, Beinn Bhreagh, Baddeck Bras d'Or Lakes, is reported to be very much improved today.

ENGRAVERS MAY AVOID TRIAL

Swann Tells Publishers He Hopes to Re-establish Competition.

A conference was held at the offices of District Attorney Swann yesterday between the District Attorney and representatives of the publishers in the metropolitan district regarding the indictment for combination in restraint of trade of eight members of the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade of New York, Inc. The daily papers and trade publications of New York and nearby towns in New Jersey were represented, and the interests of the magazines were taken care of by the Quoyn Club.

The eight men who were indicted June 20 are Edward Epstean, Harry L. Walker, M. Jay Colgan, Adolph Scheuts, George M. Gill, A. W. Morley, Jr., Charles E. Sherman, and Theodore Stendel. The Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade raised its prices last March from 20 to 200 per cent., after entering into a new agreement with Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1, by which the union was to work only for the Board of Trade. This act consolidated the engravers of the city. The New York Trade Press Association brought the matter to the attention of the District Attorney, charging a violation of the Donnelly act, and the indictments followed.

At yesterday's meeting the publishers' representatives urged the District Attorney to push the matter vigorously, saying that the act of the engravers in raising their prices exorbitantly could be duplicated by producers of supplies for other departments, thus endangering the existence of the smaller publishing houses.

Victor Ridder, publisher of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, said that the engravers had already broken their agreement with District Attorney Swann in their failure to carry out a promise to discontinue the actions he believed illegal, and he asked that the defendants be brought speedily to trial.

The District Attorney said he believed there was no question but that the law had been violated by the agreement of the engravers with the union, especially as George Gordon Battle, formerly attorney for the engravers, had resigned because his clients had refused to rescind the agreement. He added, however, that the indicted men had not done wrong by intent, and he hoped to re-establish competition by the abolition of the agreement without carrying the matter to court. If not, he promised a trial not later than October.

SAY KING CAN SHOW ALIBI.

Officials Find Witness to Swear He Was at Knowlesville.

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Orleans County authorities asserted today that they could establish a complete alibi for Irving King, who confessed the murder in West Shelby of Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott and later declared he was innocent, but said he was guilty, because he received an offer of $3,000 to confess. District Attorney Knickerbocker said today that he had a witness to swear that King was working as porter in a hotel at Knowlesville, ten miles from the scene of the crime when it occurred.

Detective George Newton of Buffalo, who has been accused by Mrs. Grace Hamilton and other defenders of Charles F. Stielow of having obtained Stielow's confession to the crime through third degree methods, has been re-engaged by the county to help get evidence that King is guiltless.

FLIERS WATCH FOR BREMEN.

Aeroplanes and Cruisers Scout Florida Coast in Search of Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 16.—The French cruiser Admiral Aube, which was recently at Pensacola, and other armed cruisers are keeping a close watch over Florida ports for the arrival of the German submarine Bremen, which is said to be waiting for a chance to come into some Gulf port.

During the last week no fewer than a dozen aeroplanes have been sighted at various places along the coast, all of them flying low and evidently making observations at harbor entrances. At Punta Gorda, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, and other points these machines have been observed. Observers at St. Petersburg said the aircraft had flown over American territory, which is a violation of neutrality. Machines are now sighted daily and seem especially watchful at night.

STAMPEDERS GET SOME PAY

$17,500 Distributed Among Sheepshead Bay Cow Boys and Girls.

The cowboys and cowgirls who had not recevied the prize money for their part in the Stampede were made glad yesterday by a distribution of $17,500 of the money due. The money was presented last evening at a dinner given by Harry Harkness, President of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, who was instrumental in collecting it. Hereafter and until Sunday there will be two performances of the Stampede each day, and these will be benefits for the participants in the first week's performance.

About thirty cowboys left yesterday for Chicago to take part in a Stampede week there. The Indians are unconcerned. Their welfare is assured by a Government contract and a bond guaranteeing their support, pay, and return to their reservations.

King William IV.
V·O·P
Scotch Whisky

Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

TIMES AIDS IN FINDING KIN.

German Woman Recognizes Brother in Picture of War Prisoners.

A photograph publised in the Picture Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 30, representing a detachment of German prisoners being marched through the streets of Southampton, England, has been the means of finding the lost brother of a German woman in this country, who had been trying to get in touch with her brother and his family for many months.

Mrs. Dena Drexler of Tuckahoe, N. Y., recognized Heinrich Paland, her brother, whom she had not seen for several years, as one of a group of prisoners shown in the picture. When the war began, Paland, who was a molder in an iron works near Hanover, Germany, although of military age, was retained at his foundry. Last November his orders came to join the army, and he was immediately assigned to a regiment which was sent to the front.

In a letter which Mrs. Drexler received soon after Christmas from her sister-in-law, she was told that her brother had been sent to the front, but that information as to the number and location of his regiment could not be given. The letter stated that her brother's three children, the eldest 9 years old, had died two days before their father's departure for the front. The letter added that, although the children were sent to a hospital, their lives could not be saved, because proper food could not be found for them.

Mrs. Drexler made repeated efforts to each her brother or his family, but she has not been able to get in touch with them, and until she saw his picture in THE TIMES, she was ignorant of whether he was alive or dead. She is now trying to communicate with him.

DREXELS' CONTEST UP AGAIN

Wife Would Prevent Husband from Disposing of Property.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The marital difficulties of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, formerly of Philadelphia, again came before the courts today. Application was made on behalf of Mrs. Drexel for an injunction to restrain her husband from dealing with his only property in this country, the yacht Sayonara, which is under charter to the Government, and from receiving moneys payable under the charter.

It was explained that the plaintiff recently had received judgment from her husband for about £10,000, under the separation agreement, and that she was desirous of preventing Mr. Drexel from disposing of his yacht or receiving money under the charter, pending the appointment of a receiver of proceeds of all his other property outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

The court appointed an interim receiver of money under the charter for a fortnight and gave permission to issue a summons returnable in the same period.

A separation agreement between the Drexels was executed in 1913, and last year Mrs. Drexel instituted a suit against her husband to recover money under the separation deed. Mr. Drexel attempted to have set aside service of a notice of a writ on the ground that his domicile was France and that he was outside jurisdiction of the English courts. A judgment in favor of Mrs. Drexel was rendered. In June last a London court awarded Mrs. Drexel a yearly allowance of £10,000.

HURRICANE HITS KINGSTON.

Lives Lost, Houses Unroofed, and Vessels Blown Ashore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 16.—A hurricane which began at 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning in Kingston blew seventy-two miles an hour, causing loss of lives and sinking a vessel. Other vessels were blown ashore.

The Kingston Harbor telegraph service was interrupted and houses were unroofed. The storm was a serious blow to the banana industry.

Resinol
will stop that itching

Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, usually stops itching *instantly*. Unless the trouble is due to some serious internal disorder, it quickly and easily heals most cases of eczema, rash, or similar tormenting skin or scalp eruption, although other treatments may have given little relief. Physicians have *prescribed* Resinol for over 20 years, and it contains nothing that could harm even a baby's delicate skin.

Resinol Soap, used for baby's daily bath, tends to *prevent* chafings and eruptions. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For free sample of each, write to Dept. 33-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.

Liquid Silmerine

is applied at night with a clean tooth brush. Is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing for the hair. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil
USOLINE

Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication
At Your Druggist's
USOLINE
Full Pint 50 Cents

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Makes the Perfect
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No black typhoons cause RHEINAROONS'
To come about in fear;
'Tis "Hard-a-lee!" because they see
A case of Rheingold Beer.

Rheingold Beer

The Rheinaroons are a real temperance movement. They call attention to a beverage which should be in every house—Rheingold Beer.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

"DUBONNET"
The World's Greatest Tonic and Appetizer
Superior to the best cocktail
AMPLE SUPPLY
In Every Hotel, Cafe, Restaurant, Bar, Wine Dealer & Grocer
ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES
The Genuine Dubonnet Has a CAT on the Label as Its "Trade Mark."
Refuse others with contempt as spurious imitations.

Politics—and Who Does the Voting

THE crossroads forum, the grange meeting and the fair grounds—or the political "club" and the back room down on 3d avenue—where will you find thinking, thoughtful men who make up their own minds and mark their own ballots?

It is in the country districts that sentiment changes—the city vote you can most discount in advance.

It is the country vote that is worth going after—that is, if you have real facts and sound arguments.

Knowing that the country voter makes up his mind most lastingly when he gets the arguments of both sides all at once, The Farm Journal is willing to open its columns to political advertising, provided both sides use equal space in the same issue.

From the publisher's viewpoint this is, perhaps, a new plan—but in reality it is as old as the hills.

Such a plan would at once have been called a public forum; later it was known as a joint debate; today it is giving both sides the fair deal. Of course, this getting all the arguments before the voter at once gives the stronger party the advantage.

Mr. Campaign Manager, your advertising agency knows all about The Farm Journal and its over a million circulation—the biggest of any farm-family magazine anywhere. Make sure of space by telephoning (Philadelphia, Filbert 3220) an order right away—we are very often oversold at this particular time of year.

The Farm Journal
"Unlike Any Other Paper"
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAMS FORCED TO HARD-FOUGHT FIVE-SET MATCH BY ROBERTS AT NEWPORT

ROBERTS A TARTAR AGAINST WILLIAMS

Ex-Champion Barely Escapes Defeat at Youth's Hands in Tourney at Newport.

CONTEST GOES FIVE SETS

Johnston, Throckmorton, Kumagae, and Griffin Among Survivors in Play for Casino Tennis Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Roland Roberts, a slim youth from the Pacific Coast, whose greatest claim to fame is that he holds the tennis championship of San Francisco, made the blood of spectators about the Casino courts tingle this morning when he all but wrested victory from the national champion of two years ago, Richard Norris Williams, 2d. It was the first real thrill that the invitation tournament has produced, and as it became noised around that a great contest was in progress, a large gallery gathered, even the match on the championship court being deserted so that the struggle between East and West might be witnessed.

Williams won only after five sets, and then because he had the greater endurance. The score was 3—6, 6—1, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5. While it had been confidently asserted that Roberts would put up a good fight, there were few rash enough to predict that he would approach so close to victory over the Philadelphian. Never since he came East for the New York State championship competition had the San Francisco boy so co-ordinated his game and developed to the latent possibilities as he did today. He was almost of championship timber and there was many an anxious moment for Williams in the course of the last two sets. Up to at time he had manifested supreme confidence, but the persistent steadiness and effectiveness of Roberts, which did not give way even before his best strokes, made him wary, and he showed a pronounced tendency to soften his game at the last. In part, this was because of the fatigue which both men manifested, but Williams was evidently disposed to play safe rather than to try and finish off the points quickly.

Roberts Within a Game of Victory.

During the final set there was little to choose between the men and Roberts was actually leading at 5—4, after taking a long deuce game. His strength was ebbing fast, however, and he could not summon reserve energy to deal the final blow to his opponent. In the ninth game, Williams fell flat on the court in attempting to stop one of Roberts's passing strokes and strained his ankle, but the injury did not prevent his closing out the set and match in the next three games.

Eight players now remain in the singles event. In the upper half of the draw there are Johnston, M. Washburn, William M. Johnston, Harold Throckmorton, and Nathaniel W. Niles. The lower half holds the names of Ichiya Kumagae, Douglas Watters, Clarence J. Griffin, and Richard Norris Williams, 2d.

To attain fourth round brackets several of the survivors were closely pressed. Harold Throckmorton renewed acquaintance with Hachishiro Mikami of Japan, and this time the Jersey player was returned the victor, the score being 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3. The last meeting between these two was in the Seabright tournament, and then Mikami created something of a sensation by vanquishing the sturdy Throckmorton. Knowledge of the Japanese player's style, gained in that encounter, stood the Jersey youngster in good stead during the second meeting. Mikami could not baffle him with his steady driving game from the back court, and Throckmorton found his way to the net not by any means perilous, because he waited for the openings to develop and stayed in deep court until they loomed invitingly. Once at the net, however, he usually finished off his point.

Kumagae Puts Out H. C. Johnson.

The other Oriental player, Ichiya Kumagae, met with better success. He tested his skill against that of Harry C. Johnson of Boston and managed to win in straight sets, but every one was a keenly waged struggle. It was a contest of net play against base line, and the Japanese managed to force his way through despite his acknowledged weakness in meeting a sharp game at the barrier.

The victory was gained at 9—7, 6—3, 10—8, and it was nip and tuck from the start. Johnson forced the attack and caused confusion to Kumagae's deep court game by smothering many of the passing strokes down the lines, but in the pinches the Oriental succeeded in landing the winning points.

Clarence J. Griffin disposed of the Harvard expert, George C. Caner, in a four-set contest at 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1, meeting with little difficulty once he got under way. Another four-set match advanced Watson M. Washburn, Wallace Johnson of Philadelphia being the victim and the score 6—4, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1. Nathaniel W. Niles won his third-round match by defeating the former Cornell Captain, Francis T. Hunter. The score of this was 6—2, 6—1, 6—1, which does not show nearly as effective work on the part of Hunter as when he last played the Bostonian.

All uncertainty as to the presence of Maurice E. McLoughlin has been dispelled. Carey Morgan, who was to be his opponent, jumped ahead two rounds when default was charged against the Californian, the second-round advance coming because of the default of Maurice Roche. After this easy progress Morgan himself defaulted, Douglas Watters, the New Orleans champion, being the recipient of this favor. This placed the Southerner in the fourth round, where he will face Ichiya Kumagae. Hope is still maintained that McLoughlin will arrive here in time for an exhibition match.

Champion Has an Easy Match.

The national champion, William M. Johnston, was on the championship court with Richard Harte. Johnston never let himself out, but won in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

The play of Roberts against Williams marks him as one who must be reckoned with in the tournaments to come. There were few weak spots in his game today. He started with a speed that was puzzling to Williams and took the first game at love on his own service. He was sending the ball true, and it came with such speed that his rival could not handle it with any degree of sureness, nor did he meet with better success until there was a slowing up by the Californian due to fatigue. Repeatedly in the first set Williams was aced by the Western player.

Service, however, was by no means the only formidable feature of Roberts's game. His drives off both forehand and backhand were sent with such speed that the projectile was merely a blur, and now and again he would interpolate a chop stroke that worked wonders. The change of pace was baffling to Williams, but more troublesome even than this was the uncanny accuracy with which the San Francisican stroked the sphere.

In the last set particularly Roberts repeatedly broke up Williams's game by sending a chop stroke to the former champion's backhand. The Harvard collegian did not like these in the least. He could not get much power in the returns when he did succeed in making them, and there were many such strokes which he netted. The seventh game of the last set went to Roberts simply because he kept chopping to Williams's backhand. This game he pulled out after it had been 40—15 against him, and there were several other such instances during the encounter. The one weakness that Roberts showed was on his half volleys. This was the only stroke which he could not control. Nearly every effort resulted in an out.

Williams Takes Net With Success.

When Roberts won the first set at 6—3 there was seen clear evidence that the contest was to be harder fought than had been anticipated. Still the easy victory of Williams in the second set, when he was having marked success in his play at the net, seemed to indicate that Roberts's earlier play might be only a flash in the pan.

The third set proved a revelaton. It was fiercely waged, and though Williams won, it was only after the sharpest kind of a struggle. Roberts led at 5—4 as a result of having broken through Williams on the eighth game and then winning his own service. The Philadelphian made it 5—all and broke through Roberts after the latter had led at 40—15 in the next game. The final game was comparatively easy for Williams.

Roberts made a determined stand in the fourth set, the seven-minute rest having refreshed him. He led at 4—1, and although Williams pulled up later he could not withstand the sharp attack of his opponent, and the sets were 2—all.

In the final both men lost some of the fire that had marked their previous play, but the struggle was nevertheless of the keenest type. Leading at 5—4, Roberts was forced to see his advantage wiped out, and Williams go through to victory by running off three straight games.

The point score of the Williams-Roberts match and the summaries:

FIRST SET.

Williams	0	4	2	1	4	1	1	4	1	1—18	3
Roberts	4	0	4	4	1	4	4	1	4	4—26	6

SECOND SET.

Williams	4	7	4	4	4	4	2	5	3	0—30	6
Roberts	2	5	2	2	2	4	4	3	3	0—30	1

THIRD SET

Williams	4	2	4	1	6	5	2	1	8	4	6	4	4	7	7
Roberts	2	4	1	4	4	3	4	4	10	0	4	2	4	2	5

FOURTH SET.

Williams	1	2	2	5	2	4	2	4	5	2	2	9	4
Roberts	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	1	3	4	4	3	6

FIFTH SET.

Williams	6	3	3	4	2	4	6	5	5	4	4	6	8	5	2	7
Roberts	0	5	5	1	4	1	8	3	7	1	1	4	6	4	0	5

CASINO CUP SINGLES—First Round.—Carey Morgan won from Maurice E. McLoughlin by default.

Second Round—Carey Morgan won from Maurice Roche by default.

Third Round—Watson M. Washburn defeated Wallace F. Johnson, 6—4, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3; William M. Johnston defeated Richard Harte, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Hachishiro Mikami, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; Nathaniel W. Niles defeated Francis T. Hunter, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae defeated Harry C. Johnson, 6—7, 6—3, 9—7; Douglas Watters won from Carey Morgan by default; Clarence J. Griffin defeated George C. Caner, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1; R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Roland Roberts, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

DOUBLES—First Round — Nathaniel W. Niles and Richard Harte defeated George C. Caner and William Rand, 3d, 6—1, 6—2; D. Lambert and C. Jones defeated Maurice and Francis Roche, 10—8, 7—5; Count Otto Salm and Walter L. Pate defeated J. S. Cushman and W. P. Burden, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; Craig Biddle and W. J. Clothier defeated Ralph L. Sieps and Arthur Cragin, 6—1, 6—4; Fred C. Baggs and Robert Leroy defeated F. E. Dixon and H. H. Whitman, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6; Joseph A. Armstrong and W. T. Johnson defeated Leonard Beekman and J. S. Pfaffman, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3; H. A. MacKinney and D. F. Watters defeated F. C. Inman and Jack E. Mahan, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Irving Wright and Oliver Perin defeated Joseph Harriman and L. Tailer, 6—1, 6—1; H. C. Johnson and W. M. Washburn defeated Francis T. Hunter and A. Van Dyke, 6—3, 6—3; Craig Biddle and W. J. Clothier defeated Fred C. Baggs and Robert Leroy, 6—4, 6—4; Ichiya Kumagae and Harold Throckmorton defeated H. Van Dyke Johns and Roland Roberts, 6—2, 6—4; Paul Gibbons and A. L. Hoskins defeated V. H. Godfrey and A. A. Waters, 6—2, 6—1.

McLOUGHLIN WINS AT NET.

He and Dawson Will Meet Church and Davis in Doubles Final Today.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 16.—Maurice McLoughlin and Ward Dawson of Los Angeles, Pacific Coast champions, will meet the Eastern title holders, George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., and Willis E. Davis of San Francisco, here tomorrow in the final match of the national lawn tennis championship preliminaries for the right to play W. M. Johnston and Clarence Griffin of California Aug. 28 for the national doubles title in New York.

McLoughlin and Dawson won a rather listless match from the Southern champions, Lew Hardy and Nat Emerson of Memphis, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4. The feature match, however, was that between the East and the West, the latter represented by Walter T. Hayes and Ralph Burdick of Chicago, the Easterners winning, 3—6, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

It appeared to be a walkaway for the Chicago players in the first two sets, but, starting the third, Davis put his bulletlike service to work and used the same terrific drive in returns. It was all East after that, for, despite their careful playing, Hayes and Burdick could not get started.

The point scores of the matches follow:

Maurice McLoughlin and Ward Dawson vs. Lew Hardy and Nat Emerson.

FIRST SET.

McLoughlin-Dawson—	5	0	5	4	4	1	1	4	5	1	4	4	4	3	8
Hardy-Emerson—	3	4	3	1	0	4	4	4	2	7	4	2	0	2	6

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin-Dawson	5	6	5	4	5	1	12	3	8
Hardy-Emerson	3	4	3	1	3	4	10	2	1

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin-Dawson	4	4	2	3	4	1	2	4	4	3	2	4	6
Hardy-Emerson	0	2	1	4	5	2	4	4	2	1	2	5	4

George M. Church and Willis E. Davis vs. Walter T. Hayes and Ralph Burdick.

FIRST SET.

Church-Davis	2	8	5	2	2	4	5	3	6	8	2	4
Hayes-Burdick	4	5	3	4	4	2	3	5	8	3	8	0

SECOND SET.

Church-Davis	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	5	2	8	4	2	2	5	5	6
Hayes-Burdick	9	6	0	4	1	1	0	5	3	4	0	6	4	4	5	3

THIRD SET.

Church-Davis	4	5	4	6	2	4	4	10	1	4	4	4	6
Hayes-Burdick	0	8	2	8	4	6	2	8	4	1	3	8	4

FOURTH SET.

Church-Davis	4	4	5	1	7	2	4	4	4	32	6
Hayes-Burdick	1	2	3	4	5	4	2	4	1	2	6	3

FIFTH SET.

Church-Davis	6	5	4	4	1	5	4	4	33	6
Hayes-Burdick	4	3	2	1	4	3	6	1	24	2

PLAYGROUND MEET.

Brooklyn Lads to Compete for Track Honors on Labor Day.

The Fall athletic championships of the Brooklyn Park Playground Athletic Association will be held under the direction of Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll and Supervisor of Recreation John J. Downing at the recently constructed quarter-mile running track at Betsy Head Playground on Labor Day, Sept. 4. Only the pick of the park athletes will compete in the final championship contests. Elimination meets will be held at all the park playgrounds to select the six best boys for each event. These meets will be held next Saturday. All boys who attend the playgrounds regularly will be eligible to compete.

In addition to the playground boys' competitions the following events for Amateur Athletic Union novices have been put on the program: 100-yard dash, one-mile walk, one-mile run, and quarter-mile obstacle race. A hundred-yard dash has been added, which will be closed to the park employes of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Loomis Will Go to Sweden.

Jo G. Loomis of the Chicago A. A., national 100-yard champion, yesterday wired Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the A. A. U., accepting the invitation extended him to compete, with Ted Meredith and another American yet to be chosen, in Sweden in the latter part of next month. Loomis told Mr. Rubien that he is in splendid condition.

GENEROUS GOULD GIVES YANKS GAME

Indian Tosser Lavishes Five Runs in First Inning Upon New York—Score 5 to 3.

The unbounded liberality of Gould, one of Cleveland's young pitchers, resulted in a victory for the Yankees in yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds, the score being 5 to 3. Gould was like a sailor with six months' savings. He gave away enough passes in the opening inning to pave the way for five runs—plenty to win—despite the Indians' attempted rally in the ninth.

Ten of the Yankees went to bat in the opening inning. There were four passes, three hits, and a sacrifice hit in the collection. Gould didn't last very long, but was derricked when he had passed three batsmen and two others had hit safely. He was succeeded by Klepfer, who was inclined to be a bit generous himself until he steadied in the second inning. After that he pitched fine ball and the Yankees had no more opportunities to score.

Allan Russell did the pitching for the Yankees and he held Cleveland's big hitters to four hits, the greatest damage being done by Tris Speaker with a smashing two-bagger in the first inning. Young Al Walters, the Yanks' diminutive backstop, attracted much attention with his fine work behind the bat. He made one play in the third inning which was a corker. Jack Graney rolled a grounder to first which was fielded by Pipp. Russell covered first and missed the throw. By this time Walters was right on the job, backing up. He recovered the ball and whipped it down to second in time to catch Graney by twenty feet. Walters also made a wide-awake play in the fourth. Chapman beat out a hit and took second when the young Cuban had a bad throw to first. He more than made up for this mistake, however, when, after Wambsgans fanned, he threw Chapman out as he was trying to steal third.

Among the spectators yesterday was Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers. He was with Jack Coombs and Wheezer Dell. The Brooklyn players took the day off and they were undecided whether to take in the movies or go to the ball game in force of habit won. Robbie bought several bags of peanuts and crackerjack and had the time of his life.

The Yankees still have the greatest facility for getting injured. Yesterday the young Cuban infielder, Aragon, twisted his leg and was not able to play his position. His injury is not serious, but it goes to show that old boy Hard Luck is still lurking in the neighborhood of the Yankee camp.

Tris Speaker got in his fine work in the first inning, after two were out. Speaker jammed a long drive against the right field wall for two bases and counted on a single by Elmer Smith. Smith was thought to be a bit careless and he was caught napping off first.

Gould's generosity became apparent at the very outset, when Magee walked. High was also patient and got a pass, while Germany Schaefer went wild with glee, and so did Bill Donovan as Peckinpaugh walked and crowded the bases. Walter Pipp then jammed a hit through the infield which came within an inch of carrying one of Umpire Hildebrand's ears away. Wambsgans knocked down the drive and he and Terry Turner tried to make a force-out play at second, but Peckinpaugh was safe, and in the meantime Magee scored. Paddy Baumann, who was taking Aragon's place at third, singled to right and sent High and Peck home, while Pipp pulled up at third.

That was the end of Gould. Then Klepfer tried his hand at it. Gedeon was the victim of a no fly ball, and Miller jammed a single to right field, which scored Pipp and Baumann. Walters then sacrificed and—low and behold! Klepfer got wild and gave Russell a pass. The team had by this time batted all the way around and Magee came to the bat for the second time in the same inning. Magee fanned and ended the rebellion.

Al Walters laced forth a daisy three-bagger in the sixth, but it went to seed, for there was no hit forthcoming to carry him home. In that inning Gedeon was safe on Howard's muff of Wambsgans's throw. Gedeon tried to steal on the next ball pitched and was an easy out. After Miller rolled out, Wambsgans to Howard, Walters sent his long drive between centre and right. Russell fanned for the third out and the little catcher was left stranded.

Russell was stricken with the same kind of wildness as Gould in the ninth. He passed Chapman and Speaker. He settled down and fanned Smith, while Wambsgans was tossed out by Peckinpaugh. Turner singled to right and Chapman and Speaker scored. Howard ended the matinee when he grounded out to Pipp.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mageecf	3	1	2	2	0
High,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Ppaugh,ss	3	1	1	2	2
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	9	0
Aragon,3b	0	0	0	0	0
B'mann,3b	4	1	1	1	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Miller,rf	3	0	1	4	0
Walters,c	3	0	1	8	2
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	31	5	6	27	8

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Chapman,3b	3	1	1	1	0
Speaker,cf	2	2	1	3	0
Smith,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Wagns,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Howard,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Sewell,c	2	0	0	5	2
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
Klepfer,p	2	0	0	0	2
Coleman,c	0	0	0	1	0
Morton,p	0	0	0	0	1
aLeonard	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	4	24	13

a-Batted for O'Neill in eighth inning.

Errors—Pipp, Walters, Howard.

New York	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		—5
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		—3

Two-base hit—Speaker. Three-base hit—Walters. Sacrifice hits—Walters, Russell. Double plays—O'Neill and Wambsgans; Walters and Baumann; Gedeon, Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cleveland, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Russell, 6; off Gould, 3; off Klepfer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Gould, 2 hits and 5 runs, (none out.) in first inning; off Klepfer, 3 hits and no runs in 7 innings; off Morton, no hits and no runs in 1 inning; off Russell, 3 runs. Struck out—By Russell, 5; by Klepfer, 5; by Morton, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

YANKS EXERCISE OPTIONS.

Will Recall Players Who Have Been Sent to Minor Leagues.

The Yankees have exercised options on most of the recruit players who were last year sent out to the minor leagues. The club takes this action so that none of the players can be drafted by other clubs.

The list of players who will be recalled at the end of the minor league season is Dan Tipple and Hartzell of Baltimore, Blodgett and Vance of Columbus, Hal Cable and Enright of Newark, Hendrix, Sam Ross, and Ray Keating of Richmond; Bill Piercy of Salt Lake City, Ed Sweeney of Toledo, and Cliff Markle and King Brady of Toronto.

Fourteen Left in Columbia Tennis.

Play yesterday in the Columbia Summer School tennis tournament eliminated ten more in the competition for the two silver cups. There are now fourteen players left in the tourney out of an entry list of nearly fifty. Yesterday's summaries:

T. A. Clute defeated W. H. Arnold, 6—0, 6—0; L. W. Knox defeated S. H. Gottschild, 6—2, 6—0; K. W. Todd defeated B. M. Fischer, 6—3, 6—1; T. A. Clute defeated B. F. Andrews, 6—0, 6—2; P. C. Durrie defeated H. G. Simons, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2; B. Dreyfus defeated R. H. Goldsmith, 7—5, 6—1; E. A. Ziegler defeated F. Bongiorno, 6—2, 6—0; J. W. Zerega won from W. B. Knapp by default; W. L. Werner defeated R. W. Burgess, 6—4, 6—3; M. Kurzman defeated P. S. Leung, 6—2, 6—1.

Evers Rejoins Boston Braves.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Johnny Evers rejoined the Boston National League baseball team here today after an absence of two weeks, during which time he was ill at his home in Troy.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Cleveland, 3.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
(First game; 16 innings.)

Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
(2d game; called end of 6th; darkness.)

Detroit at Washington.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

St. Louis at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 0.

Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
(Game was played on Sunday.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	65	45	.591
Cleveland	62	49	.559
Chicago	62	51	.549
St. Louis	60	52	.536
Detroit	60	53	.531
New York	58	52	.527
Washington	52	56	.481
Philadelphia	22	83	.210

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	63	38	.624
Boston	59	40	.596
Philadelphia	61	42	.592
New York	52	50	.510
Pittsburgh	46	55	.455
Chicago	47	60	.439
St. Louis	47	64	.423
Cincinnati	43	69	.384

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)

Chicago at Boston.

Detroit at Washington.

St. Louis at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

CUBS BLANK MATTY'S MEN.

Reds Play Raggedly and Find Hendrix an Enigma.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Cincinnati played a ragged game here today and Chicago won, 5 to 0. While there were six hits made off Hendrix, he never allowed more than one in an inning.

Zimmerman tried to steal home in the second inning. He was called out by Umpire Harrison, made a vigorous kick, and was finally put out of the game. The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Zelder,lf,3b	4	1	2	1	3	
Flack,rf	3	1	0	4	0	
Mann,cf	3	0	2	5	2	
Mollwitz,1b	2	0	1	7	0	
Z'man,3b	1	0	0	0	0	
Packard,lf	1	1	0	0	0	
Elliott,c	4	0	1	1	0	
Knabe,2b	4	0	1	2	3	
Worman,ss	3	0	0	1	1	
Hendrix,p	4	1	1	0	0	
Total	31	5	8	27	10	

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	1	
Roush,cf	4	0	1	2	0	
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	2	0	
Chase,1b	4	0	1	10	0	
Wingo,c	3	0	1	5	2	
Neale,lf	3	0	1	0	0	
Louden,2b	3	0	0	1	3	
Bammann,ss	2	0	1	7	2	
Fisher,ss	1	0	0	0	0	
Moseley,p	2	0	0	0	0	
Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	0	6	27	15	

a-Batted for Schulz in eighth inning.

Errors—Packard, Wingo, Louden, Emmer.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Emmer, Hendrix. Stolen bases—Mann, Zelder, Mollwitz. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Wortman. Double plays—Emmer, Paddy Baumann, who was taking Aragon's place at third, singled to right and sent High and Peck home, while Pipp pulled up at third. Double plays—Emmer, Flack and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Moseley, 4; off Schulz, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix 6 hits and no runs in nine innings; off Moseley, 6 hits and 3 runs in six and one-third innings; off Schulz, 1 hit, no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Knaup, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Hendrix, 4; by Moseley, 1; by Schultz, 1; by Knetzer, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

SUPERBAS LOSE ON WAY.

Binghamton Interrupts Course to Pittsburgh with a Defeat.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Binghamton won by 8 to 4 from the Brooklyn Nationals today in an exhibition game. Timely hitting gave the local team its victory. Barnhardt kept the Brooklyn hits scattered. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	0 0 3 5 1 0 1 0 —8	8	2
Brooklyn	1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 —4	10	3

Batteries—Mails, Appleton, Meyers and Miller; Barnhardt and Peterson.

Braves Swamp Jamestown Nine.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—In an exhibition game here today the Boston Nationals scored an easy victory over the local independent team by 14 to 4. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	5 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 3 —14	21	2
Jamestown	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 —4	5	4

Batteries—Davis, James, and Rico; Keener, Behan, and Nefeau.

Pirates Get Two Charlotte Players.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 16.—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club today announced the purchase of Pitcher Reeding and Infielder Anderson, from the Charlotte Club of the South Atlantic League.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 —5	15	0
Newark	0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 —3	8	2

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 1 0 1 4 0 0 0 —6	7	1
Providence	1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 —4	9	3

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 0 2 1 0 2 1 0 —6	11	0
Rochester	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 —1	5	0

Montreal at Baltimore—Game was played on Sunday.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Buffalo	60	46	.566
Providence	59	46	.562
Baltimore	55	50	.524
Montreal	52	50	.510
Toronto	51	50	.505
Richmond	50	52	.490
Rochester	42	58	.420
Newark	43	60	.417

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Baltimore.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 2; Chattanooga, 1.
(First game.)
Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 0.
(Second game.)
Memphis, 12; Mobile, 1.
Little Rock, 9; New Orleans, 3.
Nashville, 5; Atlanta, 2.

Eastern League.

New London, 3; Springfield, 2.
Portland, 8; Bridgeport, 1.
Lynn, 9; Hartford, 4.

New York State League.

Albany, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
(First game.)
Albany, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
(Second game.)
Scranton, 11; Harrisburg, 3.
(First game.)
Scranton, 4; Harrisburg, 3.
(Second game.)
Syracuse, 5; Elmira, 3.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 3; Louisville, 1, (first game.)
Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 3, (second game.)
Minneapolis, 9; Toledo, 5, (first game.)
Toledo, 9; Minneapolis, 4, (second game.)
St. Paul, 5; Columbus, 2, (first game.)
St. Paul, 12; Columbus, 4,
(second game.)
Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 3,
(first game.)
Kansas City, 3; Indianapolis, 1
(second game.)

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

RED DOWNS WHITE IN BATTLE OF SOX

Boston Team Raises World's Championship Pennant and Beats Chicago Twice.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The Red Sox increased their lead in the pennant race today by winning two hard-fought battles with Chicago. The first went sixteen innings to a score of 5 to 4. The second game was called after five and a half innings on account of darkness, with the score 2 to 1.

Every able member of the Red Sox team, with the exception of Carrigan and Gregg, was pressed into service for the first game, either as pinch hitters, runners or fielders. It was a gruelling contest throughout, and was marked by numerous sensational plays. Weaver, Eddie Collins, Scott, Walker, Barry and Gardner figuring most prominently. In this game Chicago made sixteeen hits off three Boston pitchers, against eleven for the Red Sox off an equal number of Chicago twirlers. But the Boston blows were more timely and less scattered.

In the sixteenth inning Hooper was passed after two men were down. He stole second, and scored when McMullen made a bad throw to first on Barry's grounder.

Boston scored its two runs in the fourth inning of the second game on singles by Hooper, Lewis and Gardner. Chicago scored its run in the sixth on two singles and Jackson's double. With two out and men on third and second Foster was taken from the box and Leonard substituted. Von Kolnitz was sent to bat for Fournier and struck out.

The attendance was over 25,000, the largest of the season. Between the games the world's championship pennant was raised with the customary ceremonies. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	7	1	1	1	0
Barry,2b	6	0	1	6	3
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Shorten,lf	0	0	0	1	0
Jones

CRANK WINS SARATOGA FEATURE

CRANK HOME FIRST IN THE GRAB BAG

Outsider Leads Deer Trap and Tom McTaggart to the Wire in Novel Handicap.

NEBRASKA OUTFOOTS VIVID

Hitchcock's Recent Acquisition Flashes Past Whitney's Youngster in Drive Down Stretch.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Crank, an outsider, belonging to Samuel Ross, won the Grab Bag Handicap for two-year-olds which was the stellar attraction of the card this afternoon, at the Saratoga track. The winner was quoted at 10 to 1. August Belmont's Deer Trap was second and the favorite, Tom McTaggart, finished third.

The Grab Bag Handicap is the youngest and at the same time the most peculiar event carried on the books of the association. The odd arrangement of the race lies in the fact that it is not necessary for a horse running in it to be owned by the subscriber whose colors the horse carries. One may beg, borrow or lease a horse for the Grab Bag and there is no limit to the number of subscriptions that may be taken out by one man.

The stake was first run in 1914, when Captain E. B. Cassatt's Trial by Jury won it. Last year Brome, running under L. S. Thompson's colors, took the event.

Crank got off in front today, after a miserable start, and maintained his lead to the end safely, although Deer Trap and Tom McTaggart were coming up at the end. The favorite got plenty of hard luck in the race. With several other horses, he got off very badly and had to run a great race, even to get the show position. After the first five furlongs the other juveniles were never seriously considered in the contest. The race was worth $2,650 to the winner.

Another Small Field of Jumpers.

A sudden streak of bashfulness seems to have struck the jumpers or their owners. The fields have been exceedingly small of late. Yesterday three started and the same number took the hurdles again this afternoon. The race was a consolation affair for jumpers which had not won at this meeting. F. Ambrose Clark's Knight of Mercl was the favorite and he landed the long end of the purse in easy style, leading all the way. Ollie Byrnes, the third horse, stumbled at the last fence and pulled up quite lame.

Two popular victories were gained by the Greentree Stable, under which name Mrs. Payne Whitney races. The first one was in the third event, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, over a mile and a furlong, which was won quite handily by Gainer. Captain Cassatt's Trial by Jury was the favorite and there were many who thought the winner of the Carter Handicap could not lose, but Trial by Jury had all he could do to get inside the money as he was pressed to the limit by W. J. Young's Water Witch. Grumpy set all the early pace, but at the turn into the home stretch Connolly settled down to ride and the winner shot out in front and was never headed.

The cherry and black stripes of the Greentree Stable were to the fore again in the fifth race, for maiden three-year-olds and upward, Hubbub, a Broomstick gelding, taking the event with a comfortable margin to spare. The winner was a heavily played favorite and fully justified the public's confidence, as he never left the issue in doubt. Dovedale, who was always the contender, came in second with J. E. Madden's Sea Urchin receiving the short end of the purse. Both the place and show horses were outsiders and were quoted at long prices.

Nebraska Wins at Long Odds.

The spectators were furnished with the first of several surprises in the opening race for maiden two-year-olds, when Thomas Hitchcock's recently purchased youngster, Nebraska, flashed past the stand a short head in front of Harry Payne Whitney's Vivid. The winner was quoted at 15 to 1. The Whitney entry led the field the best part of the distance, but among the other contestants, which were all bunched together, was Nebraska, which was just romping along easily. It looked from the grand stand as if Hoffman, his jockey, had him under wraps until he was ready to make his drive, and this proved the case, as when Nebraska reached the stretch his rider went to the whip and the colt slipped through the field. He challenged first Meteorite, which succumbed, then went after Vivid, which he caught a few feet from the stand.

C. F. Fleischmann's Ahara took the last race, a selling affair for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile. The winner had five lengths on Good Counsel the finish, with Queen of Paradise third.

John McCormick, who trains the Butler horses, including Spur, was not satisfied with the outcome of the Saranac Handicap, which was run yesterday and won by Dodge. The Butler trainer thinks his colt can beat the Western champion, and is willing to run the race over again for $10,000. The owner of Dodge, J. S. Ward, is also in favor of the two meeting again under the same conditions, and says that in the event that the Jockey Club should not approve of the match race the affair could be arranged as a sweepstake.

The summaries with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 2-5.
Nebraska, T. Hitchcock's b. c., 115 pounds, by Ballot-Star of the West. 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1. (R. Hoffman).....1h
Vivid, H. P. Whitney's ch. c., 118, 2 to 1, even, and 1 to 2. (J. Notter).....2ns
Meteorite, J. Sanford's ch. c., 115, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, and 2 to 5. (L. Mink).....3½
Hemlock, Hell's Bells, (Imp.,) Buckboard, Gallant Lad, Basilius, Russian Pinion, Kebo, Waraw, Muckross, (Imp.,) Town Hall, and Fenier also ran. Onwa scratched.

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, which have not won at this meeting; about two miles. Time—4:29.
Knight of Mercl, F. A. Clark's b. g., aged, 149 pounds, by Knight of the Thistle-Penitence II., 2 to 5, out, and out. (M. Henderson).....1h
Early Light, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 6, 148, 13 to 5, 1 to 3, and out. (P. Kelleher)..2½
Ollie Byrnes, R. L. Gerry's b. m., 5, 140, 12 to 1, 8 to 5, and out. (W. Keating)..3h
Only three starters.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap, with $800 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:53.
Gainer, Green Tree Stable's ch. g., 5 years, 115 pounds, by Matinee-Druid. 2 to 1, 8 to 5, 1 to 4. (D. Connelly).....1h
Grumpy, C. J. Bockmiller's b. g., 4, 102, 9 to 1, 3 to 1, and even. (G. Carroll).....2½
Trial by Jury, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. c., 4, 122, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, 1 to 5. (T. McTaggart).....3n
Water Witch, Half Rock, and Kilianna, (Imp.,) also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Grab-Bag Handicap, of $3,000; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.
Crank, S. Ross's br. g., 108 pounds, by Celt-Cross Patch. 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1. (L. Mink).....1h
Deer Trap, A. Belmont's b. c., 120, 12 to 1, 8 to 5, 2½ to 1. (T. McTaggart).....2½
Tom McTaggart, Brighton Stable's b. c., 126, 3 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3. (J. Loftus)..3n
Gun Flash, Mida, Sunbonnet, (Imp.,) Straightforward, America, Jock Scot, Babcock, Beaver Kill, and Yermita also ran. Petrograd, Old Eylers, and Hemlock scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upwards, purse $500; one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.
Hubbub, Green Tree Stable's b. g., three years, 110 pounds, by Broomstick-Rumpus, 2 to 5, 1 to 4, out, (D. Connelly)..1h
Dovedale, G. D. Widener's b. g., 5, 110, 20 to 1, 7 to 1, 3 to 1. (H. Phillips).....2h
Sea Urchin, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 5, 110, 40 to 1, 15 to 1, 6 to 1. (R. Hoffman).....3½
Bet, Reveries, (Imp.,) Past Master, Friar Nought, Bridget O'Connor, and Cherry Blossom also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse, $600; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:57 4-5.
Ahara, C. F. Fleischman's br. c., 4 years, 116 pounds, by Voorhees-Handsome Florry. 6 to 1, 2½ to 1, 6 to 5. (M. Buxton).....1h
Good Counsel, I. M. Hedrick's b. c., 8, 112, 6 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5. (C. Hughes)..2½
Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 103, 18 to 5, 7 to 5, 3 to 5. (J. McTaggart).....3h
Rosewater, Bobs Olga, Malfou, Star Gaze, Peacock, and Monmouth Lady Edwin, (Imp.), also ran. Daingerfield and Stargift scratched.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, selling; five and one-half furlongs. Tootsie, 112 pounds; Helmets Daughter, 110; Stony Brook, 112; Mae Murray, 113; Felicidad, 124; Aimee T., 119; Spinster, 115; Douglass S., 113; George C. Love, 120; Odds and Ends, 118; Intriguer, 116; Moonlighter, (Imp.,) 112; Stalwart Van, 114; Bingen, 123; Ortwa, 113; Solveig, 118; Brother Jonathan, 123, and Phantom, 117.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, handicap; about two miles. Sun King, 160 pounds; Duke of Duluth, 145, and Martian, 132.

THIRD RACE.—For mares all ages, handicap; seven furlongs. Madame Hermann, 90 pounds; Fennouse, 117; Lady Teresa, 103; Celandria, 108; Ima Frank, 103; Dorcas, 98; Jacoba, 110; Flying Fairy, 121; Lady Hillington, 104; Rhine Maiden, 103; Sandmark, (Imp.,) 100; Ida Claire, 97, and Capra, 126.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. The Mohawk, selling; one mile. Hidden Star, (Imp.,) 106 pounds; King's Oak, 111; Sprint, 109; Bonnie Tess, 98; Sky Pilot, 101; Murphy, 100; Miss Puzzle, 113, and Elitson, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five and one-half furlongs. Sedan, 110 pounds; Dunga Din, 113; Gertrude Marie, 107; Believe Me Boys, 107; Basil, 110; Hesse, 102; Arnold, 115; Fairy Wand, 107; Sparticus, (Imp.,) 105; Killdee, 115; Sortie, 110, and Serenest, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming purse; one mile. Double Eagle, 113 pounds; Miss Fannie, 104; Charmeuse, 96; Blue Thistle, 120; High Chair, 111; Vermont, 106; Republican, 111; Fuzzy Wuzzy, 108; Sky Pilot, 106; Transit, 116; Jesse, Jr., 116; Day Day, 107; Royal Meteor, 102; Voluspa, 96; Sasin, 113; Sam Slick, 100, and Old Broom, 112.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

UNITED HUNTS PROGRAM.

Autumn Meeting Entry Blanks Sent Out and Schedule Arranged.

George W. Gall, Clerk of the Course of the United Hunts Racing Association, yesterday sent out entry blanks for the Autumn meeting of the association, to be held at Belmont Park Terminal on Wednesday, Sept. 27, and Saturday, Sept. 30. The usual attractive races through the field are scheduled, as follows:

FIRST DAY.—Nassau Selling Steeplechase Handicap, about two miles, over brush course; for Members. Plate Handicap, about a mile and a quarter; Suffolk Handicap Steeplechase, about three miles, over brush course; Autumn Steeplechase Handicap, about two and a half miles, over brush course; Trial Steeplechase, for three-year-olds, about two miles, over brush course, and the Mineola Highweight Handicap, one mile.

SECOND DAY.—Steeplechase, for maidens and winners of one race, for three-year-olds and upward, about two miles, over brush course; Hollis Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, about one mile and a half; Between the Flags Plate, for hunters, over brush course; Queen's Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, about three miles, over brush course; Stayer's Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, about two miles and a quarter, on the flat, and the Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile.

TITLE TRACK FOUND SHORT.

Must Re-mark for Metropolitan Championships—Entries Made.

A survey of the cinder path at the Brooklyn P. S. A. L. field, where the senior Metropolitan track and field championships of the A. A. U. will be contested a week from Saturday, yesterday revealed that the track is 3 feet 10 1-8 inches short on every quarter mile. The discrepancy is due to the fact that the track is measured eighteen inches from the border instead of twelve, as required by the International Amateur Athletic Federation rules adopted by the A. A. U. more than a year ago.

Frederick W. Rubien and Matthew P. Halpin of the Metropolitan Championship Committee, assisted by Andrews and William Lavelle, caretakers of the field, made the survey yesterday, and immediately prepared to re-mark the track. The border on the track is of permanent concrete, and therefore no alterations can be made in the size of the circuit.

Contestants in the mile will be required to run 15 feet 4⅝ inches in addition to four laps; 46 feet 1 inch will be added to the course for the three-mile walk, and 76 feet 10 inches to that for the five-mile run. In both the quarter and half-mile races the start will be made back of the regular starting point, as it is in the Harvard Stadium at Cambridge.

Lawson Robertson, who has been training his Irish-American A. C. athletes on the P. S. A. L. field, yesterday pronounced it one of the fastest tracks in this locality. His men have been flashing exceptional times in their track trials, which Robertson attributed to the sound footing and good merits of the well-conditioned P. S. A. L. track.

Entries for the seniors closed yesterday, and one of the most interesting facts in connection with the closing is that Homer Baker is named among the athletes whom the New York A. C. will send after the championships. Baker, who formerly was international half-mile champion, dropped his allegiance with the Mercury Foot organization nearly a year ago to go into business in Buffalo, but he has returned to New York.

Matt Halpin, Chairman of the New York A. C. Athletic Committee, yesterday submitted the following entries to be passed upon tomorrow night at a meeting of the Championship Committee: Kelly, De Cerna, Georgi, and Schmidt in the sprints; Lennon and Lagg in the 440; Scudder and Homer Baker in the 440 and 880; L. Gordon and W. Adams in the 880; W. Gordon and F. Gordon in the mile; Ackerman, and Holden in the five-mile; French, Trenholm, Engels, Crawford, Bemis, and Walther in the hurdles; Carroll, Oler, and P. Adams in the broad jump; Oler, Loescher, Walker, and Grumpelt in the high jump; Nagle, Curtis, and Dowell in the pole vault; Lincoln, Elliott, and Witpin in the javelin; Gillis, White, Maxfield, Cann, Roos, and Brown in the weights.

This team is considered in athletic circles probably strong enough to wrest from the Irish-American A. C. the title which it has held uninterruptedly for many years. The Winged Fist organization will endeavor to retain its honors with these men, who in all probability will be starters in the national championships: Meyer and Kaufman in the sprints; Coyle in the 440; Bromlow and Granger in the half; Powers in the mile; Corwith and Kolehmainen in the five-mile; Eller, Kaufman, Hughes, Schaaf, and Hillman in the hurdles; McDonald, Bronder, and Frank in the shot; McDonald, Ryan, McGrath, and Conway in the 56-pound weight; Duncan, O'Connor, and McDonald in the discus; Ryan, McGrath, McDonald, and McDougal in the hammer; Bronder and Harper in the javelin; Taylor and O'Connor in the running broad jump; Ahearn, O'Connor, Rothschild, Burke, and Taylor in hop, step, and jump; Erickson and Eagan in the running high jump.

ROBINS BUY SOME HITTERS.

Miller, Sheehan, and Adams Obtained from Northern League.

The Brooklyn Club yesterday announced the purchase of three new players from Winnipeg of the Northern League. Among the new additions to Colonel C. H. Ebbets's payroll is one player who is not a total stranger. He is Lawrence Miller, an outfielder with a batting average of .342 for the present season, and now with St. Boniface Club in the Northern League. He was with the Robins on their trip to Daytona last Spring, but was returned to Winnipeg for experience.

The other newcomers are John T. Sheehan, an infielder with the Winnipeg Club, who has had several years of minor league experience, and Warren Adams, a first baseman, who has been dallying in the minors since 1913. The former has a batting average of .356, and Adams, also with Winnipeg, has hit for .328.

POP GEERS DRIVES HIS FASTEST MILE

Veteran, Behind Napoleon Direct, Does 1:59¾ at Columbus—Record for Directum I.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Free-for-All Pace at the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting this afternoon produced the fastest racing time of the year. In the first heat, Napoleon Direct won in 1:59¾, with Peter Stevens, the second horse, doing his mile in 2 minutes flat. It was the first time in a driving career of forty-five years that Edward Geers ever held the reins in a mile covered in better than two minutes.

In the next heat the pace was slower through the first half, and Napoleon Direct was four lengths back at the far turn. He closed with a wonderful rush and finished a head in front of Single G. Separate timing caught Napoleon Direct the last half in 58⅘ seconds.

In a time trial Directum I. became the world's champion pacer for one and one-sixteenth miles. The old record was 2:14¾, made in 1904 by Cherry Lass. Off to a slow start Directum I. did the distance in 2:00¾. The last mile was paced in 2:00¾.

Miss Harris M., the champion four-year-old pacing mare, failed in an effort to lower her mark of 2:01¾. She was tired when the final quarter was commenced and finished the mile in 2:02.

Napoleon Direct was one of three winning favorites. In the 2:09 pace, the second choice, Beth Clark, won the first two heats. Thereafter Baby Bertha, highest in public favor, was in command and took the next three heats. The Eno, as expected, won the 2:11 trot in straight heats. In the first one he finished only a head in front of McCloskey, and cut his record to 2:00¾, keeping clear of the field in the second mile.

Early Don, Valentine's first winner of the meeting, captured all three heats of the Devereux Stake, for which Brisac of the Murphy stable was favored. Early Don equaled his record, 2:00¾, in the first heat, and was not so hard pressed in either the next two. The summaries:

DEVEREUX STAKE, 2:15 TROTTERS.
Three Heats; Purse, $2,000.

Early Don, s. g., by Don Cole, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Belase, br. s., (Murphy)	2	2	2
Lu Princeton, b. m., (Cox)	3	3	3
Regardless, b. a., (Hedrick)	4	3	4

Time—2:00¼, 2:00, 2:07¾.

FREE FOR ALL CLASS, PACING.
Two in Three Heats; Purse, $1,500.

Napoleon Direct, ch. h., by Walter Direct, (Geers)	1	1	
Peter Stevens, b. h., (Murphy)	2	3	
Single G, b. h., (Gosnell)	4	2	
Hall Boy, b. g., (McMahon)	3	4	

Time—1:59¾, 2:01¾.

2:09 CLASS, PACING.
Three in Five Heats; Purse, $1,000.

Baby Bertha, b. m., by Silk Cord, (Garrison)	8	2	1	1	1
Beth Clark, blk., m., by Joe Patchen, (Hedrick)	1	1	4	7	2
Bingen Pointer, b. g., (Snow)	5	4	5	2	3
Black Ball, blk. h., (Valentine)	7	3	2	6	4
Areta V., ch. m., (Gosnell)	2	8	7	5	ro
Jean, b. m., (Murphy)	3	5	6	3	ro
Van Burn, ch. g., (Van Atta)	4	6	8	4	ro
Hal Flex E., br. g., (Geers)	6	7	Dis.		

Time—2:03¼, 2:04¼, 2:04¼, 2:07¼, 2:09¾.

2:11 TROTTING.
Three in Five Heats; Purse, $1,000.

The Eno, ch. h., by The Native, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Humfast, b. m., (Murphy)	3	2	2
McCloskey, br. g., (McDonald)	2	3	3
San Filipe, b. g., (Daniels)	4	4	4
Harry Hamilton, b. h., (Whitehead)	5	5	5

Time—2:00¾, 2:00¾, 2:08¾.

TO BEAT 2:14¾ PACING.
At One and One-sixteenth Miles.
Directum I., ch. s., by Directum Kelly, (Murphy) ..... Won
Time—2:00¾.

TO BEAT 2:01¾ PACING.
Miss Harris M., b. m., by Peter The Great, (McDonald) ..... Lost
Time—2:02.

MANY ATHLETES IN MEET.

Large Entry for Championships of Catholic Young Men's Union.

Athletes from many sections of the East are entered in the twenty-fourth annual track and field championships of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, which will be held next Monday afternoon at Celtic Park, New York. Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Wilkes Barre, Buffalo, Baltimore, Wilmington, Scranton, Albany, Newark, and other Eastern localities will be represented by strong teams.

A general increase in athletics has become evident among clubs of the Catholic Union since the organization has once more renewed friendly relations with the Amateur Athletic Union through a new alliance. More athletes than ever before are bearing the colors of Catholic clubs in competition, and it is expected that when entries close there will be more than 800 men nominated to participate in the sports, which will consist of 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, mile run, two-mile run, running high jump, running broad jump, 16-pound shot-put, and one mile relay race.

The newly organized New York diocese, made up of Victorian Lyceum, Bronx C. C., Annunciation A. A., St. Mark's C. C., St. Joseph's Y. M. A., Holy Rosary Lyceum, Holy Cross Lyceum, Mosholu C. C., St. Jerome's C. C., St. Monica's Lyceum, SS. Peter and Paul A. C., Wallace C. C., and St. Ansehm's A. C., promises to be a strong factor in the championship competition. Each club will have a strong team in the field to combat the big squads which some out-of-town clubs will name. The Brooklyn Diocese will be represented by the athletes of the Knights of St. Antony, Presentation Club, McCaddin Lyceum, and Loughlin Lyceum. The title winner may well be found among these organizations.

Included in the clubs outside of New York, who will have teams in the title hunt, are Shanahan C. C., St. Patrick's A. A., Wilkesbarre C. C., Scranton Y. M. A., Reading C. C., Victrix Lyceum, Altoona C. C., and South Bethlehem A. C., all of the Pennsylvania Diocese; St. Peter's Lyceum, St. Stephen's C. C., St. Mary's Y. M. A., and St. Washington Lyceum of Pittsburgh; from Buffalo will come performers from St. Mary's C. C., St. Vincent's C. C., Annunciation Men's Club, and Corpus Christi Club.

The Archdiocese of Baltimore will pin its faith on St. Gregory's Lyceum, St. Bridget's C. C., St. John's A. A., St. Joseph's Lyceum of Texas, Md., and St. Joseph's C. C. of Cumberland, Md.

Carroll Institute will be Washington's lone representative, while Wilmington will have the athletes of St. Patrick's Y. M. C. C. and St. Aloysius C. C. in the field. The Diocese of Albany, consisting of Newport, Plattsburg, Portchester, Sandy Hill, Syracuse, Troy and other places, will be represented. The Diocese of New Jersey, in which are located such strong clubs as Father Matthew's T. A. B. Society, St. Bridget's C. L., St. Joseph's C. C. of West New York, Holy Family Lyceum, Belleville C. C., St. Rose of Lima Lyceum, and St. Charles Borromeo, will be strong contenders for point honors. Teams from Morristown, New Brunswick, Orange Valley, Short Hills, Trenton, and Camden will also compete.

Many prominent A. A. U. officials have notified Jack Lagas, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, that their services are at his command.

Monmouth Fair Starts Aug. 31.

Running races will be a popular innovation at the Monmouth Fair this year. A program of six races has been arranged by Horace P. Murphy, Racing Secretary, for Labor Day at the fair, the rules of the Jockey Club to govern all races. Harness events will be the attractions on the first three days of the fair, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2. The first day's program will include a 2:20 trot, a three-year-old trot, and a 2:25 pace. Friday's races will comprise a 2:19 pace, a 2:16 trot and 2:14 pace, and Saturday's events will be a 2:24 trot, a 2:12 trot and a free-for-all. All purses are $400.

THE DOLLY SISTERS IN A FRISKY FARCE

"His Bridal Night" a Quite Amusing Overindulgence in Nuptial Humor.

GREATLY AIDED BY CORDOVA

Pretty Dancers Now Act (and Dance) in a Smartly Presented Story of Two Feminine Dromios.

HIS BRIDAL NIGHT—A farce in three acts by Lawrence Rising, revised and elaborated by Margaret Mayo. At the Republic.

Joe Damorel	John Westley
Lent Travett	Pedro De Cordoba
Vi (Mrs. Joe Damorel)	Rozika Dolly
Tiny (Vi's Sister)	Yansci Dolly
Julie	Lucile Watson
Sloan	Jessie Ralph
Algernon	Henry Lilliford
Chauffeur	J. Archer Curtis

The dancing Dollys, those pretty, nimble and all but indistinguishable sisters who have long been popular in our music halls and in those rarer roof revels that are held at the witching hour, have left this domain behind them and ventured into frisky, risky farce. They have left the merry-merry and gone into the naughty, naughty. It happened last evening. The transition was made when "His Bridal Night," a new, made-to-order farce in three acts was presented here for the first time at the Republic Theatre.

The first dramatic tailor in this case was Lawrence Rising, but as radical alterations were found necessary that expert dramatic modiste, Margaret Mayo, was called in. The joint product is one of those sedulously improper farces based on the assumption that there is nothing quite so apt to send a bystander into paroxysms of mirth as a honeymoon. And this indulgence in nuptial humor goes a little further on the thin ice even than Avery Hopwood, a little further, indeed, than any of the farces proffered here in recent seasons. "His Bridal Night" is not only no play for the graduating class at Miss Minchin's Academy; it is no play for the fastidious. They should stay away in droves. The rest will find the new piece at the Republic a smartly staged and quite amusing entertainment.

"His Bridal Night" fits the Dollys as nothing but a custom-made article could fit them. As a farce, like many other since the days of classic Rome, it deals with the complications that arise from the fact that two persons look so much alike they cannot be told apart—which situation the two little dancers can meet without half trying.

The story is even so accommodating that it allows hetm to dance just as "Broadway and Buttermilk" allows Blanche Ring to pause in the midst of her alarms and give vent to a popular song. And they can dance. As for acting, they do quite well with Miss Yancsi, even incurring the suspicion that she has joined the throng that sits at the feet of Madge Kennedy. It is true that their speaking voices are a bit trying, and occasionaly give somthing of the shock of your experience when a beauty in the Folies at whom you have been gazing suddenly speaks. You wished she hadn't. When the two Dollys and and Lucile Watson all talk at once, the effect is dazing.

But these voices may have sounded incomparably melodious to the unusually amicable audience that packed the Republic last evening. The advent of the Dollys into the drama brought out all that part of Broadway which talks about itself, and the floral offerings that went down the aisle and over the footlights after the second act were so large and so many that it would have saved no end of convenience and expense if the premiere had simply been held at the Botanical Gardens.

This obliging farce of the young and conscientiously masterful bridegroom who never is quite sure which of the twins he has married is smartly and prettily staged and several able players (who apparently cannot dance at all) are of great service in keeping up the fun. Particularly is this true of Pedro de Cordoba, a young Shakespearean cter, who plys farce with the passion and fervor o Elizabethan romance and so is quite hilariously entertaining.

There are moments, too, when John Westley helps a lot, and Lucile Watson does all she can. This expert in smart patter is awaiting the day of another Clyde Fitch. In the meantime, she is somewhat wasted in "His Bridal Night."

BIG GUNS TO ROAR TODAY.

Fort Totten Test Expected to Prove Efficiency of Batteries.

Colonel William G. Haan, U. S. A., commanding Fort Totten, announced last night that the 12-inch mortars guarding the Long Island Sound approach to New York, at Totten, would be tested today, the firing beginning at 10 o'clock this morning and lasting until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. All arrangements for patrolling the Sound in the vicinity of Fort Totten have been completed. The tests are expected to show what can be expected of the Fort Totten mortar batteries in the event of war. Several dozen shells weighing about 1,000 pounds each will be fired at designated areas in the Sound.

In a notice mailed to residents of Bayside, Douglaston, and other towns near the fortifications, yesterday Colonel Haan advised all householders and storekeepers to keep their windows raised six inches from the bottom and lowered six inches from the top from 10 A. M. until sundown. He also advised the removal of bric-a-brac, pictures, chinaware, and other breakable articles, from walls, tables, and shelves. Such articles should be placed on the floor. If these precautions are taken no damage to property should result from the firing of the big rowitzers.

Friars Go on Outing Today.

The Friars will hold their annual outing and clambake today at Glenwood-on-the-Sound. They will leave from the pier at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street at 10 o'clock this morning. There will be a ball game and other athletic contests, ending with a clambake. John J. GGleason is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, which also includes Richard J. Hatzel, George S. Dougherty and Arthur Present.

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BRADY HEADS PICTURE BODY

National Association to Fight Against Oppressive Legislation.

The work of perfecting the organization of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, Incorporated, occupied representatives of all branches of the industry at a meeting at the Hotel Astor that began yesterday forenoon and was not over till evening. William A. Brady was elected permanent President of the association and the other officers elected were: Vice Presidents, Thomas Furniss of Duluth, Adolph Zukor, Don J. Bell, Hiram Abrams, and Arthur James; Treasurer, J. E. Broulatour; Counsel, W. M. Seabury; Executive Secretary, Frederick H. Elliott.

The first work undertaken by the organization will be a campaign to further the political interests of candidates who are known to be opposed to legislation that would hurt the motion picture business. The Presidential candidates will not be overlooked and the gubernatorial candidates will be asked to outline their positions. Oppressive legislation and unfair taxation will be the principal things against which the association will wage war through the poture theatres of the country.

An executive committee of nine members was named to conduct this campaign. The membership of this committee is: W. W. Irwin, Adolph Zukor, Arthur James, P. A. Powers, William L. Sherrill, Jules Broulatour, S. H. Trigger, L. L. Levine, and L. F. Blumenthal.

The association will select temporary headquarters today.

MRS. SOHO GETS $32,000.

Her Alienation Suit Against Mrs. Hemmeter Settled Out of Court.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—The $100,000 suit brought by Mrs. Mary W. Soho against Mrs. Helene E. Hemmeter, the wife of a leading medical specialists and Dean of the Maryland University, for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Soho's husband, Professor Aristo M. Soho, a teacher, has ben settled, the amount agreed upon being $32,000.

With the passing of the order will also pass the alleged letters, written by the defendant to Professor Soho. Mrs. Hemmeter will have these letters returned to her. For the last month they have been locked in a suitcase and placed in a vault of a safe deposit company.

Mrs. Hemmeter is in Maine, and will not return until October. Professor Soho also is out of town.

The Sheriff was unable to serve the original writ on Mrs. Hemmeter because she was out of the State, but through her attorney she offered to settle the case for a certain amount, but this was refused by Mrs. Soho. The plaintiff then set a figure at which a settlement would be considered, and when this was not met at the time designated the suit was filed.

Broken Dater Main Like a Geyser.

A thirty-six-inch water main burst at 174th Street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, yesterday morning, sending a geyser-like stream twenty feet into the air. The Southern Boulevard and Boston Road cars pass the corner, and for nearly twenty-five minutes traffic was tied up. An emergency crew was dispatched by the Water Department and the water was shut off by closing the upper and lower gates. Residents within a radius of a mile were short of water for some hours until the break could be closed.

'THE BIG SHOW' ITS TITLE.

New Hippodrome Spectacle to Have a Minstrel First Part.

"The Big Show" is the descriptive title Charles B. Dillingham has chosen for his second production at the Hippodrome scheduled for presentation early next month. The piece is now in rehearsal on five stages, the Hippodrame stage being given over to the Pavlowa and ice ballets.

These and a black-face minstrel first part will be the high lights of an entertainment that will draw on the stages of many countries for its artists. Paris, Berlin, London, Petrograd, Madrid, Rome, and the Orient will be represented among the players or those who have contributed some part to the preparation of the production. It has already been announced that Anna Pavlowa would be the dancing star of the entertainment and that Leon Bakst had been commissioned to design the settings and costumes for her ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty." Alexandre Volinine, who was her dancing partner last season, will appear with her. Charlotte and the ballet of German skaters will again be seen on the ice.

The list of principals includes Frank Fogarty, Haru Onuki, George Wilson, Dixie Girard, Letty Yorke, Matt Keefe, Joseph Parsons, John P. Combs, William G. Stewart, George Hermann, David Irvin, Gypsy Countess Verona, Miller and Mack, Leonard Jackman, Emanuel List, Robert Rossire, Bertha Seifert, Austin Walsh, Harry Wardell, Dippy Diers, Eddie Russell, Charles Ravel, Stanley Ferguson, Bob Reano, William C. Reid, and Toto.

Among the specialty teams who will add their bit will be the Charles Ahearn troupe of cyclists, the George Davis Troupe, Volante, the Five Metzettis, the Okita Japanese Troupe, the Briants, the Elm City Four, the Ladella Comiques, the Four Singers, the Brothers Byrne, Barney Fagan, Enzo Bazano, and the Les Grigolates. George Marck's lions, Powers's elephants, and Mooney's horses and ponies will provide the animal acts.

R. H. Burnside is staging the production, for which John L. Golden has written the lyrics and Raymond Hubbell the music.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Forty residents of Hartford will journey to New York today to attend the opening performance of "Turn to the Right," at the Gaiety tonight. Winchell Smith, who wrote the comedy in collaboration with John E. Hazard, is a native of the Connecticut city, and the delegation is coming to do him homage

Mary Lee Worthimer arrived yesterday from Milford, Penn., where she has been spending the Summer, to attend rehearsals of her new Japanese operatta, "Noto," which is scheduled for production early in the season.

The first performance of Willard Mack's new play, "King, Queen, Jack," will be given Monday night, Aug. 28, in the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch. The cast will include Walter Jones, Lois Fisher, William B. Mack, A. Norman Trevor, E. H. Robbins, France Hendstein, and Macey Harlan. This will be A. H. Wood's fourth production this season.

Because the length of the stay of "Very Good Eddie," at the Casino, is to be indefinite, it has been decided to organize two more companies to present the piece on tour. Mignon McGiboney and Vallie Martin will play the role created by Alice Dovey in the road companies.

Lewis Beach's mew dramatic playlet, "The Clod," originally produced by the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox last season, has been obtained for presentation in the Palace and other Keith theatres. Sarah Padden will play the principal role.

Members of the Sunset Club will be the guests of Managing Director S. L. Rothapfel at the Rialto tomorrow afternoon. The club is composed of elderly men and women.

$500 FOR LOST MOVIE DOG.

Star Wolfhound Disappears from Vitagraph Studio.

Don, a Russian wolfhound, who has been starring with E. H. Sothern in "An Enemy to the King," now being screened in the Vitagraph studios on Chestnut Avenue and East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, has disappeared. The Vitagraph Company of America is offering a reward of $500 for his return, and no questions asked, in an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

Don was waiting in the studio on Tuesday morning for his cue in the hunting scene. For a few minutes there was no one but him in the building and when the company returned the dog was nowhere to be found. All search for a clue to his disappearance has proved fruitless. He is described as resembling a greyhound in everything but the quality of his hair, which is rough and curly.

As Don was particularly valuable in adding "atmosphere" to the production, th ecompany is eagerly awaiting his return.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine. One year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.50.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1916.

WHEN WILL MR. HUGHES'S CAMPAIGN BEGIN?

Mr. WILSON'S decision to do most of his campaigning at his Summer home and not to "swing around the circle" is welcome and wise both from general considerations of the dignity of his office and from the viewpoint of political strategy. He will consent to make addresses in various parts of the country, but he will not go on the stump. One can easily imagine what insistent requests and demands even have been made that he should do otherwise. There is a wide and natural curiosity, a popular desire, to see and hear a President, but it is essentially non-political. And the fewer political speeches a President makes in his travels the better, at least old-fashioned folks so hold, for the traditional respect in which the post, irrespective of the politics of the occupant, is held by all Americans. The candidate can sufficiently express his views in his remarks to the visiting delegations, but it is always hard for a good-natured President to be deaf to the importunities of anxious aspirants to office, who are sure that the President's visit to their States or districts will save their bacon.

As things look at present, Mr. WILSON could well afford to make no speeches save at Shadow Lawn. Mr. HUGHES has wandered and harangued across the continent, and taken nothing by his motion and emotion. The notification speech was a July frost. It has been followed in the Middle and Far West by August snow and ice. Mr. HUGHES's audiences wish him well. They want to like him. They wait with a touching patience for him to say something stimulating, vigorous, convincing. They would even be grateful for something clear. In a haystack of speeches they continue to look for the needle. He doesn't concentrate on anything. He doesn't get anywhere. He scatters himself and the attention of his hearers among a multitude of picayune matters. His campaign oratory is the cult of minitude. He recites "firmness" and asks us to believe that it is a Republican noun denoting a quality peculiar to Republicans. So "firm" is an exclusively Republican adjective. When he deals with an issue which is out of the minnow class he gives you nothing you can take hold of. He wraps the subject in a mist of words. Mexico was to be the linchpin of the campaign. Does anybody know what Mr. HUGHES would have done about Mexico if he had succeeded to Mr. TAFT's legacy of the thorniest problem of recent times? Does anybody know what he would do now? The utmost marrow to be extracted from his talk is that by the mere magic of Republican "firmness" the situation would have been bettered: that a people of Indians and mestizos would have been transformed by the imputed glamour of "firmness."

His lumbering circumlocutions about the Lusitania and Mr. WILSON's successful submarine policy are equally cloudy. What would he have done? He is "no warrior," but so far as we can read his candidate's Sanscrit, the bellipotent and fee-faw-fum suggestion of the party of "firmness" would have prevented the sinking of the Lusitania and the subsequent submarine outrages. This is Mr. ROOSEVELT's theory. Even enforced by his great energy, it seems incapable of credence outside of an institution for defectives. Mr. HUGHES takes good care not to mention that Mr. WILSON has kept the country out of the European war and made Germany acknowledge the right of Americans to travel in safety on the seas. But the people he talks to know it. They are grateful to Mr. WILSON. Many of those who were hot and impatient with the slow processes of diplomacy recognize now that Mr. WILSON's judgment and wisdom were greater than their own. There is a Scotch proverb whose homeliness should recommend it to Mr. HUGHES, who in his stump speeches shows sometimes a regrettable desire to "talk down to the level of the common people": "Let that flea stick i' the wa'." The more he says about Mr. WILSON's foreign policy the better for Mr. WILSON.

As to the once protuberant issue of "Americanism," Mr. HUGHES shows a more than Allisonian dexterity in walking over eggshells; and "hyphen" is not in his vocabulary. When he is clear he is not candid, as in his talk about stopping "pork," which is a strictly nonpartisan commodity; about Southern Chairmanship in Congress, about an Executive budget, and so on. He is making promises freely. Some of his remarks indicate a perilous want of judgment or sincerity, a want strikingly noticeable in his flirtation with the Woman's Party. But the great trouble in his speeches, expressed by his own supporters, is the absence of definite, and the flood of general, statements in them. Yet we must not blame the Justice's intellectuals. He has to propose substitutes for the great constructive measures of a great constructive Administration.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S HANDS.

There will be no railroad strike. Both the railroads and the labor unions have laid their cause before the President of the United States, and the case is no longer between the roads and the men, but between them both and the public. The President, embodying the authority of the entire nation, has undertaken to see that justice is done to both the railroads and the unions without the sacrifice of the public interest. In that capacity his word will be supreme. It is as unthinkable that either side should refuse to obey the President's mandate as that either party to litigation shoud refuse to obey the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States. Not to accept would be to defy all constituted authority. Neither capital nor labor in this controversy will do that.

The President is not merely a mediator. As such he may fail, but at the point at which he fails as mediator he steps into authority, which is superior to both capital, represented by the railroads, and labor, represented by the brotherhoods. Acting for the public, he will prescribe the manner in which these two, if they cannot compose their differences, shall at least work together because the public weal demands it. The President is not without power to see that the public interest is not overridden, if either side were disposed to override it. Knowledge of this will keep either side and both from committing the supreme folly of refusing to hear the President when he speaks in the interest of and with all the authority of the nation.

JUDGE HOUGH'S PROMOTION.

The appointment of Judge CHARLES M. HOUGH to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit will be gratifying to the bar and to all citizens who are interested in the integrity of the bench and believe in the promotion of the Judges for merit. The appointment is most creditable to President WILSON. It was made, as so many of his other appointments have been, without the slightest consideration of politics. Judge HOUGH is a Republican and was appointed to a District Judgeship by President ROOSEVELT. His promotion to the place left vacant by the retirement of Judge LACOMBE was urged by a large number of the leading lawyers of this city because of his admirable record. He had had ample experience before his elevation to the bench, especially in admiralty, bankruptcy, and patent cases, and he has used his experience in the conduct of the judicial routine with zeal and wisdom.

Such an appointment is most encouraging to all who feel that much of the success of our system of government must always depend on the maintenance of an upright and able judiciary. Much might easily be made of the fact that the new Circuit Judge is a Republican in politics, in view of the circumstance that his appointment makes the political complexion of the Second Circuit bench three Republicans to one Democrat. With partisan politics, however, the judiciary has no concern. It is most creditable to President WILSON that in the middle of a Presidential campaign he has the courage to make this appointment, recognizing merit and qualifications where they so conspicuously exist.

A NAVY IN SIGHT.

At last we have promise of naval extension commensurate with the importance of the Republic and its needs. The acceptance of the Senate's building program and its provision for the increase of men in the navy is a great triumph for the Administration and will serve as an offset to the ineffective military law. We are to have a navy of ample size and power, if the provisions of the law are carried out. Secretary DANIELS has promised that there will be no unnecessary delay. Designs for the new battle cruisers, the most formidable ships of that kind that ever were built, will be ready in time. It is expected that most of the new vessels authorized for this year will be laid down before Winter. This will be unusual speed in carrying out a naval program, but the department is now fully alive to the needs of the situation.

The country is to be congratulated on the result of the long contest, which at times has seemed hopeless. All Winter the small navy men seemed to be in control in the House, and the House bill itself when it emerged from the committee was found to be unexpectedly liberal in its provisions, though inadequate in view of the long neglect of our navy. When Senator TILLMAN took the matter up, the prospect brightened. To the Senator from South Carolina credit is due for providing the country with a naval building program which, when it is executed, will place the United States Navy again second among the navies of the world.

THE UNFILLED COMMISSION.

In the case of the tender of a place on the Mexican commission to Justice BRANDEIS, the wonder is that it should ever have been made. That the appointment was considered without consultation with the Justice seems unlikely, and, so far as public judgment of the selection is concerned, Justices of the highest court have sat on such commissions frequently enough to justify it. But it is now said that Justice BRANDEIS cannot accept because of the pressure of court work and that Chief Justice WHITE feels that the labors of the commission would be too closely allied to politics to warrant the appointment of a member of the Supreme Court. With the announcement of the declination of the Justice, it is reported that the proposed third member of the commission, said to be Mr. RICHARD OLNEY of Massachusetts, has also refused to serve. Therefore Secretary LANE is thus far the only American Commissioner, and it is intimated that there is no general scramble in sight for the vacancies.

THE TIMES has seen no reason to change its opinion, expressed the day the commission plan was first mentioned, that whatever can be settled in regard to the relations of the United States and Mexico can be settled without the appointment of a special commission. The need of wasting more time is not obvious. The appointment of an international commission to consider means by which the United States Government might assist CARRANZA to pacify his country and establish a stable and solvent government would be a reasonable proceeding. But the de facto Mexican Government insists that there must be no consideration of the internal affairs of Mexico. No commission is needed to consider the withdrawal of our troops. They will not be withdrawn until CARRANZA has taken steps to prevent border invasions. Nevertheless, the talk about a commission is serving the purpose of keeping Mexican matters in abeyance, and it is likely that a commission will be made up and begin sittings in course of time. If the American membership is to have the respect of the American people, the two Commissioners still unappointed must be men of the character and standing of Secretary LANE.

PUNITIVE OVERTIME.

The eight-hour day and punitive overtime combination is so familiar in many industries that it has an appearance of fairness. That it is an unfair combination in the railway business has been decided twice at least. In 1910 the Illinois State Board of Arbitration said:

> Conditions in the transportation service differ from those in shop or building trades in that overtime cannot be readily or completely controlled. Weather conditions, density of traffic, unexpected breakdowns at points lacking facilities for prompt repairs may either singly or together cause delay to such an extent that a run which under reasonably favorable conditions takes ten hours may be protracted to fourteen hours. In such cases the crew is not called upon to perform 40 per cent. more labor, as would be the case in a shop, but is required to spend 40 per cent. more time in performing the same amount of labor. To that extent, therefore, the railroad companies are already penalized for the delay, and it does not seem proper to the board that in the transportation service further pecuniary penalty should be assessed.

In the arbitration of the Eastern railroads case in 1913 the arbitrators said:

> Where it [punitive overtime] prevails, so far as the board is aware, the determination as to whether overtime shall or shall not be paid for rests with the employer. In railroading it is quite evident that in many cases neither the management nor the trainmen can prevent overtime; and it appears to this board, therefore, that punitive overtime is an unsound principle when applied to the running of trains.

The difference between a fixed working day for railways and shops is fundamental. In shops and trades generally the eight-hour day means work for eight productive hours, no more, no less. If the men work longer they produce more, and the increased production is the source of the increased pay for overtime. The employer has the option to take or leave the orders which necessitate overtime. If he takes them he passes the cost to the buyer of the goods. Punitive overtime for the railways is appropriately named. It produces no more income for the railways, and is imposed by conditions beyond control. If there is a delay for a connection, if congested tracks run a train upon a siding, if the weather is bad and the trains are slowed, the men get their pay by time, although they fail to produce the mileage which is the source of the railways' income. If they produce the mileage, the men are excused from working the full day. It is an alternative standard in which the railways get the worst of it both ways and the men the best of it either way.

The roads pay millions for constructive mileage yearly. They pay other millions for arbitraries and other technicalities of the trade. There is perhaps enough loss in that way to enable the roads to establish the eight-hour day if the loss could be saved. But the waste is the railway men's "fat." From their point of view their proposition is indivisible as well as unarbitrable. They want their day shortened without the loss of their pickings. If what is called the eight-hour day were established on the railways as it is practiced in the shops the men have said that they would not stand it. As Mr. GARRETSON says, "If we abandon the overtime the "eight-hour day is not an iota better "than the ten-hour day." He is surely right. The establishment of an eight-hour day for all, neither more nor less for any, would drive the men out of the jobs. There is no doubt that oftentimes the work is too long and that many of the men would welcome some guarantee against excessive hours. It would be well for them to seek other occupations. They lack the spirit of the best and best-paid railway men, who seek the long jobs as the reward of seniority. No one is compelled to take the runs offering best chances for overtime and punitive pay. An example of punitive pay of another sort is afforded by runs finished in half a day's time or less. There are cases in which the men work only every other day, but are paid for both days. If the railways should concede that the conditions which are a necessity of their service of the public should be turned into a means of unduly increasing the pay of their men they would be in no position to ask for an increase of rates on that account.

The appeal to the public is an appeal for justice, not for favor. If the public should favor punitive time in its full fury, it would deserve what happened to it when it favored the increase of anthracite wages and paid therefor more than the men received. Ever since, the public has regretted that punishment of it for its "humanity." The public now is fairly warned that it must pay, and overpay, or that its railway facilities will be reduced. The same dollars cannot both overpay the men and serve the public with the most that the money will pay for.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Work of Canada's Explorers in the Far North.

From the frozen north there was brought to Nome, on the coast of Alaska, and filed there for transmission to THE TIMES, Dr. R. M. ANDERSON'S interesting report about the work of STEFANSSON'S exploring expedition, which we place before our readers today. Such reports are not easily carried by wire from the arctic icefields to New York. There are numerous relays, or repetitions of service, before Seattle is reached, and then the continent must be crossed. Fortunately, this report from the officer second in command is not one of disaster and hardship. Much useful work has been done and only one member of the exploring party has died in the months that have elapsed since the latest preceding report. All the others are in good health.

Dr. ANDERSON is the leader of the expedition's southern party. It has completed a survey of the coast line and seventy-five miles of the hitherto unexplored Rae River. Owing to this survey, there must be a revision of charts originally made by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. More than 150 islands have been mapped. The results of the party's labors include phone records of folklore and dance songs, a collection of Eskimo cats'-cradle games, many rare arctic insects, a thousand specimens of birds and mammals, and camera studies of native life and scenery. There are also records of meteorological and tidal observations. Evidently Dr. ANDERSON and the scientists associated with him have not been idle.

There is less news about the northern party, commanded by STEFANSSON, who set out in May to explore and survey such lands as could be found between Alaska and the north pole. Two or three of his schooners have been hauled up on beaches, to serve as bases for journeys over the ice. STEFANSSON may not return until next year, but Dr. ANDERSON and those with him will soon sail southward from Nome for Seattle. We are glad to be assured that they are well. They deserve to be commended for the work they have done.

The Wicked American Speculators.

Last year Europe, and particularly England, bought here 245,000,000 bushels of wheat. This year the farmers have not had good weather, and the yield will be many million bushels smaller. Only the very simple can think that these facts have anything to do with the relation of demand and supply, and that they have anything to do with the rise in the price. The British are quite sure that they are not to blame. They point the finger of scorn and accusation at the Germans and the wicked American speculators. There is a conspiracy on the part of the German-Americans in Chicago to make wheat dear to the Entente Allies. Also—

> Undeterred by the world war, the wheat gamblers of Chicago are sending skyward the prices of grain from which mankind derives its daily bread, amassing their gains with an little compunction as the Bourbons used to gather taxes.
>
> Once again the provision pits present a discreditable spectacle of frenzied speculation, fleecing those whom they facetiously style their lambs.

It is too commonplace to suggest that the taking of 245,000,000 bushels out of the supply had anything to do with the case. It is aliunde to quote from the British press that there is a local ring which does in Liverpool what the Americans do in Chicago. What the case calls for is something deep, dark, and mysterious. When spelter rose dizzily, that, too, was a German plot. When it fell from its mountain height there was shrieking, as when Kosciusko fell, that there was a British conspiracy to buy below the market. It was all right for copper to rise, but all wrong for it to fall, and there was a conspiracy both ways. It is terribly serious for those who have no alternative but to buy or to sell according to their needs. Those who are not in the market can only match the conflict of the conspiracies against one another, and doubt that there is any at all.

There Will Be Emigration After the War.

Among the many predictions about what will take place after the war, those which relate to emigration from the Old World have attracted some attention, and a few days ago we made brief reference to them. Now comes from steamship passenger agents who have just returned to New York from the Pacific Coast a statement or a report which is decidedly at variance with the expressed expectations of certain persons whose opinions as to this subject deservedly have some weight. For example, Mr. HOWE, Commissioner of Immigration, predicts that the number of immigrants arriving in this country during the first year after the end of the war will be the greatest ever known in any twelve months of our history.

But the steamship passenger agents say that evidence to be found in the offices or agencies of their companies in many cities points to a great exodus from the United States after the declaration of peace. They foresee that not less than 1,000,000 of our people, who came from Europe, will return, and that half of these will remain abroad to assist in the work of rebuilding cities and villages. In support of this expectation they point to parts of the passage money already received at their agencies from many Hungarians, Poles, Germans, and Austrians of the laboring class. So eagerly did some of these desire to cross the ocean that they sought passage on the submarine Deutschland. The steamship lines are preparing for this movement.

Those who look for a great many immigrants say that some will come to avoid heavy taxes, some because they are unwilling to return to European mines and mills from the armies in which they have served, and others—a host of widows and orphans—to be helped by relatives and friends here. But it is admitted that several European nations will probably prohibit emigration, and that Great Britain plans to find land for her disbanded soldiers in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Predictions that a great number will come to this country are based upon arguments and reasoning that may be sound, but in the deposits of passage money the steamship agents have solid facts.

THE UNHAPPY ISLE.

Its Claims on Us Put Ahead of Danish West Indies.

Saranac Lake, Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is so much in the newspapers about the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies for the modest sum of $25,000,000 that a general interest in West Indian affairs moves me to say a word for another West Indian island which, without having the slightest blot on its escutcheon, seems to be in some doubt as to its parentage and status. I refer to the Isle of Pines, 98 per cent. of which is owned by American investors who, after the close of the Spanish-American war, legitimately outlaid much capital there in the honest belief that, under the treaty of Paris, it was American territory and would presently be so declared.

Alas for human hopes and investment. While the island is as beautiful as it is fertile and salubrious, it is still puzzling itself to decide whether it is Cuban or United States territory. So long as its status remains undetermined, not only Americans but Cuban residents of the Isle of Pines are debating with their souls and bank accounts whether they ought to keep up the cultivation of the thousands of acres which were planted during the era of the new sunrise, whether they ought to continue the dream of what American hustle could do, or become resigned to the fact that the island is Cuban and just isolated enough from the greater island to be very Cuban and likely to remain so.

While the people of the Isle of Pines may not thank me for advertising the fact, there is something seriously wrong on that island; but they certainly will not object to my saying that the fault does not lie at the door of the inhabitants, but very much nearer the District of Columbia. There is in these United States many a sad heart and depleted bank account as a result of life savings invested in the Isle of Pines. Although there are miles and miles down there of magnificent, well-kept citrus plantations, there are also many acres of once-magnificent groves that have all the appearance of weed-grown abandonment for no apparent reason other than that the owners became discouraged by the lack of a single railroad and other facilities for the handling of extremely perishable crops; facilities which would have appeared promptly under a direct American administration.

The claim of the Isle of Pines to inclusion as American territory, said The Times of Cuba recently, is based on a clause in the treaty of Paris which reads: "Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies." The American residents of the isle hold that the McKinley Government accepted the hypothesis that the Isle of Pines was one of these "other islands," by issuing a map on which the isle was colored as American territory. Pending an ultimate decision of ownership, however, the isle was turned over to Cuba for administration. Many Americans bought land in the isle and built up the present growing settlement under a belief that they were investing their money and making their homes in a land which was part of the United States. They have been waiting many years with more than ordinary patience for the recognition of American sovereignty, but Washington, for some unaccountable reason, seems to evade action.

It may be added that the American immigrants there have built up business and improved the entire Isle of Pines in no uncertain manner. Land values have risen from $5 to $50 per acre. Labor, which in the Spanish days commanded from 40 to 50 cents a day, is now being paid $1.25 to $1.50 a day. The price of foodstuffs has been reduced. Agriculture has received an impetus which places the isle in the forefront of its particular industries. Business of all kinds has been placed upon a solid foundation, and the Cuban residents freely admit that this prosperity, brought about by American enterprise, is substantiated by facts. Cuba has made some improvements, but neither is Cuba to blame if it does not invest much money in an island which any day may be proclaimed American territory. So the Isle of Pines finds itself between the devil and the discard.

The Isle of Pines, if I know anything about the place and its people, is not offering itself for sale. It only asks that it be recognized by its parent Government. Whether that is Cuba or the United States is still a matter for discussion. If it is United States territory, then the inhabitants of the island—particularly the American planters—are being done a great wrong.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

Delayed by the Censor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received a letter which was mailed in Berlin on April 4, 1916. The letter contains absolutely nothing that should cause any serious delay, and I take it for granted that the censors employed by the Allies can read the German language.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916. D. M. JONAS.

THOSE WHO DIE FOR FRANCE

A Message to Americans Sent Through John Jay Chapman.

Barrytown, Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose the translation of a letter just received which explains itself. You will see by its concluding paragraphs that I am asked to transmit it as a message to the American people, and especially to the parents of the young Americans who are fighting in France.

The French people are the most grateful people in the world, and I feel it a duty to give their words as wide publicity as possible. The authors of the letter are trying to reach with their voice the very persons who have been much in my mind of late—the fathers and mothers of those young Americans who have died as bravely as my boy died, but who, through the accidents of war and chance, have failed to receive that due meed of individual praise to which they are so well entitled, and which by this method the writers of the letter would seek to have as far as may be replaced to them.

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.

[Inclosure.]

Union of the Fathers and Mothers whose Sons have died for France.

President—M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, de l'Institut.

President Emeritus—M. G. Maspero.

Vice Presidents—MM. Louis Barthou, Henri Bonnet, Chassaigne-Goyon, Keufer, G. Lecompte, Proffesseur Pinard.

General Secretaries—MM. A. Bérard and P. Ginisty.

Treasurer—M. G. Cadoux.

Assistant Treasurer.

Paris, July 10, 1916.

Sir: The Union of the Fathers and Mothers whose sons have died for France, an association founded to safeguard and to honor the memory of those who fall in battle, decided at a recent meeting to extend to you its profound sympathy. The society regards with equal reverence and admiration all those who are fighting on the soil of France for the cause of civilization and justice and who are displaying a heroism never surpassed in history.

Our thoughts turn with profound gratitude toward those children of the Great American Republic who have brought their manhood to aid that cause, and who have given or offered their lives to it. Your son, Sir, ever since he sought the field of peril and of honor in company with our soldiers has by his exploits been an example to his companions in arms. He has been in the first rank of the heroes whose memory we shall cherish; and when death claimed him and crowned his brave sacrifice with honor the whole of France paid homage to the noble son you have lost. Our "Union" desires to tell you that we share in your sorrow and in your pride.

We desire also that this expression of admiration and sympathy shall serve as a testimony of our gratitude to all those countrymen of yours whose sons are fighting by the side of ours and who will tomorrow share in the honor of a victory, gained through their prowess, which the whole world will applaud.

Will you not, Sir, become our interpreter and transmit to your countrymen this message?

Pray accept the sympathy of the Fathers and Mothers of France who are bowed with the same grief that has come to you.

President of the Union,
PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.

The Straw Vote at Columbia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES prints the result of a straw vote taken at Columbia University among the Summer session students. Result: Wilson, 1,216; Hughes, 848. "President Wilson swept the field," says THE TIMES. The truth about this great Wilson midsummer triumph is that a very large percentage of the Summer session students at Columbia come from Southern and Southwestern States; most any Republican is willing to concede that Wilson will carry Florida and Texas. This result does not represent the real sentiment of the University. Let The Spectator take another straw vote about Nov. 1, and will THE TIMES please print the result? There are 8,125 students registered at the Summer session, and only one-quarter of them expressed an opinion. Possibly the other three-quarters were "too proud to vote."

ARTHUR WARE,
Associate in Architecture, Columbia University.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

A Measure of the German Losses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the total German casualties, as reported from London, Aug. 11, in THE TIMES of Aug. 12, it may interest your readers to note that the total German loss since August, 1914, (including dead, wounded, and slightly wounded,) is about equal to the population of the following cities: San Francisco, Detroit, Providence, St. Paul, Denver, Minneapolis, Washington, D. C., Milwaukee, Indianapolis, and Rochester.

With the above information before them, can any fair-minded person feel that our President does not think of his country and what war would mean to them?

C. L. BLAKEMORE.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

THE BOND OF MOTHERHOOD.

Upon the roofs the sun beats down;
Scarce stirs the fetid air
In crowded quarters of the town
Alive with sordid care.
The patient, pallid children play
In squalid rooms—in vain
The plea they make each day
For outdoor playground, where the rain
On the baked pavement cools
For a brief space the little feet,
Searching for stagnant pools
In worn-out hollows of the street.
To her at work there comes unsought,
Comes, as she watches, that dread thought.
Her mother-heart is gripped by fear—
A spectre grim is near.

The tide rolls in, clear blue; white foam
Flecks far the beach's sand.
In happy groups the children roam,
Shells in each tiny hand.
With bare brown legs the youngsters play,
Breeze-tossed their hair, alight
Their eyes with joy, the livelong day—
Life is so sweet and bright.
To her, idle on the sand, unsought
Comes, as she watches, that dread thought.
Her mother-heart is gripped by fear—
A spectre grim is near.

Mothers with children far away
From stifling streets and heat,
Mothers who ceaseless toil all day,
Their babies at their feet,
In common have one prayer, one thought,
"Lord, bless my little child,"—
The one boon from high Heaven sought,
"O Thou, with mercy mild,
Keep this dread spectre from our door."
Is the one prayer of rich and poor.

So shall not we who have today
Of our abundance give?
Send to some soul a cheering ray,—
Perhaps give a child a chance to live?
And share together, as sisters should,
The blessed Bond of Motherhood?

ETHEL M. BARRY.

THE FRENCH REPLY TO THE AMERICAN ADDRESS.

Text of the Document Which 500 of the Most Prominent Men of the Republic Have Signed.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers will, I feel confident, be interested in the inclosed advance copy of the French answer just received to the "Address to the Peoples of the Allied Nations," which was issued some time since and was signed by 500 prominent Americans from all parts of the country, expressing the strong American sympathy with the cause of the Allies. The French reply is signed by 500 of the most prominent Frenchmen. It ought, it seems to me, to quicken the American desire to give the strongest moral support to the great cause for which France and her allies are struggling, and which, as they rightly regard it, is, broadly considered, the cause of America also. I hardly think that Americans, as a rule, realize the extent to which, in its highest interests, this country is vitally concerned in the issue of the great conflict.

Among the 500 signers of the French rejoinder are prominent statesmen, former Cabinet officers, Judges of the higher courts, lawyers, clergymen of different denominations, (including eight prominent Jewish rabbis,) men of letters, artists, musicians, professors, and college Presidents, physicians, Mayors of cities and other municipal officials, Presidents of Chambers of Commerce, and other prominent citizens. The signers, in other words, are men of similar position and prominence to those who signed the American address. Among the signers are such distinguished men as the former Cabinet officers Clemenceau, Millerand, and Yves-Guyot, among the clergy the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris and the Cardinal Archbishop of Montpellier, among the lawyers men like Maitre Labori of Dreyfus fame, among the artists such men as the sculptor Rodin and the painter Dagnan Bouveret, of the musicians Saint-Säens, Debussy; among the writers such men as Rostand, Pierre Loti, Camille Flammarion, Anatole le Braz, Joseph Bedier, Salomon Reinach, Paul Sabatier. It is a distinguished list. This French manifesto should recall to us the nation's debt to Lafayette and Rochambeau and de Grasse.

ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE AMERICAN ADDRESS.

[Inclosure.]

The French Answer to an American Message.

We, the undersigned, to the number of 500, citizens of the French Republic, extend our thanks to the 500 citizens of the Republic of the United States of America for the noble message which they have addressed to the allied peoples.

We take note with joy of this loyal collective declaration; of your ardent sympathy with our cause; of your reprobation of the methods of our adversaries in the conduct of the war.

We take note also that in your judgment—the judgment of free citizens of a free country, having freely deliberated—you believe the American conscience ought not to be silent in the face of events which are of vital concern to the evolution of civilization and to international morality; and that this judgment has only been reached by you, representatives of the best of America, after a cool and thoughtful consideration of German documents.

We take note that in your eyes the invasion of Belgium is an unjustifiable crime and that all the outrages against civilization which preceded or followed it break international laws, the sacredness of treaties, the rights of small nations.

We take note that in your opinion a peace which should not re-establish Belgium in its prosperous independence; which should not liberate all the small and oppressed nationalities, (and among these we include our loyal Alsace-Lorraine;) which should not bring about the suppression of militarism, by which we understand that German militarism which is at this moment seeking to crush civilization; which in a word should not end in a victory for the ideals of the Allies, would be a disaster for civilization, that is to say also for America, the highest expression of whose civilization you represent.

We thank you with all our hearts for having thus stated, in the name of the universal conscience, that we are struggling for right, justice, liberty, and for the preservation of the ideals of humanity from a scientific barbarism.

We thank you for supporting us thus firmly, loyally, and spontaneously, without hesitation, with all the earnestness of your hearts and without reservation.

Not long ago France offered to the United States of America a colossal statue of Liberty. You placed it in New York at the entry of your greatest port, as a symbol of your history and your institutions.

A replica of this statue has been placed in Paris on the Seine in order to recall to the people of France all that our history and our institutions have in common with yours. Your message proves that our two nations have still the same ideal, and that today, as in the past, they are marching in the same way and that the bonds which already united them have been drawn still closer.

In the name of all the French who have died for that ideal which is yours; in the name of all the French who suffer, unshakable, in order to save that ideal which is yours, the 500 Frenchmen whose names follow have signed.

LURING LABOR NORTH.

A Protest Against Draining the South of Negro Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Intense dissatisfaction has been awakened in Savannah, Jacksonville, and other Southern commercial and industrial centres by persistent efforts to divert labor in large numbers from those centres of activity to service in the North. Skillful agents have been working in the South for several weeks and by promises of large wages and other inducements have succeeded in bringing many thousands of laborers to such places as desired in that section.

The natural effect of this is the unsettling of labor conditions generally in the portion of the country from which these laborers are drawn. The higher rate of wages offered temporarily for these negroes causes discontent among the remaining, who are generally ignorant of conditions elsewhere and do not realize that these higher wages are but a passing phase of labor shortage North and cannot continue, and that in a large measure they are offset by the greatly increased cost of living for the negro, as compared with his expenses South. Several strikes have resulted and there are signs of discontent.

The importation of these many thousands of negro laborers not only seriously interferes with the natural course of business in the sections from which they are drawn, but it is preparing problems for the Northern communities into which they are sent. These men are not accustomed to the Northern climate. They are constitutionally careless in their habits, and illness and death will be out of proportion among them to their numbers, and will subject cities and towns in the North to extraordinary expenses. Then, too, when discharged, as many of them must be later on, they will be far from their old homes, without money to return, and they will become more or less a burden on communities in which they have been placed. If any importer of labor of this class were placed by the Government under bond to return such labor to its old homes when discharged this phase would be remedied. But as it is, there will eventually be much suffering among the labor when turned loose among strangers in the hour when the competition for labor will have disappeared and be succeeded by an intense rivalry for jobs.

Say what you will, the negro laborer is nowhere as well off as in the South, where climatic conditions are so largely in his favor, where he has many friends among the whites as well as the companionship of his race. He is better understood there, more consideration is shown for his weaknesses, too much is not expected of him, and in the hour of distress he is not given the cold shoulder. The little 25 or 35 cents a day additional pay that he may receive by listening to alluring claims he speedily finds is dissipated in the additional cost of living, in the fuel, the more expensive clothing, the medical bills, the higher rents, &c.

SIGO MYERS.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 13, 1916.

Dormant American Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If America as a nation would adopt the excellent suggestion of your correspondent Madeleine Provost Dyson to scrap the idea of looking abroad for all musical art and artists, in a very short time the tables would be turned and the world would have to look to America to find the best and most vital in art. Let America give her young home-trained singers an equal chance with those from abroad and judge for herself which are most worthy of encouragement. As far as the limited opportunities for hearing the American singer have allowed, I have noticed the vocal technique of the American-trained singer to be in much better working order than is the case with the average European-trained singer. As would be said in Europe, "The voice is well placed." Which means that it is less displaced than usual after training. Whether this is due to the training itself or to the natural vitality which distinguishes the people of America is a moot point. The fact remains that American-trained singers are in possession of a superior vocal technique. When this superiority of technique is put to a finer use than the imitation of European mannerisms, then must the musical art of America be an established fact. Art in music is a practical proposition and requires practical understanding. Let the attention of a practical people be turned to the possibility of a distinctive musical art of their own and they will "make good." Let them realize the practical possibilities of music as a vital expression of their own feelings and they will cease striving to reproduce the worn-out emotions of older nations whose vitality has long been on the decline.

J. LANDSEER MACKENZIE.

New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

DON'TS IN DICTATION.

A Stenographer's Suggestions for Better Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following suggestions and comments on the relation of dictator to stenographer may, if read by some dictators, help the cause of the stenographer, and for this reason I should feel greatly obliged if you would have them appear in your paper:

1.—Don't waste your stenographer's time. Have an outline of what you will say before calling him.

2.—Dictate as much as possible at one time. Don't have the stenographer running to you for a short letter every few minutes. He does not interrupt you that way. Interruptions mean loss of time and result in errors.

3.—Talk distinctly and to the stenographer, as he does when asked to read what has been dictated.

4.—Treat the stenographer fairly. He is looking after your interests and striving to please you. If you have been accustomed to being disagreeable to him just consider how long you would have him around if he acted the same way toward you.

5.—Most stenographers have had particular training in the use of words. Therefore, allow yours to edit your dictation; first, however, determining if he has had this training and is capable.

6.—Remember that many things appearing as mistakes on the stenographer's part are your own fault and that the stenographer cannot explain without reflection on your own ability, and therefore keeps silent.

7.—The stenographer is proud of and interested in his work, and would rather rewrite a letter than have it mailed with pen and ink corrections or revisions, but it should be dictated properly at first.

8.—An occasional word expressing satisfaction is greatly appreciated by the stenographer. Encourage him all you can. He is making his living.

9.—Every bit of the stenographer's work is reviewed; every movement of his finger is checked. Where would some of you dictators be if somebody checked your work to such a fine degree?

10.—Pay the stenographer a good salary. You could not get along without him. Consider how many times he saved you from error.

11.—Make a friend of your stenographer. You will find that he is interested in you, personally.

In return for the above the stenographer will promise service, efficiency, interest, loyalty, and economy. Is it worth it?

I realize that there are many holding positions as stenographers who are by no means fitted for the work as far as personality, general efficiency, and education are concerned. To such I do not refer. They are not stenographers.

JAMES S. HOPEWELL.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

Deserted by the Breadwinner.

A deserter from the army is traced and brought to trial promptly and his punishment sufficiently heavy to make others beware of doing likewise. Unfortunately for Margaret T. and small Billy T. and his still smaller sister, the process of tracing up the man who deserts his family takes a weary, long time. John T. has the shameful record back of him not only of constantly deserting his family, but failing to give them sufficient to live on when at home. A capable workman, earning good wages, he "blew" most of his earnings and gave up job after job to disappear for

JAPANESE EXPLAIN TREATY WITH RUSSIA

Say That the New Alliance Was Due to Dissatisfaction Over the Portsmouth Settlement.

REASSURE UNITED STATES

Tokio Newspapers Assert That the Talk of Naval Menace Comes from the Politicians.

TOKIO, July 15. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A version of the genesis of the recent Japanese-Russian alliance which is attracting considerable attention is that the pourparlers which culminated in the convention actually dated from the treaty of Portsmouth which ended the Russo-Japanese war. It is affirmed that both the empires were dissatisfied with the terms of the treaty, believing that they did not sufficiently clear the horizon as to issues which might prove dangerous in the future.

Negotiations were accordingly opened, and the first fruit was the accord of 1907, which concerned the respective zones of influence in Manchuria. In 1910 another agreement was concluded enlarging the, stipulations of the first. According to the Jiji, the proposal of the American Government for neutralization of the Manchurian railroads was one of the questions which drew Japan and Russia closer together and brought about the accord of 1910.

In an editorial on the proposed naval expansion of the United States, the Herald of Asia recently took issue with those who fear that the United States intends to pursue a strong, self-assertive policy in China, involving the risk of complications with Japan. The journal held that the Knox neutralization proposal was pernicious, but the newspaper pointed out that the Washington Government dropped it as soon as it knew that it was unacceptable either to Japan or Russia. The writer declared also that the great bulk of responsible public opinion in the United States was solidly against any forward policy in China.

Regrets Rivalry of Navies.

The review objected strongly to the citing of the United States Navy as a standard of comparison in local campaigns for an increase in Japan's naval forces, a comparison which was based, it declared, on the false contention that America would interfere in the affairs of China.

The journal concluded: "It is quite possible, even probable, that the advocates of naval armament in Japan and America set up each other's country as an imaginary enemy, not from any conviction, but as a matter of convenience for campaign purposes. But even then a continued pursuance of such tactics on both sides of the Pacific is to be deeply regretted, as it is bound to mislead the ignorant and unwary, and thus poison the minds of the masses of the two countries against each other. We, therefore, heartily submit this matter to the serious consideration of all friends of eternal peace and amity between Japan and America."

The editor of the Herald of Asia is Motosada Zumoto, formerly private secretary to the late Prince Ito, who strongly advocated an alliance between Japan and Russia. Mr. Zumoto accompanied Baron Ei-ichi Shibusawa to the United States last year and acted as the Baron's spokesman in discussing financial matters with Americans.

Comment of the American press on the alliance was carried to Japan and printed in the Japanese newspapers to the extent of several columns. The Japan Times deduced therefrom that the convention had not met the same cordial reception in the United States as in Europe, but it noted the conviction that if a spirit of good understanding and co-operation developed, as many on both sides desire, in China and on the Pacific, the United States would undoubtedly become a stanch supporter of the new convention.

The Asahi said it regretted to see misunderstanding about the new Russo-Japanese convention exist among a section of American publicists, who seemed to think that the convention affected American interests in China. The Journal continued:

"But such a conception is quite uncalled for and unfounded as far as we interpret the convention as it was announced. Japan and Russia have only promised the mutual support and defense of the status quo in the Far East, and as regards the so-called special rights and interests, the present convention is not the first declaration of the kind. What constitutes 'territorial rights and special interests' in the Far East of the two countries is already well known and understood by all Western powers. As interpreted in Great Britain and France, the new compact was devised by Russia and Japan to protect their immense interests in China. It is a strong reply to repeated German overtures for separate peace.

Hope America Will Not Interfere.

The Nichinichi expressed the opinion that Americans who are displeased with the failure of America's diplomatic policy toward China since the famous Knox proposal have been made needlessly uneasy by the increasing friendship between Russia and Japan. It continued:

"It need scarcely be said that whether the German South Pacific islands remain in Japan's hands or be kept by Germany after the war, there is practically no difference, and Japan's sincerity and ever-unchanged good-feeling toward America should cause no uneasiness in that country. We do not and cannot believe that the wise President Wilson and the intelligent American public will be misguided and take steps to interfere with China affairs."

No official statement is forthcoming concerning the number of years for which the alliance is made. According to one non-official version the term is ten years; according to another, the compact is limitless as to time, ceasing to exist only at the will of one or both of the contracting powers.

WEDS EARL OF COTTENHAM.

Miss Patricia Burke, California Beauty, a Bride in London.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Earl of Cottenham was married in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, today to Miss Patricia Burke, daughter of the late J. H. Burke of California. Walter Winans gave the bride away. Viscount Crowhurst, eldest son of the Earl, acted as best man.

The Earl of Cottenham's first wife was Lady Rose Nevill. She died in 1913. Miss Burke is the daughter of the late John Humphrey Burke of Los Angeles, Cal., reputed to be a millionaire. She won a beauty prize in that city and came to New York, where she attracted much attention. After she went abroad her engagement was rumored to Prince Ludivico Pignatelli. In 1912 the engagement of Miss Burke to Prince Ferdinand de Bourbon was announced from abroad, but the wedding was postponed owing, it was stated, to Pignatelli, who was said to be a cousin of Prince Ferdinand, attempting suicide because, he said, Miss Mary Duke would not marry him. Later the police expelled him from Paris for gambling, and on his arrival here shortly after that he was held at Ellis Island for several days before he was released. It was finally announced that Miss Burke had changed her mind about marrying, and the marriage with Prince Ferdinand never took place.

The first wife of the Earl of Cottenham was Lady Rose Nevill, who was eight years older than he. She was divorced by her first husband, John Blunderell Leigh, who named the Earl as co-respondent. He married her soon after the divorce and three sons were born to them. The Countess was found dead in May, 1913, on her husband's estate with a bullet wound over her heart. The Earl himself came across the body on his return from a brief journey.

The coroner's jury pronounced the death due to accident.

ENTERTAIN AT NEWPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones Give a Dinner and Dance at Sherwood.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Sherwood, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, was the centre of the Summer colony tonight, the occasion being the first dance in the new ballroom, preceded by a dinner for ninety-six guests, and with many others joining for informal dancing. The color scheme was green, white, and gold.

Close to the veranda and on the lawn were supper tables in covers of large umbrellas lighted with tiny electric bulbs of pink, the tables being decorated in the same color of flowers with a background of lattice and trailing vines. Here and there upon the lawn were clusters of white, with a Hawaiian band playing.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones received with their daughter, Mrs. J. Russell Pope.

The Active Service Literary Distribution Committee met today with the Chairman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., presiding; Miss Grace Vanderbilt, Vice Chairman; Lorillard S. Taller, Secretary; Miss Alexandra B. Dolan, Treasurer, and the Misses Helen M. Moran, Suzanne N. Pierson, Elizabeth B. Pierson, Dorothy Willard, Theodore Tiffany, Amie Stillman, Katherine Urquhart, and Jane Sanford; James Henry Van Alen, William Henry Vanderbilt, William Derham, Gorton T. Lippitt, and Hamilton Clawson attending.

The young people have been engaged sending reading matter to the guardsmen on the Mexican border. As funds are needed to continue this work the young people arranged to hold a fund day Saturday next. Young women who have not been presented to society will be assisted by those presented and by young men selling flowers and having fund boxes for those who wish to contribute. The young people will be at the Casino, Bailey, Easton, and Hazard Beaches, Newport Golf Club, Westchester Polo Club, and about the city.

After dinner the guests attended the dance, given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will, on Aug. 28, exhibit her work as a sculptress and show her collection of paintings by foreign and American artists of the past and present. This exhibition will include some of Mrs. Whitney's fountains at the Art Association of Newport.

Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul of Philadelphia, who a few days ago had partially recovered from ptomaine poisoning and who since has been suffering from blood poisoning, will give the dinner as intended for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Benckla of Philadelphia next Saturday. As Mrs. Paul will be unable to attend Mrs. Mills, niece of Mr. Paul, and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson will receive the guests.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has returned from a visit to Plattsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel gave dinners tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle and Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford gave luncheons today.

Miss Kathleen Vanderbilt entertained a number of her young friends in the box of her mother, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, during the tennis tournament at the Casino today.

Mrs. Vincent Astor came to the Casino today during the tennis, and, with Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, disposed of tickets for the benefit entertainment at Beechwood next Saturday afternoon. When the presentation of the motion picture, "Our American Boys in the European War," will be shown.

2,000 FIREMEN PARADE.

Muster of Veterans at Pittsfield Attracts Berkshires Colonists.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 16.—Many of the cottagers and their guests went to Pittsfield this afternoon where the veteran firemen gave an old-fashioned muster. The parade of two thousand firemen was of interest.

The Lenox branch of relief for the French wounded is second in rank in New England in the produce of work, the North Shore branch of Massachusetts being first. Miss Etheldred F. Folson organized the Lenox branch June 20 and has been assisted by Mrs. John E. Alexander, Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler, Mrs. Cayley De Heredia, Miss Heloise Meyer, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Mrs. James B. Ludlow, Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Mrs. David T. Dana and others of the cottagers.

Mrs. Charles C. Delmonico has issued invitations for a golf tea at the Maplewood in Pittsfield Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Delmonico will give prizes for clock golf.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Shreve of Boston are a guest of Mrs. Gifford Symms of Rye, at Grey House.

Miss Emily Biddle has returned to Breezy Corners from Woods Hole, Mass.

Mrs. S. Parkman Blake and Miss Marion L. Blake of Boston are visiting Mrs. Blake's brother, George Higginson, at the Corners.

Andrew D. White and party of Ithaca, who are touring the White Mountains, arrived at Curtis Hotel tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Pfaelzer have returned to Adams Inn, Stockbridge, from the Adirondacks. They have Howard Pfaelzer of Milan, Italy, as their guest.

Mrs. William G. Havill and Mrs. J. S. Case gave a card party of fifteen tables at Heaton Hall tonight for the benefit of the Red Cross.

W. Forbes Morgan, traveling with Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt and Miss Harris, left today for Bretton Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott C. Brown of New York arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Misses Symphorosa and Grace Bristed are leaving Friday for Southampton to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. George Seymour Hastings, Charles Weston Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lester Tyrrel, L. Tyron Tyrrel, Miss M. W. Crawford, Mrs. Edward H. Fallows, Miss Annette R. Fallows of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hawkshurst, Thomas G. Lee of Brooklyn, arrived at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Humphreys, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Lewis of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Dickerman, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hollister, Charles L. Poor of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gibson, and Miss Brown of Tarrytown registered at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mrs. Edward B. Cassett of Berwyn, Penn., traveling with Mrs. F. A. Winter and Miss Georges Smith of Virginia, John D. Alexander, Mrs. Joseph J. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger, Jr., of New York, Mrs. Walter Lester of London, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hay of Summit, N. J., E. Burton Rober and Misses Roberts of Watch Hill, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

J. N. M. Peters Marries Miss Hay.

The marriage of John Navarre Malcom Peters and Miss Sarah Moyer Hay, daughter of James R. Hay of Nutley, N. J., took place in Nutley yesterday. The bride is a great-granddaughter of the late Colonel Samuel Hay, a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Philip Cortlandt Hay of Newark. Mr. Peters is the son of Thomas Walling Peters, formerly consul General at Munich, Bavaria. The engagement was announced just a week ago.

Passengers for Copenhagen.

Some of those booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II, are:

Miss Bertha E. Amerman, Henry G. Alsberg, F. Bryde, Miss Jean O. Christie, Abram L. Elkus, United States Ambassador to Constantinople; Mrs. Elkus, Miss Ethel J. Elkus, Miss Katherine Elkus, James Heff E. Huntington, Miss Winifred Hulbert, Miss Grace Ives, Miss Mollie Johnston, Miss Muriel Kinney, Dr. J. S. Kennard, Adolph Leisner, Philip Lippe, Mr. and Mrs. Barnette Miller, T. Mitchell, Miss Georgia L. McKinney, Anton J. Murray, C. F. Nielsen, the Rev. and Mrs. Einar Olsen, H. B. Richards, Dr. Bertram Post, Countess Amory de Scherl, the Rev. W. A. Shedd, D. D., E. H. Strauss, W. H. Williams, Thomas White, Jr., the Rev. Ivan O. Wilson, Mrs. F. G. White, John J. Townsend, Miss Sara B. Taylor, Seymour P. Thomas.

Tourists from Cuba.

Among those arriving yesterday from Antilla on the liner Munamar were:

Luis Badell, Mrs. Agnes Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Brown, Donald Banks, George Cochran, Mrs. Eliza Danforth, Mrs. Rachel De Merit, Victor Deville, S. Dunbar, Josiah George, Miss Abigail de Jongh, R. S. Kenpen, Thomas Kraemer, Mrs. Caroline Loughlin, Arthur Morrison, Mrs. Minnie Malcolm, Albert Simms, Joseph Stark, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Thompson.

TODY HAMILTON, CIRCUS AGENT, DIES

Barnum's Famed Writer, Who Invented the Florid Poster, Succumbs at 69.

JINGLED WORDS LIKE BELLS

Invented "Sacred White Elephant" and a Notable Yarn in London About the Protest of Freaks.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16.—Richard F. Hamilton, better known as "Tody" Hamilton, veteran newspaperman and for many years press agent for the Barnum and Bailey Circus, died at the home of his brother-in-law, W. Howard Gibson, 3,628 Old York Road, today. Death was due to heart disease. He had been confined to his bed for the last week and up to Tuesday, when his condition became worse, the family entertained hopes of his recovery. He was 69 years old. His only survivor is his wife, Mrs. Emma E. Hamilton. The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law Saturday afternoon. Interment will be in Western Cemetery.

Several years ago, while in Baltimore, Tody was attracted to the Walbrook Hills, a beautiful suburb. He told friends here that he loved Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay oysters and crabs and fish. He was very fond of fishing, so he located in Baltimore to enjoy his favorite sport. He built himself a big roomy cottage on a hill on Clifton Avenue, Walbrook. Sometimes he called this his "erie." After living here a few years, Mr. Hamilton sold the property, which had cost him a large sum, and returned to New York.

"Tody" Hamilton had no rivals for the reputation of the greatest press agent that ever lived. The free space he got for Barnum & Bailey's circus ran into miles. He invented the modern circus poster, and founded a school of alliteration all his own. He put the Cardiff Giant and the sacred white elephant of Siam over on the great American public. He was the first to discover the resources of the English language in Gargantuan epithets, and to match them like bells in a melodious series. Literary critics have given him the credit for the abandonment of the alliteration by poets of the present day, who concede that, since Hamilton's time, verbal tintinnabulations of all kinds belong exclusively to the circus.

Only a short time before he died "Tody" Hamilton said in the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES that during all the years of his connection with Barnum & Bailey's he had never seen their incomparable show. He would not allow his conception of it to be distorted by contact with the details.

When Hamilton first began to compose the posters for the big show his work was criticised as too florid, and efforts were made to cheapen his style by extravagant imitations of it. His reply was a new series beside which his first efforts were reserved and monosyllabic. His style received satirical imitations, as did Dr. Samuel Johnson's, and is the foundation of the circus literature of today.

Hamilton is noted as a press agent today, not only because he enriched the language of the common people, but because he was fertile in introducing genuine news stories which no office rules against press agent yarns could keep out of newspapers, and because he educated the editors in most of the large cities in Europe to see that the reading public was entitled to expect in the way of advance information about circuses. When he was once asked what was the best story he had ever landed he said:

"I think it was the one about the protest of the freaks. We were in London at the time, and I heard that the woman who molded statues out of butter objected to being classified as a freak, although she was in that department of the show. She was a remarkably little body, very fussy about the respect which should be accorded her as a solid member of the lower middle class. I learned that others were dissatisfied, too, and I thought that Mr. Barnum should be apprised of the fact.

"I encouraged the freaks to protest as a matter of fair play. I communicated the state of their feelings to the London newspapers. The freaks held a meeting and protested once more that they were being unjustly looked down on.

"We appealed to the British people for a better name than freak, and finally a Canon of the English Church suggested prodigy. It was accepted, although he must have failed to see that I had already referred to the wonders as the peerless prodigies of physical phenomenons. The fresh signs were taken down. The news of the protest spread all over England and the Continent and was cabled to this side of the water. It awakened interest in the breasts of all who thought that they were not receiving the respect due their station."

Mr. Hamilton's faith in publicity was so great that, when P. T. Barnum lay dying he decided that a good press coup would brace up the old man, and he encouraged The Evening Sun to print his obituary in advance. Mr. Hamilton took the paper with four columns of reading matter and a number of pictures to the bed of the aged showman. It revived him after oxygen had failed. Four days later he died, but his physicians agreed that the premature obituary had prolonged his life for that period.

On March 2, 1907, on his retirement, a unique dinner in honor of Tody Hamilton was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Charles E. Hughes, then Governor of the State, was one of the guests and speakers. In his speech on that occasion the press agent said:

"In my long, useful, truthful, faithful, funny and fashionable career as circus press agent I have no vain regrets and cankering remorse to keep me awake nights. I can lie down with the clear conscience of a man who has done his duty. I have grabbed more space for nothing than any other man you know. Therefore, you are, as representative newspapermen and future publishers, abundantly justified in gathering here tonight to eat, drink and be merry over the event of my retirement from business.

"I have been on Park Row now for forty-five years. My father was a reporter and newspaper proprietor, as was also my grandfather. And I, alas, have owned four publications, but I kept out of jail. In the first stages of my old reportorial career I did work on The New York Sun. I look back now on that early reportorial training as the firm foundation of my subsequent successful career as press agent."

Mr. Hamilton was born in this city on June 23, 1847, and educated at St. Francis Xavier and Fordham University. After doing newspaper work for several years he made a fortune of $500,000 in real estate and stock speculation, but later lost it. In 1876 he became press agent and general manager of the New York Aquarium. In 1881 he found his true vocation when he took his post with Barnum & Bailey.

MISS BOUVIER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Bouvier to Wed Phelan Beale.

The engagement of Miss Edith Ewing Bouvier and Phelan Beale is announced. Miss Bouvier, who made her debut two years ago, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Vernou Bouvier, Jr., of Woodcroft, Nutley, N. J., and East Hampton, L. I. She is devoted to outdoor sports. She is a great-great-granddaughter, on the Bouvier side of John Griffith, First Lieutenant of the Seventh Regiment of the Maryland Line during the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Beale, who is a lawyer practicing in this city, is a son of the late Jesse D. Beale and Mrs. Carrie Phelan Beale, and a grandson of Judge John D. Phelan of the Alabama Supreme Court, who administered the oath of office to Jefferson Davis when he became President of the Confederacy. Montgomery is his native town and his ancestors for generations have been identified with the South. He was graduated from the University of the South and also from the Columbia University Law School.

Miss Bouvier's mother was Miss Maude F. Sargeant. She is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Vernou Bouvier of 987 Madison Avenue, and a sister of J. V. Bouvier, 2d, and Mrs. Sergeant Bouvier, and has two young sisters, the Misses Maude R. and Michelle C. Bouvier, who are not yet out. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MARCELLUS WILL FILED.

Brooklyn Dime Bank President's Estate Goes to Widow for Life.

The will of John Lawrence Marcellus, who was President of the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, was filed yesterday for probate. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth F. P. Marcellus, receives a life interest in the estate, after certain bequests have been paid, and all personal effects of the deceased. No indication is given as to the amount of the estate.

On the death of Mrs. Marcellus the property is to be divided into two parts, a life interest in one-half going to the testator's daughter, Mrs. Sarah D. M. Fogg of California, and the other to be divided among three grandsons, Phillip Fogg of California, and Richard Bainbridge, Jr. On the death of Mrs. Fogg the entire estate reverts absolutely to the grandsons in equal shares.

The grandsons also receive bequests of $2,500 each, while Mrs. Fogg receives $10,000 outright. Trust funds of $10,000 each are created for Mrs. Catharine Glover Marcellus, wife of a brother, and for Anna Douglas, a cousin. Lucy A. Bainbridge, a sister of my son-in-law," receives $2,500.

MRS. BUSH LEFT $250,567.

Head of Terminal Company and Brother Will Share Equally.

The filing of the appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Sarah M. Bush, mother of Irving T. Bush of the Bush Terminal Company, who died intestate on April 22, 1913, showed the estate to be valued at $280,552. The net value after deducting administration and other expenses, is $250,567.81.

The bulk of the estate consists of first mortgage bonds of the estate of Long Beach, and Standard Oil stock. The only real property is the family home at 202 Columbia Heights, which is appraised at $20,000. Irving T. Bush and Dell Bush of 1 West Sixty-fourth Street, Manhattan, will divide the estate equally.

LEFT $10,000 TO EMPLOYER.

Servant in Home of Dr. Emanuel Baruch Cut Off Relatives.

The will of Miss Lina Matherny, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, leaves an estate valued at about $10,000 to Dr. Emanuel Baruch of 57 East Seventy-seventh Street, in whose home she had been employed as a household servant. A memorandum, filed with the will was dated 1902, and at that time the servant had saved $6,200. She died in Dr. Baruch's house.

MAJ. W. A. TROTTER KILLED.

Breeder of Fine Virginia Horses Served in an English Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The death of Major William Alexander Trotter, well known as a breeder of fine Virginia horses, in a trench with an English regiment before Tricourt, France, while in action on July 12, has been reported to friends here in advices from abroad. His widow, who lives in Charlottesville, Va., has been notified he was buried at Tricourt, near where he fell.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE BOYCE LITTLE, who died in St. Luke's Hospital on Sunday, was in his forty-third year, and long a resident of Glen Cove, L. I., where he held an executive position with the E. R. Ladew Company. He left a widow.

Mrs. DAISY D. MEYER, wife of Louis Meyer, died on Tuesday at her home in Huntington Station, L. I., in her thirty-fourth year. Besides her husband, she left six children.

LOUIS RUH, a real estate and automobile dealer in Cypress Hills, died from Bright's disease on Monday at his home, 295 Bridge Avenue, aged 43 years. He was President of the Richmond de Paul Society of the Church of St. Michael and formerly President of the Federation of German Societies. Mr. Ruh was also a member of the Catholic Club and of St. Joseph's Society of East New York. His wife, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

FRANCIS E. FERRY, 51 years old, employed by the Burns Detective Agency, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Tuesday from heart disease. He was born in Brooklyn and lived at 502 Greene Avenue.

Miss SARAH ANN BURROUGHS, a daughter of the late Joseph T. and Sarah Jane Burroughs, died yesterday at her home in Elmhurst, L. I., where she was born seventy-nine years ago. She was a member of the old Burroughs family which settled in Newtown, L. I., in 1640. Miss Burroughs is survived by a brother, Garrett K. Burroughs.

Captain CHARLES E. DELANOY, civil engineer, of 1,757 Sedgwick Avenue, Bronx, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was 47 years old, and went to the health resort three weeks ago. A wife and three children survive.

GEORGE ELIOT VAN VORST, 52 years old, died at his home, 150 West 104th Street, on Monday. His wife, Marguerite Carmen Van Vorst, survives.

ADAM STUTTER died Tuesday at his home in Pataukunk, N. Y. He was formerly a member of the Mount Vernon Fire Department, and belonged to several lodges.

FELI VALDES, a real estate broker, born in France, died on Tuesday of heart disease at his home, 430 West 118th Street. He was 42, and left a brother and a sister.

SOLOMON MICHELBACHER, retired real estate man, died on Tuesday at his home, 601 West 112th Street, of heart disease. He was 76. He founded a wholesale dry goods store in Milwaukee, and had long been its New York agent. He left a widow and two children.

SIMON OHLBAUM, 46 years old, a hat manufacturer, died Tuesday at his home, 2,138 Eighty-fourth Street, Bath Beach. He was born in Hungary.

Mrs. BERTHA WERTHEIMER died yesterday at her residence, 71 East Ninety-sixth Street. She was 70 years old.

Mrs. LILLIAN ELDER, wife of George W. Elder, died Monday of heart disease in her home, 307 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. She was Miss Lillian Hoster of Jersey City and descended on her mother's side from the Elting family of Kingston, N. Y., which settled in the State before the revolutionary war.

DENIS ARNOULD, for more than fifty years a wholesale confectioner and a long resident of Greenwich Village, died at his home, 55 Christopher Street, on Monday, aged 68.

Miss SARAH E. WICKHAM, daughter of the late Joseph Parker Wickham, died on Tuesday at Elberon, N. J. She was 77 years old.

ABRAHAM HERMAN FLEISCHER, a retired teacher of German in the public schools, and for many years connected with Temple Beth-El Sunday-school, died on Monday in Mount Sinai Hospital. He was born in Austria in 1839, and emigrated in 1870. He was Past Master of Emanuel Lodge No. 654, and Past Master of Empire City Lodge No. 42, L. O. F., S. of I.

Mrs. MARY STYMUS, widow of George Stymus, formerly of New York, died of heart disease at her home, 145 Greenwood Avenue, Orange, N. J., yesterday. She was 62 years old.

GEORGE P. FOWLER, one of the best known men in Salem, N. J., died in that city at the age of 60. For thirty-five years he was connected with the local gas company, which he had recently been Superintendent.

Miss SARAH J. STILES, descendant of General George Wilkinson, of George Washington's staff, is dead at the home of her sister, Mrs. Le Roy Bouton, 158 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

ISADORE P. FEINER, 26, a manufacturer of machinery guards, who was married five weeks ago to Miss Esther Deutsche of Yonkers, died of heart disease in the Knickerbocker Hospital.

Mrs. TERESA CHAUMONT DE PEREZ, widow of one of the leading physicians of Cuba, died at the home of Mrs. Francisco Rioda, 453 West 142d Street, while on an annual visit to New York.

CHARLES S. WORSTER, a clerk employed by the New Haven Railroad, is dead at his home, 168 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn.

NELSON D. GRAHAM, son of the late John Graham, long an officer in the Kings County Court House, died in Prospect Heights Hospital after an operation for appendicitis.

HENRY SCHIESS, a machinist, 62 years old, died on Tuesday at his home, 4,200 Beaufort Avenue, Woodhaven.

ASHER WRIGHT died yesterday at his home, 370 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood, Brooklyn, and will be buried tomorrow from there at 1 P. M. He was a member of Congregation Shaari Zedek and of the Societe Communante Israelite Francaise.

Mrs. MARY LAIRD, widow of Nathaniel Laird, formerly a New York banker, died last night at the home of her son, Nathaniel Laird, in Plainfield, N. J. She was 88 years old.

SYLVESTER LORD RICHTMYER, President of the Shenrock Mineral Spring Water Company of New York, died last night at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH CLARK, 78, known as "the marrying Justice," died suddenly at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

HENRY H. HONORE DEAD.

Veteran Chicago Real Estate Dealer Was Father of Mrs. Potter Palmer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Henry Hamilton Honore, for many years a dominant figure in real estate circles here, died late today at the age of 93 years. He is survived by five children, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant of Pittsfield, Mass.; Judge Lockwood Honore of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Adrian C. and Nathaniel K. Honore, all of whom were at his bedside when the end came.

Henry Hamilton Honore was born in Louisville, Ky., and moved to Chicago in 1855, after marrying Miss Eliza Carr. He had much to do with the foundin of Chicago's system of parks and boulevards and with the construction of big office buildings in the Loop district of that city. The late D. H. Burnam, who built the World's Fair of 1893, gave great credit to Mr. Honore for his share in bringing about the growth of the Western metropolis.

Mrs. Mary Sage Dies at 106.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Mary Sage died last night at her home in Darrowsville, near here, at the age of 106. She was the mother of ten children, five of whom are living.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

HAY—PETERS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, at Nutley, N. J., Sarah Moyer Hay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Hay, to John Navarre Macomb Peters of Paladuro, Texas.

RIKER—HACKETT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1916, at Ridgefield Park, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Lois Long Hacaett, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Long of Statesville, N. C., to Franklin Riker of New York City.

STALLKNECHT — SUMAN. — On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, at Hagerstown, Md., by the Rev. Conrad C. Cever, Elta Mae Suman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Suman, to Frederick Stoud Stallknecht of Orange, N. J.

BRIGHAM — SNYDER.—Aug. 15, Edith M. Snyder to Theodore W. Brigham.

Brooklyn.

ROTHMAN—BRILL.—Aug. 15, Celia Brill to Abraham E. Rothman.

Died.

BINGHAM.—Aug. 15, 1916, at his residence, 824 West 85th St., New York City, Wallace Roger, husband of Carolina Bingham, in his 61st year. Funeral services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304-306 West 126th St., Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

BLANCHARD.—Marie Blanche, daughter of the late Charles and Eleonore Legoff Blanchard.

BRIGHAM.—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, Lowell Irving, son of A. Ward Brigham, and the late Emma J. Brigham, in the 42d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 3 Berwyn St., on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

CROOKE.—Died at his home, North Salem, N. Y., Aug. 14, in the 78th year of his age, Robert Livingston Crooke, eldest son of the late Margaret Caton and Philip Schuyler Crooke of Flatbush, Long Island. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery. Services at the Chapel of Greenwood Cemetery at 3 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 17.

DACHTERA.—On Aug. 14, 1916, William M. Dachtera, beloved husband of Mable (nee Stumpfel.) Funeral from her late residence, 238 East 165th St., on Friday, Aug. 18, at 9 A. M. Thence to Church of St. Angela Merici, 163d St. and Morris Av., Bronx. Interment Calvary.

DE GAUGUE DE LANGLES.—Tuesday, Aug. 15, Gaston Louis Honre de Gaugue de Langles, in his 43d year. Service Church of Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Thursday, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

DELANOY.—On Aug. 15, Captain Charles E., beloved husband of Minnie L. Delanoy. Funeral from his late residence, 1,757 Sedgwick Av., Bronx, on Friday, Aug. 18, at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit. Interment private.

FERRIS.—At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1916, Sophie Neat, wife of William Taber Ferris. Funeral services at her residence, Dobbs Ferry, Friday, Aug. 18, at 10:45 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 8:35 A. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FORAN.—At her Summer residence, Kiamesha, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1916, Mrs. Philip J. Foran (nee Smith) of 104 East 96th St., New York. Funeral notice later.

FRANKLIN.—On Aug. 15, at Chicago, Elsie Levy, beloved wife of Samuel Franklin.

GEORGE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, John V. George, for many years an Inspector of Customs at this port, and brother of the late Henry George. Funeral service Thursday, Aug. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment Friday at 10 A. M., Woodlawn Cemetery.

GIFSON.—On Aug. 14, 1916, at his residence, 12 Winthrop St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Robert William Gibson, husband of Maude Gledhill and son of Robert and Annie R. Gibson, in his 30th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 2 o'clock.

GULDEN.—Suddenly of apoplexy on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at his residence, 318 West 102d St., Charles Gulden, in his 73d year. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison Av. and 37th St., on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

HANCK.—At Pompton Plains, N. J., Aug. 16, 1916, Marion Rhodes, beloved daughter of Otto H. and Anna Moller Hinck, of Montclair, N. J., aged 11 years. Funeral private.

HOLMAN. — On Tuesday, Aug. 15, at Patchogue, L. I., Sara Dominguez Holman. Funeral services 12:30 P. M. today, Aug. 17, at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., east of Broadway, New York. Interment private at Greenwood Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

HYDE.—Maria M. Hyde, daughter of the late William and Eliza, at Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 14, 1916, after a short illness. Services Thursday at 134 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KERN.—At Far Rockaway, Aug. 15, 1916, Adolph, beloved husband of Clara Arnold Kern, father of Mrs. Richard K. Lederer, brother of Isaac and Henry Kern. Funeral services to be held at the Chapel of the Unitopel Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

KLENKE.—Entered into rest on the 15th inst., Francis M. Klenke, age 23 years, beloved son of J. H. Klenke, Sr., and Dora Klenke. Interment private. Funeral services Thursday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock, at his late residence, 102 Green Ridge Av., White Plains, N. Y. Interment private. P. S. New York, Westchester, Boston R. R. to Gedneyway Station.

LANGFORD.—Suddenly, at Boston, Aug. 13, of pneumonia, Frederick William, eldest son of the late James H. and Clara M. Langford, in the 42d year of his age. Funeral services from the home of his sister, Mrs. Edward N. Whiting, in Marlborough Road, Flatbush, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

MAILLER.—In Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 16, 1916, William P. Mailler, aged 78 years. Funeral will be held at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 11 A. M.

McELWEE.—Mrs. Margaret, at her late residence, 3,083 Heath Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916. Notice of funeral later.

McCORKLE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, John A. McCorkle, M. D., in the 70th year of his age. Services at the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Sts., 3:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at Warren, Ohio.

MICHELBACHER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, at his late residence, 601 West 112th St., Solomon Michelbacher, in the 76th year of his life. Funeral at the convenience of family.

MORRIS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Aug. 14, 1916, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the late Joseph C. Morris. Funeral services from the residence of Dr. W. R. Broughton, 15 17, at 3:15 P. M.

NEWLIN.—On Aug. 14, Isaac Newlin of Brooklyn, at Sharon, Conn. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PECHIN.—At Portland, Conn., Aug. 13, 1916, Julie Pechin, in her 70th year. Funeral and services at Cypress Hills Cemetery, 2:30 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 17.

RULLMANN.—Suddenly, at Lime Rock, Conn., on Aug. 14, Francis

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance Further—British Loan Announced—Proofs of Prosperity.

Something like enthusiasm prevailed in yesterday's stock market. It was shown in the way in which United States Steel was bought in the many gains made throughout the list and in the large increase in activity which gave the Stock Exchange the broadest market which it had had in a good while. The announcement of the British loan and the still strongly adhered-to belief that the railroad labor demands will be settled without a strike, continued to play the prominent part which each of them had previously taken in shaping stock market sentiment favorably, but there was an added factor yesterday in the shape of several dividend announcements giving tangible reflection of the prosperity which industry has enjoyed.

There is to be found in these three matters a pretty clear illustration of the forces which have been at work in the business and financial situation. We are called upon to do a great deal of financing for foreign markets for the reason that we are selling to those markets in unprecedented volume. That has done a good deal to augment prosperity in this country, and that in turn has brought unusual profits to our manufacturers and our traders. But with prosperity have come the usual problems, including wage demands which are an inevitable accompaniment of enlarged commercial activity. They are often looked upon as annoying, but, as a matter of fact, prosperity which did not bring with it an increase in the earnings of labor would not be prosperity in any true sense.

What the markets are called upon to do is to take all the elements of the situation into consideration, and, weighing them in the scales, to determine on which side the balance falls. It was clear from yesterday's action of the stock market that it took the view that serious disturbance in the country's machinery for transportation which is so intimately connected with the proper working of the machinery for production will be avoided and that we are in a period in which we are likely to realize more and more of the fruits of the activity which the country has enjoyed, is still enjoying, and may reasonably count on enjoying for an indefinite time to come.

We still have to take into consideration the offsetting factors which have exerted their influence heretofore, but part of the significance of what has been occurring in the stock market the last few days lies in the fact that it reflects a favorable modification of some of these offsetting factors. At the moment the change of this sort which is exerting the most influence is the lifting of pressure from the securities markets to the extent to which American securities owned abroad are being borrowed on instead of being sold. The terms of the British loan, formally announced yesterday, suggest, granted a favorable market, that some of this collateral will be liquidated and the loan thereby reduced, but there will be less pressure to sell these securities pledged in a loan than there would be to sell them had no such credit been arranged. That probably means that sales will be made only when the market favors the seller, and selling under those conditions is not an active depressing influence.

The extent of the pressure from which the American market has probably been relieved by the decision of the British Government to use mobilized securities as collateral for loans in this market is not to be measured by the $100,000,000 of American investments used in this one transaction. It is fair to assume that a further large volume of securities will be reserved for similar use when the need arises and when occasion offers. That was considered only as a possibility so long as Great Britain continued to sell instead of hypothecating her mobilized securities, but now that a loan has been made on this basis similar use of other securities becomes a probability.

It was not from the news from Washington that the financial community derived its confidence in the settlement of the railroad labor crisis without a strike. Its conviction on this point is based on the belief that neither side can refuse to accept the proposals that President Wilson may make to save the country from the very grave embarrassment of a nation-wide strike.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4	4	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	5	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	
Chicago	5		3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3	3½	
Minneapolis	5	3	3½	
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	4	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2⅝@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	2⅝@3
90 days	2⅝@3
4 months	3@3½
5 months	3%
6 months	3@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 90 days	3½@3⅝%
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75½	4.75⅝	
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	+.00⅛
France—				
Demand	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	
Marks—				
Demand	72.25	72.25	72.25	—.12½
Cables	72.31¼	72.31¼	72.31¼	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅜	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.91⅜	5.91⅛
95.28 Berlin	5.91⅜	5.91⅛
5.1826 Switzerland	72.31¼	72.31¼
19.2293 Greece	5.39⅛	5.38⅜
51.45 Russia	19.37	19.42
5.1826 Italy	30.40	30.43
20.26 Austria	6.47¼	6.47½
20.73 Scandinavia	12.45	12.50
19.20 Spain	28.75	28.85
40.19 Holland	20.10	20.15
China—	41.31¼	*41.37½
Hongkong	51.15	51.25
Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manilla	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
42.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
4.71⅜	4.69¾	4.70¼	4.68¾
*Plus 1-32.			

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $400,972,-624; balance, $20,651,303; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $771,241.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625@.78125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 11-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 66½c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 51½@55½c.

Federal Report on Coal and Coke.

The United States Geological Survey inaugurated a monthly statement of the production of bituminous coal and of coke yesterday after a year of preparation. More than 100 railroads reaching coal fields in various States, says a letter accompanying the report, are cooperating in the work, which covers more than 90 per cent. of the rail shipments of bituminous coal. The figures for July, made up from returns of forty-nine railroads, showed 376,775 carloads of coal produced, against 380,041 in June and 864,396 in July, last year. Beehive coke production, reported by ten roads, was 47,560 cars, against 50,-102 in June and 46,110 in July 1915.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	813,824
Same day last year	982,500
Same day two years ago	
Year to date	Ex. closed
Same period last year	99,361,328
Same period in 1914	100,546,474
	41,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
95	98	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅝
15½	16	200	Advance Rumely	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
33½	34⅜	200	Advance Rumely pf	33½	33½	33¼	33½	+1⅛
64	66	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	
24	24⅜	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
70⅝	70¾	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅜	24⅛	23⅜	24	+ ⅛
74⅛	75⅛	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	70⅞	70⅞	70½	70½	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	74⅞	75¼	74⅞	75⅛	+ ⅜
90	90⅜	16,700	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100⅜	100½	100⅛	100½	+ ⅛
58½	58⅝	8,000	Am. Beet Sugar	80	90⅜	85½	89⅞	+1½
61⅞	61⅞	5,100	American Can	58	58⅞	57⅛	58⅜	+ ⅛
116	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry	61	62	60½	61¼	+ ⅜
146	149	400	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	
51¼	52⅛	100	Am. Coal Products	145¼	146	145¼	145¼	— ⅛
56½	57	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	87⅞	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
48½	48⅝	500	Am. Linseed	21⅜	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ⅛
73½	73⅝	9,880	Am. Linseed pf	49	49	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
104	105	200	Am. Locomotive	73½	73⅞	73	73	— ⅛
98⅛	98⅞	7,900	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104	104	104	— ¼
54½	54⅝	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98¼	99	97⅝	98¼	+1⅛
110	111	700	Am. Steel Foundries	54	54⅝	54	54⅜	
130¼	130⅞	2,100	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅝	110¼	109⅝	110	+ ⅛
107⅛	108½	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	130¼	131	130¼	130⅝	+ ⅛
44⅞	45¼	1,900	Am. Tob. pf. new	107⅛	107½	107¼	107½	+ ⅛
97	97½	100	Am. Woolen	44⅜	45⅛	44⅜	45¼	+ ⅞
26½	27	200	Am. Woolen pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	33⅛	8,100	Am. Writing P. pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+1⅝
86	88	400	Am. Zinc L. & S	33	34	33	33¼	— ⅛
84¼	84⅜	14,600	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	64¼	64½	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
103⅞	104	2,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	83¾	84⅞	83⅜	84⅝	+ ⅞
98⅞	99	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅜	104	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
67⅞	68¼	1,900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	
94⅜	95	500	At., Gulf & W. I.	67⅝	68⅛	67⅝	68	+ ⅛
70⅝	71	11,100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	64½	64½	64	64½	
104½	105¼	200	Baldwin Loco.	74⅝	77½	76	76⅝	+1½
87½	87⅝	1,000	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
73¾	74	700	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87½	87	87½	— ⅛
460	468	100	Baltimore & O. pf	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	
460	488	10	Bethlehem Steel	465	468	468	468	
84⅜	84⅞	100	Do., odd lot	470	470	470	470	
132½	135	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	+ ⅛
68	70	100	Bklyn Union Gas	132	132½	132	132½	+ ⅝
67⅞	67⅝	1,300	Burns Brothers	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
19	20	800	Butte & Superior	67⅞	68	67½	67⅝	— ⅛
47¼	48	200	California Petrol	18½	20¼	18⅞	19½	
178½	179½	3,800	California Pet. pf	48	48	48	48	
56	58⅛	1,700	Canadian Pacific	178⅛	179⅝	178	179½	+1½
105	106¼	300	Central Leather Co	56¼	58⅛	56	56	
62⅝	63	2,300	Chandler Motor	107¼	107¼	106¼	106½	— ½
13	13¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	63⅜	62½	62⅝	+ ⅛
37	37⅛	700	Chi. Great Western	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
95⅝	96¼	1,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37¼	37	37	
18	18¼	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅞	96	94⅞	96	+1
20¼	20⅝	100	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	18½	18⅝	18	18	—1
51	51½	2,700	Chile Copper	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
80	82½	250	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	50¾	51⅝	50¾	51⅛	— ⅛
73	73½	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	81	87	80	80	— ⅝
46¾	46⅞	13,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	73¼	73⅝	73¼	73¼	— ⅝
55½	56	100	Col. South. 1st pf	45⅞	46⅞	45⅞	46⅜	+1
55½	56	50	Do., odd lot	56	56	56	56	
41	43½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	
138⅜	140⅝	2,000	Consolidated Gas	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
98	99¼	700	Continental Can	140¼	141	140¼	140¼	
15	15¾	5,000	Corn Products Ref	90	90¼	90	90	— ¼
91⅝	91⅞	1,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	15	15⅝	15	15⅜	— ⅛
73½	73⅝	15,700	Crucible Steel	90⅝	91⅛	90¼	91⅛	+ ⅛
74	74⅛	7,900	Crucible Steel pf	74	74⅛	72⅝	73½	+ ⅝
116⅞	117⅛	8,000	Cuban-Am. Sugar	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
234	236	200	Cuba Cane Sugar	80	90⅜	85½	89⅞	+1½
56⅜	57	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	58	58⅞	57⅛	58⅜	+ ⅛
94⅝	94⅞	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	61	62	60½	61¼	+ ⅜
34	34½	3,800	Distillers' Secur	117	117	117	117	
36	36⅜	100	Dome Mines	145¼	146	145¼	145¼	— ⅛
26	26½	6,600	Erie	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
37⅛	37⅜	1,300	Erie 1st pf	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	53¾	100	Erie 2d pf	53½	54	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
44	45	100	Federal M. & S. pf	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
305	320	30	General Chemical	38	38	38	38	
170	170⅝	1,100	General Electric	310	310	310	310	+ ⅛
118¾	119	1,200	General Motors	170⅜	171¼	170	170¾	+ ⅞
113⅝	114¼	7,500	General Motors pf	119	119	118	118	— ⅛
100	102	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	73⅞	72½	72⅞	+ ½
88	88½	400	Goodrich pf	114¼	114¼	114	114⅛	+ ⅛
118⅝	118⅝	1,900	Granby Consol	87	88	87	88	+1
37	37⅛	3,100	Great Northern pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅜	118⅝	— ⅛
43⅞	43⅞	200	G. N. certs.ore prop	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅛
101⅜	102¾	400	Greene-Cananea	45¼	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	51¾	4,300	Illinois Central	101⅜	102¼	101⅜	101⅝	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	100	Inspiration Copper	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51⅜	— ⅛
115	116	100	Interboro Consol	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	114,000	Int. Harvester, N.J	116	116	116	116	
95⅜	96⅛	48,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	29¼	34⅞	29	34¼	+5½
43	43½	2,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	85	86⅞	84½	85⅜	+1½
15⅜	16	700	Int. Nickel x d	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+1⅛
87½	88	1,400	Int. Paper	85	86⅞	85	86⅝	+1⅝
110	112	400	Jewel Tea pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
25¼	25⅝	100	Kansas City Southern	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
89½	90	100	Kan. City Southern pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
71	72	600	Kelly Spring Tire	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
48⅞	49	16,700	Kennecott Copper	49¼	49¼	48¾	49	+ ⅛
20	21	5,100	Lackawanna Steel	72½	73	72½	73	+1⅛
24⅝	25	25	Lake Erie & West	20	20	20	20	
45⅜	45⅝	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	45	45⅜	45	45⅜	— ⅛
70¼	70⅝	1,400	Lehigh Valley	70½	70⅝	70	70½	— ⅛
129	130	100	Louis. & Nash	129	129	129	129	— ⅛
97	97½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
84¼	84½	11,700	Maxwell Motors	85⅞	85⅞	85	85⅜	— ⅝
86⅝	87	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	86⅝	87½	86⅝	87	+ ⅛
58⅜	58¾	1,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	58¼	58¼	58	58¼	+ ⅛
100¼	100⅝	900	May Dept. Stores	63	63	62	63	+2
34⅝	35	20,800	Mexican Petroleum	98⅝	101	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅝
4	4¼	1,500	Miami Copper	34½	35	34⅝	34⅝	+1⅛
5¼	5⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	
23½	23⅝	2,000	Missouri Pacific	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
49	49¾	2,300	Do. pref	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
75	76	700	Mo. Pacific w i	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
23½	24⅛	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	49	49⅜	49	49⅜	+ ⅛
65	65½	500	Nat. Enameling Co	75¼	75⅞	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅛
18	18⅛	400	Nat. Lead Co	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
138	138⅝	4,100	Nevada Con. Cop	65	65½	65	65½	+ ⅛
104⅜	105	3,100	N. Y. Air Brake	18⅛	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
36⅜	37⅛	10,900	N. Y. Central	137⅜	138⅛	137	137½	+ ⅛
131	131¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & St. L	104⅜	105¼	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅛
67⅝	68	2,200	N. Y. N. H. & H	36⅛	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
111⅜	111½	100	Norfolk & Western	59½	60⅜	59½	60⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	7	2,715	North American	130⅛	131½	130½	131	+ ⅛
67⅞	68	450	Northern Pacific	68	68	68	68	+2
57⅞	58⅛	5,340	Ontario Mining	111⅞	111⅞	111½	111½	— ⅛
101⅝	102⅝	300	Penn. R.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
86	87	100	People's Gas Chi	56	56½	56	56	— ¼
27⅞	28	100	P., C. C. & St. L	102	102⅜	102	102⅜	
27¾	28¾	200	Pittsburgh Coal	86	86	86	86	+ ⅛
102	103½	100	Pitts. Coal ctfs of dep	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
97⅜	98⅞	300	Pitts.C. pf. ctfs of dep	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	2,100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	103	103	103	103	
130	131	100	Pressed St. C. x d	101	101	99	101	+2
163	164	200	Public Service N. J	51⅜	52⅛	51⅜	52	+ ⅞
2½	3	100	Pullman Co	131	131	131	131	
46½	46⅝	3,500	Quicksilver	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
25	25⅛	5,900	Railway Steel Sp	28	28	28	28	
105⅝	105⅞	61,300	Ray Con. Copper	46¼	47	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
43	44⅛	200	Reading	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
45⅛	46⅛	500	Reading 1st pf	105	106¾	104⅝	105⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	8,400	Reading 2d pf	44	44	43	43	— ⅛
112⅝	113⅛	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	45½	46	45	46	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅜		Rep. Iron & S. pf	48	50	48⅝	49⅜	+1⅝
109⅞	110⅛		Seaboard Air Line	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	28⅛		Sears, Roeb. & Co	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
47⅜	48	2,100	Shattuck-Arizona	28½	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
88⅜	88⅞	3,150	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	46	48	46	47⅞	+1⅞
23⅞	24	2,500	Southern Pacific	99	99	98⅝	99	+ ⅜
68¼	68¾	1,500	Southern Railway	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
131	131⅝	11,200	Southern Ry. pf	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
25⅛	25⅜	1,800	Studebaker Co	131½	132⅜	130⅜	131⅝	+ ⅜
104	104⅜	1,400	Tennessee Copper	25	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	62⅞	200	Texas Co	104	104⅝	104	104⅝	+ ⅛
90	92	200	Third Avenue	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	+ ⅛
41⅝	43	100	Underwood Typew	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
140¾	140⅞	17,500	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	45	45	43	43	+ ⅛
82¾	82⅝	100	Union Pacific	140¼	141¼	139¾	140⅝	+ ⅛
103⅛	103⅝	1,100	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
160⅜	161¼	1,200	United Cigar Stores	103⅞	104	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
8	9	100	United Fruit Co	161	162	160⅜	160⅜	— ⅞
17⅜	18	100	United Rys. Invest	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	21	1,100	United Rys. Inv. pf	18	18	18	18	
113⅜	114¼	7,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	21	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
17	17½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	112	114	111⅝	114	+2⅜
71	71½	16,600	U. S. Rubber	1½	1½	1½	1½	
80	81	600	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	57⅝	59⅝	57⅝	58	+ ⅜
100	100	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	100½	100½	100½	100½	
150.500	150.500	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	71½	71½	71	71	
50⅞	50⅞	100	U. S. Steel	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	
80⅝	81	2,800	U. S. Steel pf	80⅝	81	80⅝	80⅝	
118	118	100	Utah Copper	81¼	81⅞	81¼	81⅝	+ ⅜
17	17	100	Utah Securities	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
40	41¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	40	41¼	40	41	+ ⅛
47	47	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
80⅞	81¼	2,400	Wabash pf. A	80⅞	81¼	80⅞	81	+ ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	2,100	Wabash pf. B	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	28⅝	100	Wells Fargo Exp	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	3,900	Western Maryland	126½	126¾	126½	126¾	— ⅛
46	47	300	Western Maryland pf	29⅝	31	29⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
94¼	94⅝	100	Western Union Tel	46	46⅜	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
59½	59⅝	7,000	Westingh. E. & M.	94½	94½	94¼	94½	+ ⅛
55⅜	56¼	16,200	Willys-Overland	56½	59⅜	56¼	59¼	+ ⅛
104	104⅜	543	Willys-Overland pf	55½	56⅝	55½	56	+ ⅛
50	51	100	Wisconsin Central	104	104	104	104	
136½	136⅞	500	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
20	28	100	Worthington Pump	136⅜	137	136½	137	+ ⅛
95⅜	100	100	Worth. Pump pf	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
50	54	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
				53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+1

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	86.26	79.67	80.02	+ .07
25 industrials	96.25	94.27	94.70	+ .49
50 stocks	87.75

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$250,000,000 LOAN ASSURED TO BRITAIN

J. P. Morgan & Co. Announce Terms of the Credit in Syndicate Letter.

NOTES DIRECT OBLIGATIONS

Underwriters Considerably Fewer Than in Case of Recent French Offering of $100,000,000.

The second big American loan to Great Britain became a fact yesterday when J. P. Morgan & Co. made public copies of a syndicate letter containing the terms on which $250,000,000 will be supplied on two-year notes. Details are substantially as announced in these columns last Saturday.

The notes are to bear interest at 5 per cent., and like those recently placed here by France are to be fully secured by collateral with a margin of 20 per cent. in value over the sum advanced. Unlike the French loan, however, the notes are to be a direct obligation of Great Britain. The notes will be dated Sept. 1 and will mature two years later, but at the option of the Government they may be redeemed in whole or part on thirty days' notice on any day before maturity at 101 and interest for the first year, or at 100½ and interest during the second year. Both interest and principal are payable in New York in United States gold coin, without deduction for any British taxes.

The syndicate underwrting the issue is considerably smaller than that which brought out the recent offering of $100,000,000 of French notes, and it will be terminated Oct. 1 or earlier. The bankers signing the syndicate letter are J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, William A. Read & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Guaranty Trust Co., Bankers Trust Co., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago, and Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

The notes will be secured by pledge with the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. of securities approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., with a value of at least $300,000,000, calculated on the basis of prevailing market prices. The deposited securities will consist of three groups of $100,000,000 each. The first will be made up of stocks, bonds and other securities of American corporations; the second of bonds or other obligations of Canada, either as maker or guarantor, and stocks, bonds and other securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and the third of bonds or other obligations of Argentina, Chile, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and Holland.

Securities Not Yet Arrived.

Not all of the securities to be pledged have arrived in this country, and in the event of their failure to come by Sept. 1 the Government is to deposit temporarily with the trust company either approved New York Stock Exchange collateral or cash, or both.

The proceeds of the loan will all be expended in the United States and will be used in part to take up maturing short-term loans. The notes will be offered next week at 99, the syndicate members receiving them at 98. The managers will be reimbursed by the British Government for their work in forming the syndicate. It is possible that the issue will not be listed on the Stock Exchange, owing to its early maturity, but this point has not been settled.

The agreement with the borrower provides that all the pledged securities depreciate in value because of change in market price or in rate of exchange, so that if the 20 per cent. margins shall have become impaired the Government will deposit additional securities with the trust company. From time to time the Government may sell for cash any of the pledged securities, in which event the proceeds of the sale shall be received by the trustee and applied to the retirement of notes by purchase, if obtainable at or below the redemption price, or otherwise by redemption by lot at such price. Substitutions of collateral are allowed, providing that the relative amounts in the three groups be not changed.

A Guess at the Length of the War.

The French Government borrowed $100,000,000 on collateral for a three-year period, but the British, now obtaining $250,000,000 in the same manner, set the maturity of their notes only two years away. If the borrowers were not confident that they would be able to refinance the loan on easier terms at maturity it is reasonable to suppose that they would have preferred a longer term, and if they expect to be able to get better rates within two years they must look for an ending of the war in less than that time. So reasoned some of the traders when the announcement was made yesterday of the new financing. In some quarters it was said that munitions orders have been placed on the basis of at least one more year of war.

With France and Great Britain taken care of, it is expected that steps will be taken very soon looking to the flotation of a new loan for Russia. The bankers who placed the recent $50,000,000 Russian offering have an option which they may decide to exercise for a duplication of that loan, or negotiations looking to an entirely new issue may be opened. There are a number of very important development propositions in Russia now under consideration by bankers and engineers in this country.

One by one the companies whose stocks were put up a year ago on the prospect of initial or bigger dividends are falling into line with substantial awards to their stockholders. Oddly enough, to one who has not watched the apparent inconsistencies of past markets, prices are lower on the declaration of the payments than they were on the expectation. It might seem that the market had overdiscounted the profits from war and donned the business when the boom was under way, but a comparison of prices now and before the war shows that most securities are selling far below the levels that they used to hold on the basis of their dividend yield. The explanation lies in the depressing effect of the big stream of American securities which have been drawn out of hiding abroad by the mobilization offers and sold on this market. Well informed bankers say that in two years of war the United States has brought back $1,500,000,000 of securities.

Preliminary Move to Protect Exchange

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The forthcoming loan to be issued in the United States for Great Britain is regarded in banking circles as a preliminary move to protect exchange, which recently has been showing signs of drooping. The amount of the issue is so small, however, that the belief is expressed that a more comprehensive operation, which will include countries allied to Great Britain, may be undertaken in the near future.

Get $4,500,000 British Shell Order.

The Hart-Parr Company, a concern manufacturing tractors, closed a contract yesterday for $4,500,000 worth of 9.2-inch shells for the British Government, according to announcement made in the financial district. The company has been working for nine months on similar shells. An additional war order recently closed by the officials with the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company calls for 200,000 twelve-pound copper bands to go around big shells.

Cuban Telephone Company Dividend

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The Board of Directors of the Cuban Telephone Company have declared a dividend of 12 per cent. on the preferred stock. All accrued dividends to June 30 to the stockholders of Sept. 1 are payable on Sept. 15. It was also decided to consider a dividend on the common stock in September. The board approved a contract with the Spanish Bank and Upmann & Co. for the immediate sale of $2,500,000 worth of bonds.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May,	1926	90½	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug.,	1919	97⅛	98¼	5.70
Argen. Govt..6	Dec.15,'16		100	100⅛	4.85
Argen. Govt. Dis.	Feb.21,'17		97¼	97⅝	5.95
Argen. Govt..6	Dec.15,'17		100⅛	100⅞	5.55
Argen. Govt..6	May 15,'20		99⅜	100¼	5.95
City of Mont.5	May,	1918	99⅛	100⅜	4.95
City of Mont.5	Dec.,	1917	99½	100⅜	4.75
City of Q'bec.5	Apr.,	1920	99½	100⅜	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr.,	1920	99¼	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can.5	Aug.,	1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.05
Dom. of Can..5	Apr. 1,'21		99⅛	100	5.00
Italian Govt..6	Oct. 15,'16		99⅞	100¼	5.40
Prov. of Man.5	Feb.,	1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.6	Feb.,	1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct. 15,'16		100⅜	101¼	1.50
Norweg. Govt.6	Oct.,	1917	101½	102⅛	3.80
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb.,	1920	99¼	100⅜	4.80
Prov. of N. B.5	Dec.,	1919	99½	100¾	4.93
G. of N. F....5	July,	1919	97½	99¾	5.25
Prov. of Sask.5	Feb.,	1918	..	98	5.25
Swedish Govt.6	Dec.,	1916	100¼	101	2.55
Swiss Govt..6	Mar.,	1918	99½	99⅝	5.15
Swiss Govt..5	Mar.,	1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.24
Am. Loco....5	July,	1916	100½	101	3.90
Am. P. & L..6	Aug.,	1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.,	1918	100	100¼	4.40
Am. Thread..4	Jan.,	1919	98⅛	98½	4.40
Amacon. Cop.5	Mar.,	1917	100⅜	101	4.13
A., T. & S. F.5	June,	1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1,'19		99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6	June,	1921	101½	102¼	5.45
Brklyn. R. T..5	July,	1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Can. North...5	Sep.,	1917	98¼	98⅜	5.90
Can. North...6	July10,'18		99¼	100	6.00
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2,'24		101½	101⅝	5.72
C. P. R. & L.6	May,	1918	102½	103	5.75
C., B. & Q.4	July,	1921	97⅜	98	4.40
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep.,	1917	99¼	100	5.00
Chicago Elev.5	July,	1916	..	95	..
Cub-Am. Sug.8	Apr.,	1918	101⅜	102	5.75
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18		96½	99	6¼
Erie R. R...5½	Apr.,	1917	100⅞	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec.,	1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.74
G. T. of Can.5	Nov.,	1917	98⅝	99⅜	5.30
Hocking Val..5	Nov.,	1917	100¼	101	4.10
Inter. Harv..5	Feb. 15,'18		101⅜	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El..	Apr.,	1918	100⅛	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry. ...6	June,	1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Min Gen. El..6	June,	1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...6	June,	1916	99	99½	..
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1917	96⅝	97⅜	9.00
Morgan & W.6	Dec.,	1918	99½	99⅞	5.05
N.Y., N.H.&H.4½	May	1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.6	May,	1917	99⅜	99¾	6.00
Otis Elev.....5	Apr.,	1920	98	99	5.30
Penn. Co....4½	June 5,'21		100½	100⅝	4.32
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar.,	1919	100	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.5	Feb. 19,'19		88½	89½	9.95
Southern Ry..5	Mar.,	1917	100¼	100⅜	3.90
T. R. G. & E.5	Apr.,	1919	98½	99½	5.30
U.S. P. S. Co.5	Apr.,	1918	98½	100⅜	5.75
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	100¼	101	4.38
W'house El. & Mfg. Co...5	Oct.,	1917	100½	101¼	4.03
W. F. Trac...6	Mar.,	1917	100	100⅜	1.00
Win. R.Arms.5	Mar.,	1918	97⅛	98¼	6.25
N.Y. T. & E.6	June,	1917	99	100⅛	6%
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18		100¼	101	5.45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100¼	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	Sept.,	1917	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s	June,	1965	107⅛	108⅛	107⅛	108
4½s	Mar.,	1963	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	May,	1957	107¼	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4½s	May,	1917	100¼	..	100⅛	..
4½s	April,	1966	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102⅝	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1962	102½	103	102½	103
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102½	103	102½	103
4½s	Mar.,	'60, '30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May,	1959	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov.,	1958	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	May,	1957	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov.,	1955	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1956	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1936	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	100¼
3½s	Nov.,	1955	89⅝	..	89⅝	..
3½s	May,	1954	90⅜	91½	90⅜	91½
3s	May,	1954	90⅜	91	90¼	91

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	4.00	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1928		4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1924-1930		4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1918-1924		4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918		4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918		4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1924-1930		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1950-1954		4.00	3.95	4.00	3.98
3½s	1940-1954		4.00	3.95	4.00	3.98
3½s	1930-1940		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining....	700	710	695	705
Borne-Scrymser....	360	370	345	355
Buckeye Pipe Line....	92	93	92	93
Chesebrough Mfg....	350	370	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil....	325	335	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line..	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L..	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line....	208	212	208	212
Galena Signal Oil....	158	161	158	161
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line....	166	169	165	167
Indiana Pipe Line....	92	94	91	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	9½	10	9¼	10
National Transit....	14	15	14	15
New York Transit....	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line..	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	230	232	230	233
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	11	11½	11	11½
Pierce Oil cv. ..'24.	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas....	375	380	370	375
Prairie Pipe Line....	223	228	224	227
Solar Refining.....	275	285	270	275
Southern Pipe Line..	194	197	195	197
South Penn. Oil....	340	345	340	345
Southwest. Penn....	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal..	265	268	265	268
Standard Oil of Ind..	623	625	630	630
Standard Oil of Kan..	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky...	420	430	420	430
Standard Oil of Neb..	370	380	370	380
Standard Oil of N. Y.	510	516	510	516
Standard Oil of N. J.	294	297	294	296
Standard Oil of Ohio.	390	400	390	400
Swan & Finch.....	100	105	100	105
Tide Water Oil.....	175	185	175	185
Union Tank.....	82	84	81	83
Vacuum Oil.....	275	278	270	275
Washington Oil.....	35	40	35	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf....	98½	99¼	98½	99¼
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M...	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F....	168	172	168	173
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
*Por. Rico-Am. Tob.	250	280	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob...	505	515	505	515
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	121	123	121	123

*Ex dividend 4 per cent.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L..	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.50	4.25
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.50	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.70	4.35
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½		4.65	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'26	4½		4.62	4.45
Chi. & N. W.....	1916-'23	4½		4.38	4.12
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & O.	1916-'22	5		4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.90	4.50
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½		4.38	4.15
Erie Railroad.....	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.70	4.40
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4	@5	4.60	4.35
Illinois Central...	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.45	4.25
Louis & Nash.....	1916-'23	5		4.40	4.15
Mo., Kan. & T....	1916-'23	5		5.80	5.00
Mo. Pacific.....	1916-'22	5		5.80	5.00
N. Y. Cent Lines.	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½		4.40	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.65	4.40
Penn. Gen. Frt...	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.38	4.12
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.30	4.70
Seaboard A. L....	1916-'26	5		4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific..	1916-'26	4½		4.45	4.25
Southern Ry.....	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.70	4.45

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

48 shares Empire Coffee Company, $50 each, 100.

20 shares Dow Chemical Company common, $100 each, 200.

250 shares Frank Tousey, publisher, $500 lot.

275 shares William E. Seltz & Co., $10 per share.

40 shares Kansas City Southern Railway Company common, $100 each, 24.

500 shares Publishers' Paper Company preferred, $100 each, $8.50 per share.

$30,500 Certigue Mining and Dredging Company first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, $500 each, $500 lot.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has stricken from the list Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Columbia Trust Company certificates of deposit for trust 5 per cent. bonds due 1917, stamped as to September, 1915, interest; Guaranty Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for trust 5 per cent. bonds due 1917, stamped as to September, 1915, interest; Columbia Trust Company certificates of deposit for first collateral 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, stamped as to February, 1916, interest, and Guaranty Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for first collateral 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, stamped as to February, 1916, interest.

Brown, Lisle & Marshall of Providence have prepared for distribution a booklet on Rhode Island corporations.

The Guaranty Safe Deposit Company has received permission from the State Banking Department to increase its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000.

A petition is being circulated to close the Coffee Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 2, preceding Labor Day.

Kean, Taylor & Co.; Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., and White, Weld & Co. have placed privately the last block of a $7,000,000 issue of Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.

MORE DIVIDENDS SHOW PROSPERITY

Sugar Companies and Crucible Steel Among the Concerns Recording Big Profits.

HIGH RETURNS FROM WAR

Pacific Mail's Earnings Increased by Chartering Steamships for West Coast of South America.

The tale of prosperity in the country's industries was continued yesterday with the declaration of important dividends. The Cuban-American Sugar Company, which has been making extraordinary profits for more than two years, declared an extra cash disbursement of 10 per cent. and a stock dividend amounting to 40 per cent. on the common stock. The usual quarterly payments of 2½ per cent. on the common and of 1¾ per cen on the preferred were ordered by the Directors, all payable Oct. 2.

The Crucible Steel Company declared at a meeting of Directors in Pittsburgh a payment of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock on account of dividends in arrears. This was in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., and will, when paid, reduce the accumulated payments to 23¼ per cent. The New York Air Brake Company increased its quarterly payment from 2 to 2½ per cent., putting the stock on a 10 per cent. annual basis. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company declared an initial dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company paid last January its first common stock dividend since its formation ten years ago. Last October there were more than 5 per cent. overdue dividends on the preferred stock, which were paid off in a lump sum. The high prices resultant from the war made possible this reversal of form, and it is estimated that the current fiscal year will show profits close to $8,000,000, the equivalent of approximately 100 per cent. on the common stock after the preferred stock dividends are paid.

In connection with the dividend increase, President C. A. Starbuck of the New York Air Brake Company said:

"The company earned net for the first six months of the year in excess of $5,000,000 after amortizing all its new equipment. The company's financial position is exceptionally strong as its floating liabilities total less than $30,000, and it has more than $3,500,000 cash deposits in banks and upward of $4,000,000 due on delivered orders.

"Since the last monthly meeting the company has closed a contract for 600,000 fuses which was duly announced. In addition to this the company has just closed a contract for 2,500,000 cartridges which contract runs until March 31, 1917.

"The Directors deem it wise not to make any distribution of munition profits at this time, as the company is still bidding for additional war orders and its present strong financial position will enable it to fill any further orders without borrowing any money. The air brake business is the best that it has had in many years and it has large unfilled orders on hand.

"The Air Brake dividend is payable Sept. 22. The two previous dividends this year were 2 per cent. each and before 1916 the stock was on a 6 per cent. annual basis."

The Pacific Mail stock is largely owned by the American International Corporation and W. R. Grace & Co., who jointly bought control of the old Pacific Mail after the company had gone well along in a plan of dissolution. The last dividend was paid on Pacific Mail shares in 1899, amounting to 3 per cent. The company has been making excellent profits from chartering vessels and from a steamship line running between California and the West Coast of South America.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company on Tuesday declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred, reducing the payments in arrears from 8 to 4 per cent. The usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was ordered also.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel common's advance above 90 early in the day stimulated the whole market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Among the particularly strong stocks were International Mercantile Marine common and preferred and Reading.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Allis-Chalmers.	24	24	24	24
1,120	Am. Beet Sug.	88⅞	90⅛	88⅜	90⅛
290	Am. Can	58⅛	58⅞	58⅛	58⅝
240	Am. Car & Fy.	60⅜	61⅝	60⅜	61⅝
140	Am. H. & L. pf.	57⅛	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝
140	Am. Ice Secur.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
10	Am. Lins'd pf.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
280	Am. Locomo..	73⅛	74	73¼	73¼
600	Am. Smelting.	98⅛	99⅛	98	98½
30	Am. S. F'dries.	54½	54½	54½	54½
50	Am. Sugar ...	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
60	Am. Woolen..	45	45	44⅜	45
30	Am. Zinc	33	33⅛	33	33⅛
480	Anaconda	83⅝	84⅜	83⅝	84⅜
20	A., G. & W. I.	68⅛	68⅛	68¼	68⅛
1,190	Baldwin Loco.	76⅛	77⅛	75⅝	76⅛
30	Balt. & Ohio..	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
60	B'klyn R. T.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅞
90	Butte & Sup...	67½	68	67½	68
110	Cal. Petrol ...	19¾	19¾	19	19
110	Can. Pacific ..	173⅜	176	173¾	176
230	Cent. Leather.	56	56⅛	56	56⅛
10	C., M. & St.P.	95½	95½	95½	95½
70	C., R. I. & P..	18½	18½	18¼	18½
1,410	Col. Fuel & I.	45½	47	45	46¾
270	Con. Gas	140¼	141¼	140	140
600	Corn Products	15	15½	15	15⅜
1,510	Crucible Steel.	73⅛	74⅞	72⅞	73½
110	Cuba Sugar ..	57⅛	57⅛	57	57
290	Dist. Secur	46¾	46⅞	45¾	46¼
1,410	Erie	39⅜	37⅝	36⅞	37¼
150	Erie 1st pf....	54	54	53⅜	53⅜
50	Gen. Electric..	170⅜	170⅜	170⅜	170⅜
90	Goodrich Co...	73	73½	73	73
80	Gt. Nor. Ore...	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	37¼
390	Inspir. Copper	51¼	51⅜	51¼	51⅜
100	Interboro. Con.	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅞
4,930	Int. Mer. Mar.	23¾	25	23¾	24¾
6,940	Int. Mer.M.pf.	92	96⅞	94½	95¾
10	Int. Nickel ...	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
40	Kan. City So..	25½	25½	25½	25¾
450	Kennecott Cop.	49⅛	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝
30	Lack. Steel ...	73¾	75	73¾	75
10	Lehigh Valley.	79	79	79	79
920	Maxwell Mot..	84⅜	85¼	84½	84⅞
20	Mexican Pet. pf.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
3,480	Mexican Pet.	98½	100⅞	97⅜	100⅛
50	Miami Copper.	35	35	35	35
20	Mo. Pac. t. r..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
110	Mo. Pac., w. i.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
20	Nat. Lead	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
50	Nevada Cons..	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
110	N. Y. Air Br..	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜
380	N. Y. Central.	104½	104⅝	104½	105
260	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	59⅝	60½	59½	60¼
20	Norf. & West.	131	131	131	131
150	Ontario	7	7	7	7
40	Pr. Steel Car.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
120	Ry. Steel Sp...	46⅞	47¼	46⅞	46⅞
120	Ray Copper	24⅜	25	24½	25
9,450	Reading	105	107¼	104⅜	105⅝
180	Rep. I. & S....	49¼	50	49	49⅜
20	Southern Pac.	99	99	99	99
40	Southern Ry...	24½	24¾	24	24
1,020	Studebaker	131⅜	132¼	131⅜	131⅞
160	Tenn. Copper..	25¾	25⅞	25	25⅛
1,680	Union Pac.	140	141¼	139⅜	140⅞
110	United Fruit..	161	162¼	160⅜	160⅝
510	U. S. Ind. Al.	111⅜	114⅜	111	113⅝
1,240	U. S. Rubber..	57⅜	59⅜	57⅜	58⅜
15,190	U. S. Steel....	89⅛	91⅝	89⅛	90⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅞	117⅞	117¼	117⅝
220	Utah Copper...	81⅛	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝
70	Va.-Car. Chem.	41¾	41¾	40¾	41⅜
240	Westing. Elec.	59½	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝
420	Willys Overl'd	55⅞	56⅜	54⅞	56⅛

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	10¼	10½	10⅛	10⅛
300	Belmont	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
300	Butte C. & Z..	.05½	.05¾	.05¼	.05¾
500	Florence	.49	.49	.46	.49
1,000	Goldf. Cons...	.83	.83	.83	.83
500	Great Bend	.05	.05	.05	.05
500	Gipsy Queen...	.04	.04

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
50 Butterworth Judson Com.
25 Continental Oil
25 Childs (Rest.) Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd.
25 Equitable Trust
25 Franklin Insurance
25 German American Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
20 National City Bank
50 Royal Baking Powder Com
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aluminum Co. of America
500 Amer. Investment Sec. Com.
100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
20 Central Trust
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
15 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
10 German American Insurance
300 General Baking Pfd.
10 International Elevating
10 Victor Talking Machine
25 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Ward Baking Pfd.
500 Ward Baking Com.

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Charcoal Ir'n
Haskell
Barker Car
Lima Loco.
Int'l Fuse & Arms
Guantanamo Sugar
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar

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Slattery & Co.
40 Exchange Pl., New York

We Will Sell

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100 Gray & Davis
100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
100 Virginian Railway
100 Appalachian Power
100 Indian Refining
100 Cities Service
100 Republic Ry. & Light
100 Taylor-Wharton Com.
100 Standard Oil of N. Y.

Hoit&McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Individual Letters

We will prepare on request a special letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.

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Established May 1st, 1896.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Increased Trading in the Industrial Issues, with Prices Mostly Higher—Bonds Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 348,493 shares of stocks and $81,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 91,792; oils, 53,561, and mining, 203,050. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,000	†Astna Explo.	10⅛	10⅝	9⅝	10
200	†A. W. Paper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	†Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
500	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,005	†Car Lt. & P.	4	4	4	4
500	Char. I. of A.	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
700	C. I. of A. pf.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	Central Pdy.,	8	8	8	8
500	Chevrolet M.	210	212	210	210
200	C. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
100	Driggs-Seab'y.	99	99	96	97
1,500	†Emerson M.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼
250	Emer. Phono.	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝
500	†Flem.-L. Ph.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
200	†Gaston, W. & W.,	40	40½	40	40½
600	Grant M. Car	8¼	8¼	8	8
100	†Hall Signal.	9	9	9	9
223	Hendee Mfg.	30	31	29	31
1,100	H. & B. Car.	36½	38	*35½	38
12	Holly Sugar.	45	45½	45	45½
4,000	†Un. W. Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Inter. Arms				
	Fuse Sec...	19	19	18	18
12,000	†Imp Car.Ch.	25	30	25	30
400	Inter. Rubber	14	14½	14	14½
3,850	†‡Joplin Ore S. (new stock)	43	44	43	44
800	Kayo Mfg.,	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	†Kelsey Wagf.	100	100	100	100
300	†Lake Tor. B.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
300	†Lynn Phon.	3	3	3	3
2,750	Manhat. Tran.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
1,000	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
100	†Maxim Muni.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
4,800	†Midvale Stl..	62½	63⅜	62	63
50	Peerless Mot.	22½	23	23	23
900	†Pullman Vn.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
500	†Pull. V. pf..	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
350	†Saxon M. C.	75	77	75	76½
100	†Stand. Mot.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Sterling Gum	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	†St. Jos. Lead	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
11,000	†Stromberg C.	43½	45¼	43½	44⅝
1,400	Stutz Motor.	66½	67	66½	67
4,100	Sub. B.v.t.cfs.	84½	86¼	84¼	85⅝
6,200	†Tob. Prod.	48½	49	48	48
300	†U.S. L. & H.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜
3,900	Unicorn Film.	1½	.90	.90	.90
10,800	†United Mot.	65¼	65⅝	64⅝	65¼
4,500	United P. Sh.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	United Zinc.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	White Motors.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛
600	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Zinc Con.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
26	S. Oil of Cal.	268	265	265	
10	Vacuum Oil.	275	275	275	+ 5

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	†‡Al. P., Ltd. (prospect)	56	57	56	56
1,275	†Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
700	†Ind. & Co. Oil (ref.)	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1,100	†Cos. O. & G.	11⅛	11⅜	11	11⅛
1,500	†Federal Oil..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	4	4	4	4
600	†Keystone Oil of N. Y.	78	80	75	80
5,000	†‡Midwest Oil	40	40	38	40
100	†Musk. Refin.	3½	3½	3½	3½
3,500	†N.Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,400	†Okla. Oil...	8	8	7	7
1,500	Ok. P. & Ref.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
18,000	†Omar O. & G.	86	90	86	89
300	†Pan A. P.pf.	89½	89½	88	89½
650	†Sap. O. & R.	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞
100	Sinclair Oil..	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
11,200	†Tex. M. Pet.	86	92	86	91
4,000	†Un. W. Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Victoria Oil.	1½	1½	1	1½

MINING STOCKS.

200	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met.(a pros.)	50	50	50	50
4,100	†‡Alaska-W..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,000	†‡Arizona C.	1¾	2	1¾	2
5,700	†‡Atlanta	10	10½	10	10½
7,400	Big L. Copper	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
1,000	†‡Booth	13	13	13	13
2,300	Boston & M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500	Butte & N.Y.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	†Caveras C.	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜
2,500	Caledonia	58	58	57	57
100	Canada Cop..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	†Cero de Pasco Copper	36½	36½	36¼	36¼
500	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Con.-Home..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Crystal Cop. Mines	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,300	†Gold Hill....	16	18	16	18
825	Dundee - Artz. (a pros.)	1½	1½	1½	1½
8,900	†‡Emma Cop.	60	64	60	64
4,000	†Gold'd Con..	81	85	81	85
3,000	†Gold. Merger	8½	8½	8½	8½
5,000	†Gold'd Red Loom	15	15	15	15
18,850	†Green. Min..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜
525	Hecla Mining.	5	5	4¼	4¼
3,000	†Hull Copper.	25	25	25	25
20,300	†Inspir.N.Cop. (a prospect).	75	75	70	74
1,200	†‡Int. Mines.	12	12	12	12
400	†Iron Blos....		1½	1⅜	1⅜
3,300	Jer. Verde (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
360	†‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	†‡Jim Butler.	87	87	87	87
17,500	†Jumbo Ext..	67	70	67	68
500	Kerr Lake...	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
2,000	†‡Kewanaa..	11	11	11	11
2,000	La Rose Con..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	†‡Marsh Min.	11	11	10½	10
1,100	McKin.-Dar..	60	60	60	60
2,000	McIntyre	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Mines of Am..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	†Moj. Tung..	3	2¼	3	3⅛
300	†‡Mon. G. M.	98	98	98	98
900	Monitor Silv.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	†Monarch..	30½	31	30½	30½
6,000	†‡Newray M.	50	50	50	50
415	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co.	15⅝	15⅝	*15	15
305	Nip. Min. Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
8,850	†‡Old Em. L.	15	17	15	17
100	†Pitts. Jer....	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,250	†Ray Her. M.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
4,700	†‡Rex C. M..	20	20	19	19½
500	†San Toy....	14	14	14	14
300	†Short Creek Zinc & Ld..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	†‡Silver Pick.	12	12	12	12
200	Scrafa Gravel	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Stand. Sil-Le..	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
8,500	†‡Success Min	35	35	32	33
100	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	Tono. Ext. ..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4,000	†‡U.S.Cont.M.	6	6	6	6
1,000	†Un. V. Ext..	31¾	32	31¾	32
800	Unity Gold M.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
500	W. E. Con..	81	81	81	81
5,000	†Wettlaufer S.	16	18	16	18
500	†White O. M..	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
1,100	†Yukon-A.t.c.	42¾	44	42¾	44
250	†Yuscarancon	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$20,000	†Cos.O.6s,w.l.	102	102¼	102	102¼
10,000	†Mid. Steel 5s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
11,000	†Russian Gov. 6½s, w. l.	100½	100½	100	100¼
40,000	†Sun Paper Co. Co. 6s.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord...	18¾	19	18¾	19
B.-Am. T., ord. bear.	18⅜	19	18⅜	19
Canada Steel	54½	55	54½	55
Canadian Nat. Gas..	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Hall Signal pf.....	24	28	24	28
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Kapo Mfg.	5¼	6	5¼	6
Kathodian Bronze pf.	18½	20	18½	20
Mitchell Motors	64½	65½	64½	65½
Metropolitan Motors.	3½	4	3½	4
Motor Prod.	62	68	62	68
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Peerless Truck & M..	22¼	23	22½	23
Scripps Booth	50¾	51½	50¾	51½
U. S. Steamship.....	5¼	6	5½	6
United Drug	71	89	71	71
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	51
United Drug 2d pf...	87½	89	89	91

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Houston Oil	14½	15½	14½	15½
Midwest Oil pf.....	80	85	80	85
Pierce Oil	11	11½	11	11½
Wayland Oil & Gas.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10¼	10½	10¼	10¾
Dome Ext.....	34	36	34	36
La Exposicion	48	50	48	50
Magma Copper.....	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15¾
Mich. Gold M. & M..	63	65	63	65
Peterson Lake.....	22	24	22	24

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	59	64	60	65
American Brass	275	285	280	290
Atlas Powder	175	190	175	190
Atlas Powder pf....	98	101	98	101
Bliss (E. W.)	120	126	126	130
Bliss (E. W.)	590	615	585	615
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Canadian Explosives.	190	200	187	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	370	480
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Du Pont Powd., new	270	825	800	825
Du Pont Powder deb.	265	270	270	275
Du Pont Powder deb.	100	101	100	101
Du Pont Powder pf..	310	320	310	320
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms..	100	110	100	110
International Arms pf.	100	170	160	170
Scovill Mfg. Co....	575	590	575	590
Submarine Boat Armal.	1,250	1,300	1,200	1,500

DEMAND FOR STEEL GROWS.

Domestic Buying, as Well as War Orders, on the Increase.

The steel trade is now in position to summarize the orders of the past few weeks and the volume is described as enormous, the buying being centered chiefly in material for shell making. The Iron Age says:

The distinct change in the steel market which came with the closing of the first of the large war and other export contracts late in July has now developed into a volume of domestic buying such as has not been seen in weeks. At the same time the buying on war account has swelled to very large proportions. It is now estimated that 3,000,000 large shells are included in the contracts of the past two weeks, and in addition 500,000 tons of shell steel has now been placed by the Allies, two large steel companies taking the bulk of this, on the shell business deliveries run to April 1, 1917, and on the steel blooms, forgings and rounds for the Allied Governments, to July 1.

It is becoming apparent that in certain finishes the products the mills will fall considerably short of delivering before Jan. 1 what is scheduled for this year. Appreciation of this fact and of the forehandedness of foreign buyers accounts for the greater stir the week has brought among domestic buyers.

The Iron Trade Review says:

With buyers it has become more a question of getting mill accommodation than of the cost of material. Semi-finished steel has become exceedingly scarce and a number of the steel works themselves, which have been in the market to supplement their own output, have found it practically impossible to get metal for this year. The pig iron market is beginning to respond to the new buying vigor on the steel side, and the inquiry for domestic users has expanded appreciably.

The summary concludes, "Foreign buyers of iron continue to come out freely for large blocks and the home trade is finding itself in the position of being obliged to compete for supplies against the export demands."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Forty-one corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $841,500, were chartered today. They include:

Wejjam Realty Corp., construction, management, development, realty, $144,000; E. F., W. S. and J. F. Sterns, 5 West 91st St.

Cedarshore Corp., Sayville, hotel, restaurant keeper, manage theatres, bathing houses, beaches, $125,000; H. S. Kropp, W. S. Duncan, W. W. Griffin, Sayville.

Duane Shoe Co., Inc., boots, shoes, jobbing, $100,000; H. W. Lederer, E. and M. Metzner, 11 East 96th St.

Silk & Ullman, Inc., laces, embroideries, linens, velvets, silks, textiles, $50,000; H. Ullmann, G. T. and L. A. Silk, 808 West End Av.

Farrars Home-Made Fruits, Inc., $40,000; W. Lingstrum, E. H. Von B. Farrar, E. O. Towne, 214 West 92d St.

Goldsmith's, Inc., Ithaca, mercantile, $30,000; J. T., C. E. and W. B. Goldsmith, Watkins.

Delaware Standard Sales Co., Inc., necessaries, household, furniture, utensils, personal apparel, $30,000; A. P. Morgan, S. J. Joseph, F. J. Mattison, 154 Nassau St.

The Geo. Doell Co., Inc., Rochester, toys, school supplies, notions, novelties, holiday specialties, $25,000; N. Grossman, M. Wiesner, G. Doell, 1,652 Clifford Av., Rochester.

Klassic Pictures, Inc., moving picture films, studios, theatres, $22,000; A. Kohn, D. Broder, S. Weltzenblum, 854 Intervale Av., Bronx.

Phoebe Snow Dress Co., Inc., dresses, suits, skirts, waists, $15,000; S. Langer, G. Feldner, H. M. Posnick, 1,897 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Washington Heights Ice Co., Inc., $10,000; J. Rothwell, George Touchard, J. T. Weed, 353 W. 42d St.

Unity Hotel & Hall Corp., hotels, halls, theatres, $25,000; W. H. Harris, C. P. Dunston, W. S. Moore, 57 W. 134th St.

Eleto Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, $25,000; W. A. Hughes, H. M. and A. C. Hall, 251 W. 90th St.

M. D. Becerra Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, furniture, coal, coke, ores, lumber, $15,000; G. B. Fulton, R. F. Baer, M. D. Becerra, 45 Broadway.

Chanler, Importers, Inc., silk laces, velvets, $25,000; J. Cagliostre, B. B. White, P. J. Shanley, 607 W. 137th St.

The Andrews Co., Inc., general brokerage, 250 shares of no par value, carry on business with $25,000; J. Jansen, Jr., A. E. Moore, G. F. Jebbett, 3,161 Broadway.

May Garage Co., Inc., autos, motors, engines, machinery, tires, $25,000; F. and M. E. Franklin, C. E. Monroe, 5,056 Broadway.

Hyland Realty, Inc., realty, agent, $15,000; J. R. and P. J. Warner, I. N. Williams, 233 Broadway.

Schnitter-Grenn Lumber Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $8,000; B. and M. Grossfield, J. Sanacony, 116 Nassau St.

The S. & W. Rubber Mfg. Corp., College Point, rubber, clothing, shoes, sundries, $10,000; E. Jockers, J. Walnwright, T. J. Smith, 687 Tenth St., College Point.

Homewood Heights, Inc., management, development, realty, $6,000; C. and S. Henry, L. Delyons, East Haven, Conn.

General Land Co., Inc., Owego, realty, $5,000; D. J. Lasao, H. M. Cawae, J. P. Callendar, 32 Broadway.

Rochester Ball Bearing Co., Inc., Rochester, engines, boilers, ball bearings, $5,000; C. C. Hammemann, C. M. Weber, J. B. Robinson, Barnards.

Bensonhurst Estates, Inc., realty, $5,000; W. Goonick, A. Fuchs, M. Dauere, 685 Dawson St.

F. C. Stowers, Inc., B'klyn, autos at retail, $5,000; E. L. Rothelm, D. R. Bernstein, I. S. Kutch, 998 Sterling Place, B'klyn.

Anderson & Rayner, Inc., queens, cabs, carriages, wagons, autos, $5,000; E. O. and P. J. Rayner, J. G. Anderson, 38 Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst.

Porter Fish & Oyster Market, Inc., Rochester, fish, lobsters, seafood, $5,000; J. P. Clarke, G. H. and M. O. Setchell, Rochester.

The Path of Folly Co., Inc., theatres, motion pictures, $5,000; S. Yane, D. C. Sullivan, O. E. Wee, Calvert Hotel, Broadway & 41st St.

Quaker Specialty Co., Inc., hosiery, underwear, bloomers, $5,000; J. and W. Goldberger, E. Frankel, 233 Broadway.

Edwin Bird Wilson, Inc., advertising, $5,000; E. J. Byrnes, L. McN. and E. B. Wilson, 609 W. 114th St.

Engels, Offenberg & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, rugs, $10,000; W. L. Engels, C. and A. H. Offenberg, 253 W. 112th St.

Manfred Contracting Corp., builders, engineers, contracts, $10,000; H. Weiss, B. Saphir, L. H. Friedman, 128 E. 123d St.

Savage & Co., Inc., insurance brokerage, adjustment, $6,000; M. E. Greenberg, P. G. Savage, J. R. Swodsky, 2 Rockefeller Plaza.

Henry H. Wood, Inc., fertilizers, chemicals, drugs, oils, paints, stocks, bonds, capital no par value, begin business with $5,000; J. K. Byard, J. B. Williams, H. H. Wood, 68 Beaver St.

Authorization: Standard Commercial Tobacco Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., $1,500,000; representative, M. L. Helde, 15 Whitehall St., New York.

Capital Increases: Rolfe Photoplays, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; Altamira Cattle Corp., New York, 700 to 1,200 shares, carry on business with $51,000 to $101,000; Columbia Pictures Corp., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; Rosenstadt & Walker, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $125,000; James P. Heffernan Paper Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000; Allied Sports Publication Society, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000.

Capital Reductions: Peabody & Converse, Manhattan, $50,000 to $14,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Canandaigua Lake Fruit Growers' Assoc., Canandaigua; Walter A. Stevens, Inc., Manhattan; Pettit & Hedges, Inc., Huntington; Standard Commercial Tobacco Co., Inc., Manhattan; Nine Clothing (Menter) Companies, Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 16.—Charters filed:

Alliance Embroidery Works, Weehawken, manufacture and deal in embroideries, $15,000; Sam Augenlicht, Max Gutschmidt, New York; Nathan Shorser, Weehawken.

Downs-Slater Iron Foundry, Inc., Wharton, conduct an iron foundry, $25,000; J. W. Downs, C. M. Downs, Walter Slater, Hannah Slater, Wharton.

Quaker Leatherette Co., Camden, manufacture and deal in artificial leather, $250,000; F. R. Hansell, J. T. Cotton, J. A. Macpeak.

Beaver Construction Co., Newark, deal in foodstuffs and beverages, $100,000; Ellen Van Houten, William W. Sanford, Jr., Harry Reaky, J. W. McGeehan, Jr., Newark.

Becker Dry Goods Co., Newark, deal in all kinds of merchandise, $5,000; Jennie Becker, Sam Becker, Newark; Harry Wilson, Brooklyn.

Phianna Motors Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in automobiles, motors, engines, &c., $500,000; J. S. Wilson, Pittsburgh; T. M. Pepperday, William S. Butler, Brooklyn.

Charles P. Farner & Sons, Inc., Burlington, real estate and securities, $100,000; C. P. Farner, Sr., C. P. Farner, Jr., B. F. Farner, Burlington.

J. H. Priestman, Inc., Morristown, manufacture and deal in automobiles, boats, and vehicles, $50,000; J. Priestman, Morristown; T. J. Leavey, J. A. Ryan, William H. Hoag, Seabright.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 16.—Charters filed: Rio de Janeiro Transportation, Navigation and Public Service Company, to carry on general transportation and navigation business in Brazil and other places, $5,000,000; Paul E. Brittain, Brooklyn; Arthur L. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; Robert A. Voorhis, Jersey City.

Victor Moore Company, to manufacture all kinds of motors, engines, &c., $2,000,000; Reginault Johnson, C. V. Stahl, J. A. Neale, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Wright Powder and Chemical Co., to manufacture, sell and deal in explosives of all kinds, $1,000,000; William F. Keefe, George G. Steigern, Y. Parsons, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing. Asked.
50	Am. G. & E.	149	147	147	149
30	Am. L. & T.	381	377	377	381
820	Cities Service.	272	263¼	266	267
800	Cities Serv. pf.	85¾	85	85	85⅝
1,100	Com. Power	65	63	63¼	64¼
300	Com. Power pf.	85	84¾	84½	85
60	Ohio Cities Gas	63	61½	61½	62½
50	Repub. Ry. & L.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¾
20	So. Cal. Edison	93	91½	91	93

BOND.

$35,000	Union Ry. G. & E. 5s.	99	98¾	98¼	99

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf...	78	90
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.....	48¾	47¾
American Gas Co.....	120	128
†American G. & E. pf....	49½	51
American Light & Traction pf....	109	111
American Power & Light.....	69½	71
American Power & Light pf.....	84	85
American Public Utilities.....	42	46
American Public Utilities pf.....	74	75½
American W. W. & E.....	8½	9¼
American W. W. & E. partic. pf...	22	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	93	95
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92¼	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.....	88	91
Baton Rouge notes.....	89½	..
Carolina Power & Light.....	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf....	78	79
Central States Electric.....	17	18½
Central States Electric pf.....	69½	70½
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf.....	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.....	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.....	93	..
Dallas Electric notes.....	98¾	99¼
Eastern Texas Electric.....	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.....	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes....	100	101
El Paso Elec.....	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.....	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.....	100	106
Empire District Electric pf.....	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction.....	11½	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric.....	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities.....	290	..
Gas & Electric Securities.....	95	100
International Traction.....	49	52
International Traction pf.....	90	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	47	49
Mississippi River Power.....	13	15
Miss.-sippi River Power pf.....	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power....	13	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	58	62
Northern States Power.....	96¼	97½
Northern States Power pf.....	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric.....	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf.....	84	87
Ozark Power & Water.....	44	47
Ohio Cities Gas pf.....	88	89
Pacific G. & L.....	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	58	58½
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	80	80¾
Public Service Corp. N. J.....	83	86
Puget Sound Traction.....	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.....	50	52½
Penn

WE'VE set a new mark in SEPARATE SKIRT styles and values with our Fall display of

STAR SKIRTS

Here you'll find an exceptional assortment ready to meet the demand that is growing stronger each day. Visit our showrooms now and get the right slant on SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Star Skirt Co.
15-19 East 26th St., New York

WAISTS DRESSES
Complete Fall Lines Now on Display
ALL WOOL Serge Dresses $3.75
Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway.
FACTORIES
134-136 Spring St.
84-86-88 Wooster St.
141-145 West 36th St.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Stop! Look! Listen!
Our Fall line of suits and coats now ready, comprising all materials. Styles and models up to the minute.
Forstmann & Huffmann broadcloth suit at $12.75. Terms 10-10.
Bronner-Bloom Co.,
16-18-20 West 32nd St.

SUIT BUYERS
are making our showroom their headquarters.
BIG VALUES
in Stylish Broadcloths, Wool Velours, and Poplins.
$10.75 to $25.00.
COOPER & GRAPES,
145 W. 28th St.
CROWDED—but always room for one more —live Suit Buyer.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT $7.00.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House OF
BIG VALUES
$5.75 to $15.00
All Wool Poplin Suits, $7.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES. GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. YARN DYED SATIN. $9.00
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

WONDER COATS
Wool mixtures with fur collars. $6.50
Coats from $6.50 to $25.
Immediate Delivery.
N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

SKIRTS
Prepared for Action! Come, look and be convinced! Great variety of snappy styles. Good values. Serges, Poplins, Silks & Novelties. $2.28 to $10.00 per garment. Prompt Deliveries.
"Cleverly Tailored."
Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Ave., Cor. 24th St.

SUITS AND COATS
FILE FABRIC NOVELTY CLOTH
—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 33D STREET

GUARANTEED ALL WOOL **POPLIN SUIT**
Satin Lining. Can't be duplicated closing for less than $10.50. Our price $8.50
Don't fail to see our complete line, comprising the season's most popular in fashion, fabric and design.
Triangle Coat Co., 13 W. 20th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Coats $4.75 to $25.00
Suits $8.50 to $21.50
J. P. SLATER & CO.,
114 W. 26th St.

Crowley Neckwear for Women — That Something New
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style.
Nationally advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC., 40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

Witchtex TRADE MARK — The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

3.75 THE BEST SILK POPLIN and ALL-WOOL SERGE DRESS. **3.75**
Queen Costume Co.
140 West 36th St.

DRESSES
POPULAR PRICED **SILKS & SERGES.**
PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

FRANK & FRANK 101-105 West 38th St.
Broad & Ball Poles, 2000 at Sight.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy Botany No. 315 or F. & H. Columbia; any colors, any quantity, for spot cash; state colors and quantity. B 123 Times.

COATS WANTED—Women's and misses', late styles, desirable merchandise. We can unload surplus stocks. Submit samples to Chas. W. Becker, Comm. Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS.—Jobber looking Fall children's coats, 8-14; piecing orders; call with samples. 27 West 30th, 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on fur-trimmed coats and suits. M. J. Mublin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS—Jobber looking at high class coats, 1 to 3 P. M. 7th Floor, 120 West 36th.

CREPE METEORS.—Open for lot of crepe meteors. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors and manufacturers catering to the wholesale trade can get immediate business on snappy styles of serge and silk dresses; call with samples all week. 120 West 18th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Wanted, men's, women's, and children's Summer wearing apparel in large or small lots for cash. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., Latin American Exporting Co., 404 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs cheap silk dresses, any quantity; cash. Tovin & Meyers, 1,170 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at popular-priced silk dresses; call between 10 and 4. 5th floor, 137 West 25th.

GABARDINES, COTTON. — Wine, Copenhagen, black, wine, green; 32-inch. Solomon, telephone Spring 3083.

NIGHTGOWNS.—Ladies'; contractor wants work; can produce 500 doz. week. K 281 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS.—Botany Columbia broadcloth; will pay cash. Gramercy 3016.

POPLINS.—Will buy any quantity of American Gera or Andrews popline; call with quantity and colors; price must be right. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1,115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for poplins. Gramercy 3016.

SERGE.—Open to buy any quantity A. D. Juilliards 54221 French serge; spot cash. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

SERGES.—Want to buy all-wool serges, all colors; any quantity; spot cash. Monarch Waist and Dress Co., 6 West 32d.

SERGE DRESSES.—Jobber looking at snappy styles. 55 West 36th, 6th floor.

SILKS.—Open for 100 pieces of tub silk in white and flesh at a price. Chelsea 8718.

SUITS.—Open to buy, for cash, jobs in ladies' Summer skirts; also last season suits, jobs in silk waists; also last Winter coats. 621 Broadway, Room 543.

SUITS, COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders for fur-trimmed suits and coats. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits; new models; call with samples. Adler, 150 West 25th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 32 West 36th, 6th floor.

SWEATERS WANTED—Women's fibre silk and other high grade sweaters, regular lots and jobs. Or a clean cut of surplus stocks of good grades of sweaters for manufacturers and merchants. Please submit samples to Charles W. Becker, Comm. Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone Franklin 1358.

THREAD wanted; 1,200-yard spools, white and black, numbers 30, 40, 50; any quantity. Telephone Beekman 3810.

VELOUR PATTERNS.—Are open to buy any quantity of American Woolen Co.'s wool velour patterns 1° 309 and 544; spot cash. B 124 Times.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2960.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTHS, serges, poplins, gabardines, velours to close; prices right. Madison Square 8777.

COATS.—We are showing the latest models in children's, juniors' and misses' coats, also plushes, at most reasonable prices; call and be convinced. Prashker Bros., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats to close out. We are also showing a complete line of silk waists from $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 8-10 West 19th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Biggest sellers of the year; all wool; double warp serge suit, 3 box pleats, belted model, satin faced Venetian lining, $9.25; stylish mixture coat, $3.75. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 26th St.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you; prompt delivery. J. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 120 West 29th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats trimmed $9. Nat. Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—200 children's latest models to close. 134 West 25th. Fair Cloak Co.

COATS.—Pile fabric and cloth coats to close out. Korostoff, 30 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—800 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Lalbowits, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Charmeuse, serges, combinations; jobs to sell. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES, Party and Evening; $8.50 to $17.50. Louis Shapiro, 104 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job of 100 embroidered satin dresses at $6.50. 146 West 28th, 11th floor.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 W. 34th. Greeley 2682.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Black opposum fur trimmings, $6.50 one inch. Kramer, 334 4th Av.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Soniand, 19 Madison Av.

HOSIERY.—Have 5,000 dozens ladies', men's hosiery, fibres and cotton, to clear. Call, or write, M. Rickel, 31 Leonard St.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting Business; prices Absolutely below cost; about 500 dozen left. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Navy, black, white, for sale. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton; latest designs at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 26th.

PETTICOATS.—Silk; latest designs at lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 26th St.

POPLIN SUITS.—Special numbers at $9.75 in all-wool poplin; big seller. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

RAINCOATS.—Complete line for Fall now ready; fancy novelties, also staples; stock on hand for immediate delivery. Rosenfield Raincoat Co., 352 4th Av.

RAINCOATS.—Salesmen's samples and discontinued lines to close out. Levinson Raincoat Co., 56 East 13th St.

SERGE DRESSES to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

SILKS.—All kinds; immediate delivery. Marks & Sanner, 354 4th Av. 9680 Mad. Sq.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, 456 4th Av.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—3,000 wash skirts and 500 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS, awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Rubber Bathing Caps, Toothbrushes; spot delivery. Burnstine & Nachman, 442 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded and bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. Mad. Sq. 8586.

SUITS.—500 poplin and gabardine suits, latest Fall models, to close out; also showing best values in the city in mixture serge and poplin suits from $9.50 to $15. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,123 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $9.50 up. Rot-stein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Madison Square 9136.

SUITS, misses' and juniors', are now ready; well made, at popular prices, and prompt deliveries guaranteed. M. & H. Gordon, 22 and 24 West 36th St.

SUITS.—See our American woolen poplin suits, lined throughout with satin; $8.75. Meyer-Loeb Co., 15 East 30th St.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful values in poplin suits for $8.75. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 15 West 18th St.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SUITS.—Specializing, $6.75 to $18.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SWEATERS.—Ladies' silk and fibre, also worsted; big lot to close out at sacrifice prices. European Knit Sweater Co., 80 Washington St., 3d floor.

VELVETEEN SUITS.—Specializing from $18 to $16. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

VELOUR COATING for sale below mill price. Phone Farragut 616.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, 10 styles in stock for immediate delivery; $16.50 a dozen. Belmore Waist Co., 27-33 24th St.

WOOL CREPE.—325 yards, navy, black, and Copen.; 47½c. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WOOLENS for cash; jobs in poplins; mannish and storm serges. Levine, 149 West 36th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BATH ROBE manufacturer wishes to employ thoroughly experienced person knowing all details of manufacture of child's and misses' robes, and other infants' apparel, to take charge of factory. N 86 Times.

DESIGNER and cutter wanted on popular-priced line of boys' washable suits. B 93 Times.

SALESMAN Pacific Coast, handling high-grade piece goods, wants strong side line; commission basis. N 88 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@4 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday....3¾@4 " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Hair Combs and Pins Coming In.

Jet combs and pins for the hair show a new swing in the fashions for women. Side combs, which have not been worn for a number of years are again being shown among the ornamental articles of women's wear, with elaborate high-back combs and pins surmounted by fancy jet butterflies, bow knots, &c., or with ornamental square ends. These are all in elaborately cut French jet.

Feather Ornaments as Trimming.

Wholesale dealers are showing feather ornaments among the more popular-priced hat trimmings. They come in rosettes of different combinations of feathers, hummingbird effects, and small pairs of wings. Larger feathers have the effect of big birds, black with a touch of white and white with a touch of black. Big ornamental pins for the hat trimmings are of beads in color combinations.

Some New Hats for Fall.

Some of the new Fall hats appearing in the show windows are of the Tam o'Shanter shape, but higher. One of these is in moleskin, which promises to be a popular fur, and has a bit of soft dull blue at the band next the face. Another in black velvet has a narrow strip of ermine around the band. Still another in black velvet is like two Tams put together and reversed, making a tall hourglass-shaped hat. A smart hat of gray mannish felt is round, with folded-in crown, a simple narrow silk band and turn-down rim.

Raw Silk Imports Gain.

Last month's imports of raw silk, the first for the fiscal year 1916-1917, exceeded those of the same period in 1916 and 1915 by comfortable margins. The actual receipts, in pounds, as compiled by the Silk Association of America, were as follows: 1916, 2,476,999; 1915, 2,014,702, and 1914, 2,019,870. Among the features of last month's imports were the sharp declines in tussahs and doppionis, together, and in European silks, as compared with July, 1915. A big gain in Japanese silks was shown, while smaller increases were contributed by the Canton and "China" varieties. The gain in receipts of Japanese raws was roughly 884,000 pounds.

Drug Prices Appear Firmer.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that there were more advances than declines during the week in drugs and chemicals. Antipyrin suffered a loss, while among the botanical drugs arnica flowers, gentian root, and buckthorn bark led in the declines. A cessation of the active demand from explosives manufacturers has resulted in a fair accumulation of spot stocks of mercury in flasks, forcing prices down another dollar to $74 per flask of seventy-five pounds. Glycerin prices quoted by second hands were also lower. Carbolic and oxalic acids, and benzol were advanced, while quinine closed slightly higher for supplies held by outside interests. Cod liver oil, in the Norwegian market, has advanced sharply in price in sympathy with the rise in the British market.

Glass Plates as Tableware.

Glass soup plates are new in tableware. They are of the ordinary clear glass with an edge of black and a gilt-edged black band around the flare. A monogram of either black or gold is put on. They are effective for table use set on the solid black glass place plates which are also new. New, too, are dessert plates in the black glass. A fruit and flower set of black glass retails at $15. This is in four pieces. There is a large shallow dish on a standard, a large deep bowl, big enough to use as a small punch bowl and a tall flower vase. The fourth piece is the standard to the shallow dish, which is reversed and becomes a shorter, broader vase.

Salesmen Elect New President.

Millard E. Heise is again President of the Associated Commercial Travelers of America, having been elected recently by the Board of Directors to succeed Arthur B. Caro, who resigned. The election preceded the semi-annual meeting of the organization, at which several questions of importance to the members were discussed. Among them was a benefit plan which will provide a relief fund for members in the event of death or total disability resulting from an accident while traveling. The securing of the right to vote by commercial travelers and the obtaining of recognition of other rights of men on the road were also taken under consideration. The annual dinner of the organization is to be held on Feb. 14, 1917.

White Sales May Be Hurt.

Because of the great scarcity of bleached cotton goods, both in the bolt and made up into sheets, pillowcases, &c., there is a prospect that the January white sales of many of the big retail stores throughout the country will be seriously hampered. It was said yesterday by experienced men in the trade that there is hardly a chance of the mills filling all the late delivery (around Jan. 1) orders now on their books, as they are already behind their orders on month to month shipments. This is especially true of low-end sheets and pillowcases. Instances were cited yesterday where jobbers are taking spot goods of this kind wherever they can be found, though they know they cannot deliver them to their customers before Oct. 1 at the earliest. In other words, in order to be sure of having enough goods at least partly to fill the orders they have taken, the wholesalers are tying up considerable capital and are incurring carrying charges in addition.

Snap Fastener Makers to Meet.

Makers of snap fasteners have been invited to attend the first annual meeting of the recently organized National Snap Fastener Manufacturers' Association, Inc., which will be held today at 5 o'clock at the Hotel McAlpin. At this meeting the purposes of the association will be explained to those present, the legal organization will be carried out, and the by-laws, rules and regulations will be adopted. Officers of the association will be elected, and plans for the practical work of the organization will be submitted. The incorporators of the association, who extend the invitation to be present, are R. M. Shields of A. H. Clark & Co., Inc.; Oskar Eisenkramer of the International Manufacturers' Agency; J. E. Schwach of the Manhattan Fastener Company, B. L. Premo of the Standard Snap Button and Fastener Company, and I. F. Grenbaum and Siegfried Deutsch of the Hero Snap Fastener Company. Burnstine & Geist are counsel for the association.

Unusual Situation in Underwear.

The present situation in the underwear trade is beyond the experience of many of the veteran agents and merchants. Not only has the bulk of the Spring, 1917, buying of these lines been done already, but it was learned from reliable sources yesterday that from 25 to 50 per cent. of the advance Spring orders for knit and cut underwear have been placed by the retail trade. And this in spite of the fact that salesmen for the leading jobbers have not yet left for their territories with Spring lines. Not only are retailers ordering early, but they are asking Dec. 15 and Jan. 1 deliveries of goods that in normal years they would not take into stock until about April 1. Delivery, rather than price, seems to be the determining factor in these purchases, despite the recent advances. It is said that most of the retail buying referred to has been done by stores which are members of buying syndicates located here, though some of the larger "independent" retailers have also been active.

Gray Goods Sales Lighter.

With buyers more or less "fed up" with goods they could get for future deliveries, and none too fond of operating at present prices, trading in the local gray goods market slumped somewhat yesterday. One interesting feature was the sale of 38½-inch 64-60s, spots, at 6⅛ cents. This price was an eighth of a cent higher than the regular market, being somewhat in the nature of a premium for delivery and the location of the goods. It was also said that 39-inch 56-44s had been sold at 4⅞ cents, though the general market was 4¾. It also came to light yesterday that business had been done very recently on 39-inch 68-72s at 7 cents, but the extra eighth was said to cover the extra quality of the goods. Sheetings were in fair demand, and firmly held on these bases: 36-inch 3.50s, 7¼@7⅝ cents; 36-inch 5.50s, 5@5½ cents, and 36-in. four-yards, 6¼@7 cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-86s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	*4½c

*Asked.

WOOL MARKET IS ACTIVE.

Sales in Boston Last Week Totaled 4,000,000 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The raw wool market during the past week has been quite active, sales in Boston totaling about 4,000,000 pounds. Woolen and worsted mills are busy and continued activity is expected with a buying spurt predicted in the near future. The primary wool market is practically out of the West; all the buyers having returned and practically all of the wool taken up.

"The cotton goods market is strong and further advances in finished goods are not unexpected. Textile machinery of all kinds is in short supply. Leading machine makers cannot offer deliveries for a year or eighteen months, and none of them is soliciting business strenuously.

"Mill shares have all advanced and increased dividends have been common. The leading New England corporation making worsteds and cotton and print fabrics has closed a wonderful six months, with sales very much larger than ever before and better than a 15 per cent. profit. The dividend basis of this corporation has been increased from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent.

"The labor question continues acute. A considerable amount of machinery remains idle owing to scarcity of operatives. The first time in two generations Presidential election approaches without disturbing textile manufacturers, who are generally most nervous about the tariff. Few of them have time this year to talk politics."

BANK RESOURCES FALL OFF.

National Figures for June 30 $13,927,000,000.

Total resources of the national banks on June 30 amounted to $13,927,000,000, a reduction as compared with May 1 of $269,000,000, according to a report to be issued today by the Controller of the Currency, and an increase as compared with June 28, 1915, of $2,131,000,000. Deposits on June 30 were $10,868,000,000, a reduction of $275,000,000 as compared with May 1 and an increase over the record on June 28, 1915, of $2,087,000,000.

The individual deposits, time and demand, at the end of June last were $8,143,000,000, an increase in two months of $7,000,000, and a gain as compared with June 28, 1915, of $1,532,000,000. The net decrease of $275,000,000 in total deposits as compared with May 1 may be accounted for, according to the report, by the reduction in the amount due to banks and bankers of $282,000,000. Loans and discounts on June 30 were $7,679,000,000, an increase from May 1 of $73,000,000, and a gain over June 28 the year before of $1,019,000,000.

The total reserve held by all national banks on June 30 was $2,076,000,000, or 23.86 per cent. of net deposits on which reserve is required. The excess reserve over and above the amount required was $501,000,000, a reduction of $68,000,000 as compared with May 1.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.: Miss G. Tobin, waists; 37 West 26th.
ANNISTON, Ala.—Gorham Dry Goods Co.: Mrs. R. M. Gorham, millinery; Breslin.
ANNISTON, Ala.—Gotham D. G. Co.: Miss E. Howden, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Bellah, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.: Miss M. W. Morrison, ready-to-wear; 28 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Oppenheimer, notions, wash goods, linens; New Strand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Cahn Coblens Co.; G. E. Griffith, upholstery, pictures; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Carter-Webster Co.; G. Sauer, skirts, overalls, gloves; Imperial.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Lannon, lingerie, waists; 18 W. 35th.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Simson Bros. & Weiden Co.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BLOOMINGTON, W. Va.—Women's Specialty Store; M. E. Sameth, ready-to-wear; Mc-Alpin.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; T. P. Bolger, linings; 513 5th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss F. Schloger, costumes; Miss L. Schloger, coats, skirts; 25 West 33d.
BOSTON, Miss.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. L. McHugh, girls' coats, dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons; Mr. O'Cailahan, misses' suits; Mrs. Vincent, ladies' coats; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; Miss Griffin, cotton waists; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON — R. H. White Co.; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; Miss A. Carey, misses' cloaks, suits; G. Lee, laces, trimmings, ribbons, hdkfs., neckwear; M. S. Sheerin, representing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; W. B. Kay, representing; 1,138 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss N. Thurber, cotton underwear; 432 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—D. M. Read Co.; W. E. Halligan, millinery; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. L. Clawson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO — Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 18 W. 20th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. C. Burlingame, linens; I. Smith, silverware; Miss Jones, representing; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, fancy notions, arts, ribbons; Miss Klunt, millinery; 470 4th Av.
CHAMBERSBURG, Penn.—Sollenberg, dry goods, carpets; Herald Square.
CHANDLER, Okla.—Hyderman & Goldstein; M. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
CHICAGO—Shoninger-Heinsheimer Mfg. Co.; B. Shoninger, misses', children's cloaks, suits; 858 B'way.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; J. M. Pitcher, millinery, trimmings; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. A. Stahl, ready-to-wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, infants' wear, skirts, shawls; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI, Ohio — McAlpin Co.; J. F. Hoppen, linens; Miss M. O'Hagan, gloves; 23 E. 20th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; F. Hirsch, silk georgette waists; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; D. G. Ross, millinery; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—S. Korach & Co.; S. Korach, silks, wash goods; 306 6th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—S. A. Reisman; George W. Osborne, millinery; Vanderbilt.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; Miss G. G. Humphreys, misses' garments; 1,140 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Queen Co.; A. J. Dransch, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; R. Smith, phonographs, records; Bristol.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; C. B. Leachman, notions, silks, dress goods; 470 4th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa — Carley's; W. Carley, suits; 15 E. 26th.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—S. F. Isgard Co.; J. M. Wilson, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Hermitage.
EL PASO, Texas—J. Stolaroff; Mrs. J. Stolaroff, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
EL PASO, Texas—J. Stolaross; Mrs. Stolaross, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
ERIE, Penn.—S. A. Reisman; G. Siegelstein, millinery; Vanderbilt.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Kaiser's Cloak House; A. Kaiser, ready-to-wear; 58 West 32d; New Strand.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Neustadt Merc Co.; M. Neustadt, furniture; 58 West 32d; New Strand.
FRIBAULT, Minn.—H. F. Kester, misses', women's, children's garments, furnishing goods; Latham.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—W. Jackson Co.; W. S. Jackson, dry goods, shoes, &c.; Herald Square.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store; G. E. Berson, notions, hosiery, gloves, hdkfs.; Great Northern.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Monning Dry Goods Co.; GG. Monning, Jr., dry goods; Somerset.
FRANKFORT, Ky.—W. S. Farmer & Son; C. P. Farmer, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.
GEORGETOWN, Ky.—Herring, Jenkins & Co.; G. L. Herring, dry goods, notions, carpets, rugs, ready-to-wear; Latham.
GEORGETOWN, Texas—Stromberg & Hoffman Co.; Mr. Hoffman, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.
HALLETSVILLE, Texas—A. Meyerhoff, women's clothing, furn. goods; 45 W. 34th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Stores; Miss K. E. Wilhelm, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; S. H. Fish, millinery; 353 4th Av.
HIGH POINT, N. C.—Leonard - Benvanestamey Co.; C. O. Beavans, dry goods, suits, &c.; Gregorian.
HURON, S. D.—Fleming D. G. Co.; T. S. Fleming, carpets; Longacre.
INDIANAPOLIS—I. E. Solomon & Co.; I. E. Solomon, clothing; 16 Astor Place.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayrez & Co.; Miss M. Williamson, books, stationery; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Efroymson & Wolf; L. G. Wolf, notions, gloves, laces, ribbons; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Stern Woolen Co.; A. Sonigan, tailors' trimmings; 315 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Stern-McCord-Townsend & Co.; C. W. Geissler, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Covington Co.; R. V. Covington, notions, furn. goods; 75 Leonard; Woodward.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, suits; 309 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Geissler, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; E. L. Cahen, laces, embroideries, veilings, notions, toilet goods, leather goods, gloves, fancy goods; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird Thayer; Mrs. W. Boyle, millinery, hats; 25 Madison Av.
LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Leonard Bros.; D. C. Leonard, dry goods, men's, women's furnishing goods, &c.; Gregorian.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacobson & C. Sabers, dress goods; 1181 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; H. Tashjigion, Oriental rugs; 18 West 35th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Bacon & Sons; George Elder, domestics, linens, silks; 23 E. 26th.
MARQUETTE, Mich.—E. Nusbaum & Co.; E. A. Hutter, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 E. 33d.
McKEESPORT, Penn.—The Famous Co.; L. P. Feiser, children's dresses, women's waists, cotton dresses; 72 Madison Av.
MEXICO CITY, Mexico—J. Ruff & Co.; J. Ruff, hosiery, underwear; 23 E. 26th, Room 1,109.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; I. Wrubel, general mdse.; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; 225 5th Av.
MILLERSVILLE, Ind.—Osborn Dry Goods Co.; E. Osborn, general merchandise; Wallick.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—E. E. Atkinson & Co.; Mrs. E. Davidson, corsets; Mrs. L. E. Finney, misses', children's wear; 11 West 20th.
MONTREAL, Can.—A. Racine; M. Mitchell, linens; St. Denis.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, leather goods, trunks, bags; W. S. Mumma, cloaks, suits, waists; Spring.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; W. J. Moreland, housefurn. goods; 220 5th Av.; Herald Square.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books, stationery; A. F. Williams, carpets; 220 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss L. Hargreevy, gloves, knit underwear; J. W. Gemwell, laces; 23 E. 26th.
NORFOLK—Willis-Crail-Smith Co.; J. Willis, furniture; York.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. J. Kinnan, millinery; Spring.
OMAHA, Neb.—Thompson, Belden & Co.; W. P. Horne, linens, white goods; York.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; C. H. Clark, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring; Brestell.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Falk & Friedman; A. Friedman, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway; Sherman Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Katz, children's coats, dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Miss Robinson, coats, suits; Mrs. Wermen, petticoats, skirts, dresses, sweaters; 116 West 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Penn Clothing Co.; S. Jaffe, linings, trimmings; Grand.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—S. Korrick; A. Korrick, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Boggs & Buhl; Mrs. M. Jacobs, kimonos, house dresses, bath robes; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. J. Gatman, basement coats, suits, dresses; Ted Keller, basement suits; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Solomon Co.; Miss L. Gallagher, waists; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, waists; 384 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
PORTLAND, Me.—T. Smiley Co.; T. Smiley, dry goods; F. W. Travers, ready-to-wear, furn. goods; York.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. R. Libby Co.; Miss M. Wyman, muslin underwear; Breslin.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Hudson-Belk Co.; K. G. Maddox, dry goods, notions, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Didenhover, cloaks, suits, waists; 483 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Thalhimer Bros.; Miss M. Bernstein, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 148 W. 23d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. M. Pratt, domestics; D. A. Williams, ribbons; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; C. D. Ottman, leather, fancy goods, notions, jewelry; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; F. W. Bowman, millinery; 621 B'way; Wallick.
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Belk Bros.; J. F. Stephenson, manager; Aberdeen.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Keith-O'Brien Co.; J. McArthur, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; H. McCracken, hosiery, knit underwear; 114 5th Av.; Great Northern.
SANTIAGO, Chile—Masarra & Co.; M. Masarra, men's, women's, children's wearing apparel; 377 B'way.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; J. R. Johnson, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 1,261 B'way.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pelittier Co.; Miss M. E. Kavauna, millinery, 116 W. 32d.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive; M. B. Hoffman, Miss M. Quimet, dry goods, &c.; 1,183 Broadway.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; T. H. Brandon, corsets, hosi

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Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

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Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes, near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

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Make reservations for the Summer. Auto Tour Route. Dinner $1. Write for booklet.

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New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS, Prop.

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Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
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Ideal Late Summer and Fall Resort.

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St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator, superior table. Consistent rates. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

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Ocean front; all outside rooms; superior service; public and private baths; orchestra; dancing. Capacity 300. Eight tennis courts. Private garages.
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GALEN HALL
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Dry air, outdoor sports, good music. Very fine therapeutic and massage department. Open all the year. HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,551.—In Bankruptcy.—MARGARET DALTON and WILLIAM PLATT, individually and as copartners under the firm name of DALTON & PLATT, Bankrupts.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 14, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on August 29, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy No. 22,677.

Notice is hereby given that MATTHEW D. KENNEDY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—22357.—Notice is given that ISAAC REETIG, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—22736.—Notice is given that JOHN S. GORDON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ORGANIZE TO COMBAT GERMANS AFTER WAR

British Empire Union Would Exclude Them All from Civic and Trade Privileges.

SEEKING 5,000,000 MEMBERS

Prospectus, Which Has Just Reached America, Advocates Long List of Stringent Regulations.

An answer to the Pan-German movement, whereby Germany hoped to gain her "place in the sun" of the commercial world, is contained in the prospectus of the British Empire Union, now bidding for 5,000,000 members throughout the British Empire, and whose avowed object is the abolition of German influence. A copy of this prospectus reached this country yesterday.

"The German civilian in the black coat," the prospectus says, "is as dangerous an enemy as the soldier in field gray. For a generation it has been the rôle of the Germans in our midst to grip and paralyze the arm of Britain so that in the hour of danger we should be at their mercy. We felt their grip on our financial institutions when the Stock Exchange was closed to avert panic and ruin. We felt it on our trade, on our metal markets, on our output of dyes, drugs, optical glasses, and those 'key industries' which are as vital to commerce as the mainspring to a watch.

"Germans and their dupes and sympathizers have sat in our Parliament, molded our legislation, spoken through our press. Under German influence our people were encouraged to deride the German war bogy, the 'Zeppelin scares,' and the 'spy mania' until war revealed the truth. Every movement of social and industrial unrest has been approved, if not actively assisted, by the Germans among us. Our national security has been menaced for more years than the war has lasted months.

The prospectus points out that thousands of British patriots are giving their lives for their country, and adds:

"All these sacrifices will have been in vain if, after the war, the Germans are allowed to gain by 'peaceful penetration' the victory denied to their arms. To make that crowning calamity impossible is the work for which the British Empire Union has been founded."

Plan for Campaign.

The plan of campaign under which the union will operate is stated as follows:

(1) To expound the folly of granting peace on terms so easy as to make it possible for the Germans again to disturb the peace of the world.

(2) To advocate that all German property throughout the Empire shall be held as security for compensating British subjects for losses caused by the war.

(3) To enforce strictly existing laws and Orders in Council for the registration of aliens, and to prohibit Germans, naturalized or otherwise, from changing their names in trade or other purposes, and to cancel all such changes made since Aug. 4, 1914.

(4) To abolish the present system of wholesale naturalization, which has proved to be so grave a public danger in time of war.

(5) To remove from public offices, and from the enjoyment of civic or other honors or titles, all persons of German birth and sympathies.

(6) To enact that British Consuls shall in future be of British birth.

(7) To discourage, and, if possible, prevent the employment of Germans in this country, either by a tax on employers of Germans or by other suitable methods.

(8) To restrict the import of all such German goods as can be supplied equally well from British sources or from allied countries.

(9) To alter our Companies acts so as to prevent a controlling interest in any British company being held by Germans.

(10) To prohibit the sale of land and house property to Germans; and to enforce the acts restricting alien immigration.

(11) To strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with enemy aliens, to repatriate at once all who are unfitted for military service, instead of maintaining them, and at the end of the war all who have been interned.

(12) To advocate the formation of a register in which all traders of foreign nationality will be compelled to record their real names and nationality;

(13) To urge the Government to publish a list of interned enemy aliens as well as of German firms and of those in which enemy aliens have a controlling interest.

(14) To support a national scheme for finding occupation for able soldiers and sailors on their disbandment, as well as for those who are partially or totally disabled.

Commercial Policy.

The commercial policy proposed is outlined thus:

1. Supporting the Chambers of Commerce in their policy in regard to German attacks upon our commerce and industry after the war.

2. Advocating, and as far as possible assisting in making, arrangements whereby British banks or industrial trust companies can assist British firms to extend their businesses.

3. Forming a customs union between the British Empire and her allies, in order to cement the bond between these united countries, and to exclude from them, as far as possible, all German goods competing with their industries.

4. Giving a preference within the empire to the British dominions, with a view to making the empire self-supporting.

5. Endeavoring to improve transit arrangements for agricultural and other products throughout the country, so that home-grown produce may be better able to compete with foreign, and particularly to prevent British railways from giving such preferential rates to aliens as may affect British trade.

6. Supporting the Board of Trade in obtaining:

(a) State grants for the promotion of scientific research in the interests of trade and industry.

(b) Amendments of existing laws—e. g., as to copyright, patents, trade marks, the Merchandise Marks act, &c.

(c) The promotion of trade fairs and exhibitions.

7. Advocating that the country of origin shall be marked or affixed on all foreign goods, and not only on the boxes or coverings; and also that it must appear in plain type on all advertisements of such goods.

The prospectus appeals for funds to carry on the work outlined. The officers of the Union are: E. B. Osborn, Chairman; Alexander Bethune, J. P., Treasurer; Sir George Makgill, Secretary, and Reginald Wilson, Assistant and Business Secretary.

SOAP CARDS IN BERLIN.

Government Limits Its Use Under Special Order Issued Aug. 1.

Special soap cards were introduced in Berlin on Aug. 1, according to reports in the London press. Up to that time soap had been issued on the regular bread tickets. Under the new regulation, washing materials made of vegetable or animal oils and fats or acids derived therefrom will be issued to the personal user on the basis of not more than 50 grams, (1.76 ounces,) of toilet, or shaving soap, and 250 grams, (8 ounces,) of soap powder per month. Soap not applied for in one month cannot be demanded the next, but a two months' supply can be applied for at one time. The issue of soft soap is forbidden.

The penalty for contravening the soap ticket regulations is a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding $357.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions in Reappraisement Proceedings.

Importers of human hair nets from China have been sustained by Judge Hay of the Board of General Appraisers, sitting as a reappraisement official. The goods were shipped to New York by E. Schlandecker and Chung Fah & Co. of Chefoo. The invoices were made out in gold dollars, some of the nets being invoiced at higher prices than those put on the goods by the importers when making entry. The customs officials here took the view that the entered prices were too low. The Collector accordingly exacted duties on a higher basis. Judge Hay after considering the evidence submitted by the importers decided that the entered values were correct, the Collector being reversed.

The same General Appraiser approved advances made by the New York Appraiser on importations made by Ridgways, Stoke-on-Trent, England. The merchandise consisted of after-dinner coffee cups described as of the "Chatsworth" variety. The local agents received information that the market price of the goods had gone up, and entered them at an advance of 15 per cent. over the value set down by the shippers. Judge Hay held that the advance should have been 25 per cent. instead of 15 per cent.

Another reappraisement by Judge Hay had to do with the values of Japanese buttons, some of the goods being known in the trade as Tamaqui and Takase shank buttons. The shippers were Iwamae & Takemura, Kobe, and others. The shipments comprised many varieties of buttons. In some instances, the General Appraiser sustained the entered values, while in others he upheld the appraising officials in making advances. The decision as a whole was rather favorable to the handlers of the goods here.

China umbrella stands from Shui Lun & Co., Hongkong, were up on a reappraisement appeal. They were entered at the New York Custom House as having a value of $9.00 Hongkong per pair. The local Appraiser raised the valuation, and Judge Hay sustained this action to the extent of holding the proper dutiable value to be $10.45 Hongkong per pair. Hip Lung Tai, Hongkong, shipped bone dice to firms in this city. The reappraisement division approved slight advances made by the Appraiser.

A controversy between the Government and New York importers of pipe bowls from Sun Goon Shing & Co., Hongkong, was decided in favor of the importers. The goods were entered at 75 cents Hongkong per piece. Appraiser Sague raised the value for dutiable purposes, but the General Appraiser failed to give his approval to action.

$87,000,000 IN EXPORTS.

Of Total for Last Week, $36,000,000 Was in War Supplies.

Unusually heavy war supplies for the Allies went out of this port last week, according to an analysis of Custom House figures made yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank. The exports, in round terms, included $20,000,000 worth of explosives; $10,000,000 worth of shells and shell material; $2,000,000 worth of wire, barbed and otherwise; while automobiles reached a similar figure. Chemicals shipped had a value of $2,000,000; acids, $1,000,000, and firearms, $1,000,000.

Detailed statistics for the week were as follows: Smokeless powder, $6,500,000; loaded projectiles, $6,000,000; guncotton, $2,333,000; fuses, $2,000,000; cartridges, $1,000,000; nitrocellulose, $1,000,000; firearms, $750,000; empty shells, $500,000; brass tubing for the manufacture of shells, $9,000,000; picric acid for the manufacture of high explosives, $1,000,000; automobiles for use chiefly in the war zones, $2,000,000; zinc in various forms for war purposes, $1,000,000; metal-working machinery, $2,000,000, and $4,500,000 worth of copper chiefly for use in manufacturing materials for war purposes. The week's sugar exports had a value of $5,500,000.

The destination of the week's exports, amounting to $87,000,000, was chiefly the countries at war. To France alone the exports for the week were $29,500,000; to Great Britain, $25,000,000; to Russia, approximately $10,000,000, and to Italy, $4,500,000. The bank's statement pointed out that practically $69,000,000 worth of the $87,000,000 exported during the week went to the four principal allied nations, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Italy. The total shipments to those countries in the corresponding week one years ago were $22,000,000, against $3,500,000 in the corresponding week two years ago.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Lapland ..... Aug. 17
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II. ..... Aug. 17
Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta ..... Aug. 19
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary,) 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis ..... Aug. 19
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine ..... Aug. 19
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Alaunia ..... Aug. 19

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Touraine.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 20, SS Mennon.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Canopic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Re d'Italia, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific ..... Aug. 18

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Aug. 18
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver) — Empress of Japan ..... Aug. 19
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed) (via Seattle) — Tamba Maru ..... Aug. 21
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 21
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Aug. 26
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Ixion ..... Aug. 26
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ..... Aug. 27

Post Office News Item.

Postmaster Morgan invites the attention of the public to the fact that the exchange of parcel post mails with China is now in full operation.

The general regulations governing parcel post mails exchanged between the United States and other countries apply also to parcel post packages for or from China, except in the case of parcels for or from non-steam-served places in that country which must not exceed one cubic foot in volume.

The information upon this subject may be obtained at the Post Office.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.
[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..5:07 Sun sets..6:53 Moon rises..8:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:29	10:43	4:17	4:44
Governors Island	11:10	11:07	4:58	5:31
Hell Gate	1:00	1:16	6:39	7:12

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 16.
SS Philadelphian, London, Aug. 1.
SS Novian, Manchester, Aug. 2.
SS Fauna, Seville, July 28.
SS O. A. Knudsen, Shields, July 29.
SS Munamar, Nipe, Aug. 10.
SS Pinar del Rio, Havana, Aug. 11.
SS Radiant, Tampico, Aug. 5.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Aug. 10.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington, Aug. 14.
SS Sabine, Mobile, Aug. 7.
SS Brateberg, Boston, Aug. 14.
SS Charles E. Harwood, Tampico, Aug. 5.
SS C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz, Aug. 4.
SS Louise, San Feliu, July 23.
SS Manchester Trader, Hull, Aug. 4.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, Aug. 10.
SS Rhydwen, Genoa, July 19.
SS Florida, Port Arthur, Aug. 7.
SS Vulcano, Gibraltar, July 16.
SS Anglo-Mexican, Bordeaux, July 19.
SS Mimer, Macoris, Aug. 8.
SS Hugo, Cuba, Aug. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Stockholm	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Alaunia	London	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Purus	Victoria	July 25
Marchioness of Bute	La Pallice	July 31
Panama	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Petrolite	Shields	Aug. 1
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Philadelphia	San Juan	Aug. 13
Cristobal	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Lysefjord	Jamaica	Aug. 14
Patris	Piraeus	Aug. 1
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 14
Carrillo	Kingston	Aug. 12
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 13

DUE TOMORROW

Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 7
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Aug. 9
Finland	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Totori Maru	London	Aug. 9
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
Stella	Colon	Aug. 9
Algonquin	Turks Island	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Aug. 13
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Aug. 12
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Aug. 12
*Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 16

DUE TUESDAY.

Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
†Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 12
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bleddyn	Havre	Aug. 6
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Misar	Kirkwall	Aug. 8
Dorrington Court	Havre	Aug. 7
Leeraum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Cuyahoga	London	Aug. 8
Highland Prince	Victoria	July 31
Trevalyn	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Colon	Colon	Aug. 17

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Re d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiana'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Guantanamo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Maranham	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mimer, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Cannizaro, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Alaunia, London	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Cuthbert, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	——	12:00 M.
Hammeshus, Rio de Janeiro	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	——	12:00 M.
Vinovia, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 16.

SS Finland, Liverpool to New York, was 1,080 miles E. at noon; due 19th, late, or early 20th. American Line.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was 1,225 miles E. at noon; due 19th, afternoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 729 miles S. at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 117 miles W. of Nassau at noon.
SS Cretan, Jacksonville to New York, was 100 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 45 miles W. N. W. of Tampa Bar at noon.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 373 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 323 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 14 miles N. N. E. of Winter Quarters at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 216 miles S. at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 112 miles E. at 8 P. M.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 465 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Navajo, Liverpool to New York, was 750 miles E. at 6 P. M. 16th.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, was 200 miles N. E. of St. John's at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 260 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS United States, at Kirkwall, Aug. 12.
SS Atland, at Kirkwall, Aug. 12.
SS Dunachton, at Freemantle, Aug. 15.
SS Santa, at Freemantle, Aug. 15.
SS Memfis, at River Plate, Aug. 15.
SS Bergenfjord, at Kirkwall, Aug. 14.
SS Snowdonian, at Gibraltar, Aug. 3.
SS Noordwyk, at Kirkwall, Aug. 13.
SS Potomac, at Colon, Aug. 16.

Sailed.

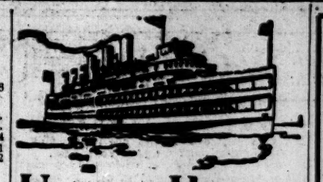
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, Aug. 16.
SS Suveric, from Table Bay, Aug. 14.
SS Stanje, from Cardiff, Aug. 15.
SS Atlanta, from Gibraltar, Aug. 14.
SS Hellig Olav, from Kirkwall, Aug. 13.
SS Vacuum, from Kirkwall, Aug. 14.
SS Matapan, from Colon, Aug. 16.
SS Kanagawa Maru, from Panama, Aug. 15.
SS Hawaiian, from Buenos Aires, Aug. 15.
SS Guiana, from Demerara, Aug. 14.
SS City of Naples, from Hongkong, Aug. 15.

Passed.

SS Ruby, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Mongolia, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Zealandia, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, New York for Amsterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Lady of Gaspe, New York for Genoa, passed Cape Henry.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 12; Sydney, July 13; Auckland, July 20, and Wellington, July 21—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on Aug. 13, and are due in New York today.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A

FAILS TO GET HER HUSBAND.

Court Says Habeas Corpus Can't Force a Man to Live with Wife.

James Fayr, 72 years of age, tottered to the bar fo the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday in answer to the writ of habeas corpus obtained by his 33-year-old wife, Catherine, who alleged that he was being kept away from her against his will.

James is only five feet tall, very thin and bent with years. Catherine towered above him, and when she stepped in front of him James was eclipsed.

"This is an unusual proceeding," remarked Justice Crane. "We have plenty of wives here seeking to be rid of their husbands, but this is the first case I have heard of where a wife tried to compel a husband to live with her. Well, James, what have you to say? Do you want to live with your wife?"

"No, Sir;" said the man in a trembling voice. "I can't live with her. She treats me very mean, and threatened to stab me with a large knife."

"Well, I don't see what I can do," said the Justice. "If a husband does not want to live with his wife there is no law to compel him, even if I do think James is making a mistake in leaving such a handsome wife. Writ dismissed."

Mrs. Fyr lives at 418 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn. James said he was stopping in Seventh Street, but refused the number.

Provides Civil Service Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Senator Penrose's resolutions, designed to draw out official statistics to support the Republican charge of an excessive number of offices being created outside of Civil Service, were adopted today by the Senate after they had been amended to show the number of such offices created by all Presidents since Cleveland.

LAWYER HELD FOR FRAUD.

Alexander H. Mandeltort Under Five Indictments in Accident Cases.

The Grand Jury, acting on evidence obtained by Assistant District Attorney Moses Rittenberg of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds, returned five indictments yesterday against Alexander H. Mandeltort, a lawyer of 299 Broadway, in connection with the accident insurance frauds which the District Attorney's office is investigating. From evidence which has been gathered in the case by the Zurich Insurance Company and a detective agency it is believed that Mandeltort has received more than $25,000 from traction companies in the city during the last year.

One of the indictments, which charges Mandeltort with grand larceny, accuses the attorney of collecting $67.50 from the New York Railways Company for an alleged injury to William Mulligan, a runner in the employ of Mandeltort. He was also indicted for an attempt at grand larceny in trying to obtain $150 from the Fifth Avenue Coach Company on another claim. The remaining indictments allege champerty.

Mandeltort was arrested in his office and arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions. He was released on $4,000 bail.

Alleged Blackmailer in Tombs.

Edward A. Leet of 606 West 114th Street, who was indicted on the complaint of Edward Lauterbach, former member of the Republican County Committee and prominent attorney, on a charge of extortion and blackmail extending over eighteen years, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions. He pleaded not guilty and was committed to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus or against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

Mouserarch<Akiles Tr Motor Shif Co. C R R of N J<Steam tug Shohola. Follette<Steam tug Auburn. Re John W McKinnon Federal Forwd Co< Luchenback S S Co. Wright & Cobb<Royal Mail. Clark<Un Book Office. Waldes<In Mfg Agcy. Korn & Todestof<Ship Lansing. Edward<Stern. Metal Arts & C Co< Hudson Brass Wks. Clendenen<Edison. U S<Saw Nong. Malloy<Gt Atl & Pac Tea Co. Stallo<Wagner. U S<Monnett. Gotteeman<Shere. Metal Arts & C Co< Hudson Brass Co. Chadeloid Chem Co< Hudson Brass Co. Chadeloid Chem Co< H B Chalmers Co. Ianelle<Bethlehem Steel Co. Goldberg<Friedman. Autopiano Co<Storey & Clark Piano Co. Autopiano Co<American Action Co. U S<Westchester Ltg. Pantomime Corp< Malone. Babbitt<Read. Metals Prod Equit< Tate & Jones Co. Atlantic Trust Co< Engelbrecht. Guaranty Tr Co<Int. Steam Pump Co. Sully<Gen Cotton Sec. Cook<Flagg. Vidal<So Am Sec Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Alkoff<Schacht, (2.) Electric Launch Co< Bidwell. Re Ziegler. Haviland<Allen. St. John's Church< Tracy. Guide Service Co, Inc <Clarke. Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld. Tesariore<Bush, (2.) Barnum<Barnum. Re Nat Lithographic Co. People ex rel Jaeger< Waldron. Ambrozi<Mount Jessup Coal Co. Ambrozi<Kemmerer. Bragdi<Mount Jessup Coal Co. Cardoni<Kemmerer. Same<Mount Jessup Coal Co. Biagioli<Kimmerer. Re Frackman<Independent Milawyer Benevolent Assn. Boldt<Auchmuts. Garcia<Marquez. Auerbach<Auerbach. Re Statti<Birkhola. Re Goidel. Dreyfus<Dreyfus. Barnes<Barnes. Watkins<Watkins. Shaw<Dodge. Heller<Bernheimer. Myrick<Myrick. Holtz-Joseph Co<B. Kuppenheimer & Co Union Trust Co<Jordan Co. Knapik<Morris. Bohm<United Booking Offices of Am. Re Hudson P. Rose Co Outerbridge<Rockville Centre Imp Co. Duffy<Ament. Hauf<Kroos. Apicello<Sbarboro. Manzi<D'Alessandro. Zerpoli<same. West 40th and 41st St Realty Co<N Y Edison Co. Wasserman<Ottenberg Re Bruns. Re T. H. McAllister Co. Wien<Sheehan. Steakin<Koenig. Oster<Ginsburg. Braunstein<Hinder. Ex rel Blum<Blum. Van Loan<Van Loan. Boyle<Baerlein.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estates of: Edward W Ramsey. George W. Crossman. George W. Crossman. Wills for probate: Hugh Morris. Natalie Tobias. Charles Gruhn. May Hausner. Catherine Durken. Annie P Lynch. Augusta Stikle. George Wood. Simon Bachmann.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions.

Peters<A Schwoerer & Sons. Cardoni<Jacobs. Pichersky<McKeon. Tribune Assn<Gray. Burns Bros<Litzell. Gardani<Jacobs. Yachmish<Brams. Blood<Simons. Goldman<Hammerschlag. 5th Av Bldg Co<Carbondale Knit Mills. Telescope Cot Bed Co< Stienfeld Bros. Rapf<Pfd & Cas Co. Bloom<I R T Co. Newmark<Same. Stemmler<Thompson. R Graves Co<Garn.

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Paris I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Naughton—Geo W Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Kek<Mayforth—Henry W Pollock. Met Trust Co< Transit Realty Co—John A McEvesty.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Concrete Products Co—Wm C Arnold.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Samuel L Marcus<Wm Rashall Piano Co, Inc—Philip J Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Philip Eich <Samuel Levy—Wm Sherwood.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 22.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Massey<Platania—John J O'Brien. Weidhas<Cleland—Abraham Simonoff.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Flatbush Av. Re N Y Mun R Cor (Magner.) Mordick<Waldridge. Badenoch<Badenoch. Re Kissel Av, (Richmond Co.) Re Hancock St, (Queens Co.) Thury<Thury. Heitkamper<Hoffman. Re 24th Av. Feldman<Arexxo Nifosi & Co. Edwards<Edwards. Henry<Henry. Rost<Rost. Schlemeier<Van Winkle (2.) Meek<Meek. Re Rosenthal. Sheridan<I R T Co. Garber<Same. Green Jr<Same. Rosenberg<Hosbotkin. Lubarsky<F C Rosebrock Co. Alvarez<Gooding. Re Smith. Prensky<Bobin. Newman<Bloch. Smith<Bloch Realty. Home Sav Bk<Grant. Giara<Kelley. Devitt<Am Sug Ref. Quick<Quick. Mullowney<Derschuck. Bohm<Jardella. Re Alpert (Kahn.) Lockwood<Canfield. Carroll<L V Coal Co. Brunjes<Windsor Land Imp. Co. Chiaparini<Chiaparini. Patane<Intali.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M

Wills of: M H Bettman, Ida E Badell, Edward Riley, Accounting of: Charles Lindstrand, Jacob Saphirstein, Gertrude Magnussen. Andrew T Tayler. Juliet Durand. Christine Suttmeier. Estates of: Beatie Rubin. Mary Caulfield. Murphy infants. William F Murphy.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 85th St, 102.2x 40; Abel King et al. against Carnegie Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

HENRY ST, 231; Abraham J. Dworsky against Kaufman Realty Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Straus.

STANTON ST, 12; Henry F. Knapp against Nathan Kohn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. H. Hallock.

13TH ST, 122 East; Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children against Margaret Daub et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

106TH ST, 224 EAST; Carl Fisher against Barbara Browning et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Haltzke.

Bronx.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 183.2 ft n of 184th St, 42.6x119.1; City Real Estate Co. against Wolf Burland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 141.7 ft n of 184th St, 41.5x119.1; City Real Estate Co. against Wolf Burland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 99.8 ft n of 184th St, 41.6x119.1; City Real Estate Co. against Wolf Burland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

INWOOD AV, w s, 345 ft n of 170th St, 177.6x 345; Charles H. Thornton et al. against Harry Aronson, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Neier & Van Derveer.

LOTS 2, 3, 10, 18, and 19, map of property of White Hall Realty Co.; James Smith, Inc., against Helene Galewski, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 165 ft n of 181st St, 55x150; Theresa Wolff against Addie M. Wooley et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Helderman.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 117.6 ft n of 168th St, 39.6x100; German Fire Insurance Co. against Absar Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Hall.

174TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Emil Drechsler against Emma Schwab, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 281; Isidore Peskoff against Dr. Louis Lande, owner and contractor; Sam Fogelson, contractor.....$65

HAVEN AV, 296; Church E. Gates & Co. against Becker Building Corporation, owner and contractor.....$300

2D ST, 208 East; Mendel Raschkind against Isaac Bleicher, owner; Edw. P. Bruns, contractor.....$498

23D ST, 357 and 359 West; Vincent Valentine Contracting Co. against 357 West 23d Street Corporation, owner and contractor.....$682

72D ST, 218 West; Andrew J. Davis against Helen M. Warner et al., owners; Mrs. J. Rose Dunn, owner and contractor.....$70

91ST ST, 64 West; Nathan Goldfarb against Susanna I. Atkinson, owner and contractor.....$90

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 207.6 ft s of 190th St, 50x105; Theodore C. Wood against Waynor Construction Co., Inc., and Harry C. Jackson, owners; Waynor Construction Co., Inc., contractor....$584

MINNEFORD AV, e s, 50 ft n of Bowne St, 50x100; Edward J. Moberg Co., Inc., against Belle L. Hammond, owner and contractor.....$225

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 200 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Daniel J. Devlin against Thomas A. Scott, owner; H. J. Kestler and Lots Bros., contractors; Joseph Devlin, subcontractor.....$60

TIEBOUT AV, 2,004; Jacob Lieberman against Lillian Keely, owner and contractor.....$35

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase Near Park Avenue for New Apartment—Property on Maiden Lane in $105,000 Trade—$300,000 Sale of Degnon Company's New Building in Long Island City.

An east side deal near Park Avenue for development with a high-class apartment house furnished the feature of interest in the realty market yesterday. The property sold included the three old five-story flats at 66 to 72 East Seventy-seventh Street, adjoining the twelve-story apartment house on the southwest corner of Park Avenue, built a few years ago by the George F. Johnson interests.

The property was purchased by a newly formed corporation known as the 70 East Seventy-seventh Street Company. It was acquired from the Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, composed of some of the bondholders of the bankrupt New York Real Estate Security Company, which bought the flats during its apartment house buying campaign a few years ago.

The three plots have a combined frontage of 99.10 by 102.2 deep. The holding price has been $250,000. The assessed value is $201,000. Plans for the new structure, which will be nine stories in height, are being made by Schwartz & Gross and the financing has been arranged with the S. W. Strauss Company.

Maiden Lane Building in $105,000 Trade.

The Mercantile Holding Company, Joseph Horowitz, President, sold the building 22 Maiden Lane to Charles S. Grossman, a Maiden Lane diamond merchant, who has given in part payment his estate, known as Nacirema, adjoining the Baltusrol Golf Club at Short Hills, N. J. The brokers in the transaction were J. V. Graham and the Van Fleet Company. The Maiden Lane property has been held at about $80,000 and the Short Hills estate at about $25,000.

$300,000 Office Building Sale at Long Island City.

One of the largest deals in the Hunters Point section of Long Island City was closed yesterday by the Degnon Contracting Company, which sold to the Queens Subway and Hunters Point Buildings, Inc., the six-story office building now being erected by the Degnon Company at Hunters Point and Van Alst Avenues, Long Island City. The price was about $300,000.

The building, which is nearly completed, has been erected over the Hunters Point Station of the Queensboro subways and within a month when the connection is completed for the subway to the Grand Central Station it will be but four minutes from Forty-second Street. There will be a connection from the building to the subway. The buyers intend to operate the building as a high-class office structure.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Morris Sax has sold for the West Bronx Building Company, Inc., John P. Boyland, President, the five-story new law apartment at 1,926 Walton Avenue, on a plot 50 by 135, to Charles Schloerb. In part payment the seller took the three-family house at 1,913 Third Avenue, on a plot 20 by 80.

Recent Buyers.

John W. Herbert, Chairman of the Good Roads Commission of New Jersey, is the buyer of the ten-story loft building 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street, sold Tuesday.

Edmond Montenot is the buyer of the dwelling 125 West Seventy-fourth Street, sold recently by Annie L. Ward. The buyer will occupy.

Frank I. Rubricius is the purchaser of the dwelling 212 East Seventy-second Street, sold last week by Louis Friedman as executor.

Bronx Sales.

James P. Hay sold to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company 712 Tinton Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling on a lot 25.4 by 100 by irregular. The property was given in exchange for the dwelling 63 West 130th Street. A. Kane was the broker.

The Kenton Construction Company sold 745 Kelly Street, near Longwood Avenue, a three-story two-family house, on lot 25 by 100, to Isaac Schlesinger has sold to John E. L. Beals the two-story flats at the northeast corner of 158th Street and German place, on plot 78 by 89.10 by irregular.

Selig Hagan has sold for George Lahrmann to Julius Hoel a lot 25 by 72 on Morris Park Avenue, 370 feet from Williamsbridge Road, abutting the Woodmansten Inn property.

Brooklyn.

Mark Groskin sold the store property at 4,403 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, to Robert Markusschewits. A. Ettinger was the broker in the transaction.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company has sold for the L. A. S. Building Corporation the single family house on the north side of Halsey Street, ninety feet west of Marcy Avenue, 20 by 100, to a client for occupancy.

Henry Rockmore has sold the following two-family houses: 52 Forbell Avenue to Louis Adler; 86 Forbell Avenue to Charles C. and Catharine Sanger; and 220 Forbell Avenue to Henry and Marie Lankenau.

Builders Buy in Long Island City.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold in conjunction with Pell & Tibbit the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Stemmler Street, between Van de Venter Avenue and Wilson Avenue, in the Steinway section of Long Island City. The buyer is a builder who will erect a four-story apartment house.

As a site for four fifty-foot five-story tenements a builder has purchased from a client of John Greer and R. H. Gosman nine lots on the west side of Ninth Avenue, between Webster and Washington Avenues, Long Island City.

Buyers for Long Island Estates.

Shields Brothers, Incorporated, have sold a tract of 400 acres for Dr. Nils G. Kant of Brooklyn, situated about three miles east of Woodbury in the section known as West Hills.

Joseph Haag, Secretary to the Board of Estimate, has purchased the Walter L. Douglas farm at Patchogue, L. I. The property consists of about forty acres, with a residence and numerous outhouses.

Long Island.

The Steinway Avenue Theatre, Inc., has taken title to a plot on the west side of Steinway Avenue, south of Jamaica Avenue, with a frontage of 75 feet on Steinway Avenue and extending through to Ninth Avenue, and has given a building mortgage to the Bank of Europe for $35,000.

In the Ridgewood section the Ring-Gibson Company has sold to the Queens United Investors, Inc., a plot 75 by 145 on the north side of Woodbine Street, east of Fresh Pond Road.

The Zollikoffer Realty Company has sold through the Clay Company a plot of twelve lots, on the south side of Pierce Avenue, extending from Sixth to Seventh Avenues, to a large domestic manufacturing company, who will start at once to erect a modern fireproof building.

Staten Island.

A resident of London, England, has purchased for occupancy the Bradish Carroll property in Dougan Hills, Staten Island. The property consists of a spacious stucco dwelling and about four acres of parked land, located near the Richmond County Club grounds. It was held at $35,000. Albert B. Ashforth negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store and basement at 948 and 950 Broadway to Catlin & Co., who have occupied it for a term of years, and have renewed the lease to the H. B. Claflin Company for about 75,000 square feet of space at 214 and 216 Church Street and 51 to 57 Thomas Street, adjoining the main building of the company.

The Duross Company has leased for the Gansevoort-Washington Company the easterly store and basement, 60 Gansevoort Street, to George Fish. Also, the store, 209 West Fourteenth Street, to C. J. McGovern and T. H. McCroken.

William A. White & Sons have leased the entire ninth floor, containing about 12,500 square feet, in the Finck Building, 318-326 West Thirty-ninth Street, to the United States Navy Publicity Bureau, which will use the space as the New York headquarters for the publicity department of the recruiting branch of the Navy Department.

Hilton Estate at Saratoga Sale Tomorrow.

Joseph P. Day will sell tomorrow at Saratoga all of the real estate holdings of the late Judge Henry Hilton, comprising the residential park known as Woodlawn Park, with its buildings and 1,600 acres of rolling land, with frontages on the east side of North Broadway. It will be sold in twenty-five parcels.

There is also included in the sale the site of the Windsor Hotel, the Van Rensselaer and two other parcels on Broadway at Claremont Place, opposite Convention Hall and Congress Park.

Realty Notes.

The Kings County Mortgage Company of 158 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition for the dissolution of the company, which has a capital stock of $125,000 and liabilities of $188,513.

The Knickerbocker Realty Company, with offices at 141 West Twentieth Street, has been formed for a general real estate business. Frederick J. Sherman is President and Percy N. Plenty Secretary and Treasurer.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

130th St, 269 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.9, five-story flat; M. C. Lowe against M. C. Leary et al.; Haight, S. & S., attorneys; partition to the defendant for $8,200.

137th St, 286 West, s s, 166 ft e of 8th Av, 15 6x99.11; four-story dwelling; M. C. Baker against Louis Kean et al.; Winslow, K. & B., attorneys; due, $9,397.15; taxes, &c., $150; to the plaintiff for $8,800.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Benedict Av, 7,948, s s, 293 ft w of Pugsley Av, 30x100; Ellen Scrivenor and another, executors, against William Buhl, Inc., et al.; W. R. Brinckerhoff, attorney; due, $5,668.22; taxes, &c., $638.68; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Benedict Av, 1,950, s s, 208 ft w of Pugsley Av, 25x100; same against same; same attorney; due, $5,665.22; taxes, &c., $638.65; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

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Central Park West, 248, w s, 25 ft s of 85th St, 20x100, four-story dwelling; F. T. Breese and another against M. K. R. Reich et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; due, $81,800.86; taxes, &c., $1,020.

By Daniel Greenwald,

213th St, s s, 165.1 ft w of Seaman Av, 45x100, vacant; M. M. Stagg against M. M. Hardy et al.; T. F. Keogh, attorney; due, $2,243.16; taxes, &c., $720.30.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Tiebout Av, e s, 507.86 ft n of 180th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 85.86x186.13; Traf Building Co., John W. Dertinger, 4,029 Lowerre Place, President, owner; John P. Gyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

44th St, 30 and 32 West, to an eleven-story club; Frederick B. Jennings, 36 Park Av, owner; Hering & Fitch, 8 West 33d St, architects; cost, $25,000.

Beekman St, n s, from Park Row to Nassau St, to an eleven-story office building; O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., 71 Broadway, owner; Kimball & Roosa, 71 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, e s, between 8th and 9th Sts, 23.6x95; Casualty Co. of America to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, quitclaim, Aug. 15; attorney, M. M. Hart, 280 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frieda Hart to Dorothy M. Brown, 37 East 119th St, quitclaim, Aug. 16; attorneys, Geltner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 81st St, 76.8x 108.5, with all title to a gore above on to 81st St; Thomas De Witt Cuyler, executor, to Leicestershire Realty Co., 2 Wall St, all liens, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leicestershire Realty Co. to Mills-Beebee Corporation, 79 8th Av, mtg $200,000, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, same.....$1

BROADWAY, w s, 149.10 ft n of 181st St, 30.3x184.3 to centre line of 12th Av x80x 187.7; Bennett Av, e s, 178.9 ft n of 181st St, runs e 14 to centre line of 12th Av x n 18.7 to centre line of 182d St x w 18.7 to avenue x s 33.7 to beginning; Robert Gorden Realty Co. to Leo Schloss, 100 West 118th St, mtg $16,500, Aug. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

LENOX AV, e s, 40.11 ft n of 141st St, 50x 100; Abraham Landesman to Landesman Realty Co., 103 West 141st St, ½ part, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

LEONARD ST, n s, 188.10 ft e of Hudson St, 25x74.6; William D. Kilpatrick to the Nilton Realty Corp., 149 Broadway, mtg $8,000, all liens, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 107th St, 20x 82.2; Thomas J. Healey to Margaret E., his wife, 483 West 144th St, mtg $19,000, all liens, ½ part; a. t.; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St.....Gift

MAIDEN LANE, plot bounded on n e by Maiden Lane, on n w by land of John Manly, on s w by land of Garrett Debow, and on s e by land of Henry Allen, 17x85.6x 15.8x31, s s; Mercantile Holding Co. to Charles S. Grossman, at Hotel Marie, Jersey City, As a site for four fifty-foot five-story tenements a builder has purchased from a client of John Greer and R. H. Gosman nine lots on the west side of Ninth Avenue, between Webster and Washington Avenues, Long Island City.

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Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

44th St, 30 and 32 West, to an eleven-story club; Frederick B. Jennings, 36 Park Av, owner; Hering & Fitch, 8 West 33d St, architects; cost, $25,000.

Beekman St, n s, from Park Row to Nassau St, to an eleven-story office building; O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., 71 Broadway, owner; Kimball & Roosa, 71 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, e s, between 8th and 9th Sts, 23.6x95; Casualty Co. of America to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, quitclaim, Aug. 15; attorney, M. M. Hart, 280 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frieda Hart to Dorothy M. Brown, 37 East 119th St, quitclaim, Aug. 16; attorneys, Geltner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 81st St, 76.8x 108.5, with all title to a gore above on to 81st St; Thomas De Witt Cuyler, executor, to Leicestershire Realty Co., 2 Wall St, all liens, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leicestershire Realty Co. to Mills-Beebee Corporation, 79 8th Av, mtg $200,000, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, same.....$1

BROADWAY, w s, 149.10 ft n of 181st St, 30.3x184.3 to centre line of 12th Av x80x 187.7; Bennett Av, e s, 178.9 ft n of 181st St, runs e 14 to centre line of 12th Av x n 18.7 to centre line of 182d St x w 18.7 to avenue x s 33.7 to beginning; Robert Gorden Realty Co. to Leo Schloss, 100 West 118th St, mtg $16,500, Aug. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

LENOX AV, e s, 40.11 ft n of 141st St, 50x 100; Abraham Landesman to Landesman Realty Co., 103 West 141st St, ½ part, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

LEONARD ST, n s, 188.10 ft e of Hudson St, 25x74.6; William D. Kilpatrick to the Nilton Realty Corp., 149 Broadway, mtg $8,000, all liens, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 107th St, 20x 82.2; Thomas J. Healey to Margaret E., his wife, 483 West 144th St, mtg $19,000, all liens, ½ part; a. t.; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St.....Gift

MAIDEN LANE, plot bounded on n e by Maiden Lane, on n w by land of John Manly, on s w by land of Garrett Debow, and on s e by land of Henry Allen, 17x85.6x 15.8x31, s s; Mercantile Holding Co. to Charles S. Grossman, at Hotel Marie, Jersey City, As a site for four fifty-foot five-story tenements a builder has purchased from a client of John Greer and R. H. Gosman nine lots on the west side of Ninth Avenue, between Webster and Washington Avenues, Long Island City.

Buyers for Long Island Estates.

Shields Brothers, Incorporated, have sold a tract of 400 acres for Dr. Nils G. Kant of Brooklyn, situated about three miles east of Woodbury in the section known as West Hills.

Joseph Haag, Secretary to the Board of Estimate, has purchased the Walter L. Douglas farm at Patchogue, L. I. The property consists of about forty acres, with a residence and numerous outhouses.

Long Island.

The Steinway Avenue Theatre, Inc., has taken title to a plot on the west side of Steinway Avenue, south of Jamaica Avenue, with a frontage of 75 feet on Steinway Avenue and extending through to Ninth Avenue, and has given a building mortgage to the Bank of Europe for $35,000.

In the Ridgewood section the Ring-Gibson Company has sold to the Queens United Investors, Inc., a plot 75 by 145 on the north side of Woodbine Street, east of Fresh Pond Road.

The Zollikoffer Realty Company has sold through the Clay Company a plot of twelve lots, on the south side of Pierce Avenue, extending from Sixth to Seventh Avenues, to a large domestic manufacturing company, who will start at once to erect a modern fireproof building.

Staten Island.

A resident of London, England, has purchased for occupancy the Bradish Carroll property in Dougan Hills, Staten Island. The property consists of a spacious stucco dwelling and about four acres of parked land, located near the Richmond County Club grounds. It was held at $35,000. Albert B. Ashforth negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store and basement at 948 and 950 Broadway to Catlin & Co., who have occupied it for a term of years, and have renewed the lease to the H. B. Claflin Company for about 75,000 square feet of space at 214 and 216 Church Street and 51 to 57 Thomas Street, adjoining the main building of the company.

The Duross Company has leased for the Gansevoort-Washington Company the easterly store and basement, 60 Gansevoort Street, to George Fish. Also, the store, 209 West Fourteenth Street, to C. J. McGovern and T. H. McCroken.

William A. White & Sons have leased the entire ninth floor, containing

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown—1214.

HOW TO GO—From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FIFTEEN CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES BY EITHER ROUTE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

The Hudson Fulton

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
One block from Subway.
$1,000 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments

399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$30 per month
4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

The HAMPTONS

117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly,
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND STREET.

MODEL NEW LAW Elevator Apartments

all with extra large rooms and latest improvements at Greatly Reduced Rents.

The ALTA CREST

3800 Broadway, Cor. 158th St.
ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY

5 Rooms	$45
6 Rooms	$60
8 Rooms	$70

The Washington Heights

575 West 159th St., Cor. B'way.

5 Rooms	$40 to $45
6 Rooms	$55 to $60

The WEST POINT

575 Riverside Drive, Cor. 135th.

5 Rooms	$50 to $70
6 Rooms	$60 to $75
8 Rooms	$80

Most of these are outside corner apartments, presenting a splendid view of the Hudson River and the Palisades.

Apply Superintendents on Premises
J. SHENK
66 West 107th St.
'Phone 1407 Riverside.

498 West End Av.

S. E. Corner 84th St.
One of the Finest Apartment Houses on the Avenue
Has every modern improvement; up to date in all details.
For Lease
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths,
at Exceptionally Reasonable Rental.
Extra Large Closet Space.
Management of Owner,
CHAS. E. McMANUS,
39-45 East 42d St.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,100-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

310 W. 94TH ST.

Bet. West End & Riverside.
8 Large Rooms & 2 Baths.
Highest Class Improvements.
RENT $1,550.

CARVEL COURT

Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 Large Rooms.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $50-$55.
GROUND FLOOR
For Doctor or Dentist.
Apply Supt., or L. Miller & Sons, 154 Nassau St.

THE STRAFFORD

777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8-ROOM DUPLEX APT., $2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments, Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments

With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

VALLAMONT,

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, phone 865; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

CARLISLE DWELLINGS

450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d
Immediate Possession
11 Rooms & 3 Bath Rooms
$2,600-$2,700
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE ENDYMION

852 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

CONCORD HALL,

468 Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, and extra Lavatories. Fireproof Building.
$1,100 to $1,000. Manager.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

TWO, THREE ROOMS AND KITCHENETTE, FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; HALL; TELEPHONE SERVICE; MODERATE.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.

51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

4-5-6 ROOMS

$810 to $1200

All Front Apartments

214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

Hotel Calumet

340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

Westbourne Court

556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
4 and 6 Rooms
6-Room Apt. Suitable Physician.
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

Kensington Court

555 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

14 to 20 West 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms, $35 to $65
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—East Side.

CORNER APARTMENTS ON PARK AV. 71 EAST 87

5 Rooms and Bath . . . $480
6 Rooms and Bath . . . $720
8 Rooms and Bath . . $1000
Hall and Elevator Service, etc.
Moore & Wyckoff, 548 Fifth Av., 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

A—640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms." N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS BATH, $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Supt.

GRAMERCY PARK

*Attractive studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens. $30-$60
Tel. Morn 3927. Owner on premises.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms . . $26-$34-$42

Grand Boulevard and Concourse

224O 183D ST.
MODERN APARTMENTS.
7 LARGE ROOMS,
$55.00 to $60.00.

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

$35 A MONTH

Rent amounts in ten years to $4,200, for which you, as a tenant, have nothing to show. Better send for our illustrated booklet, showing how $35 a month buys a beautiful residence, superior to any $75 apartment. Also Building Co., 22d Av. and 66th St., Brooklyn

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PULLMAN—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Pullman Roadster, used 4 months, $450; Overland Touring, used one season, $400; both automobiles luxuriously equipped, including electric starting and lighting system; absolutely mechanically perfect; immediately. Edward's chauffeur, private garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Simplex—A smart looking 5-passenger 1909 Simplex car, now in daily use, will be sold for $800; this is cheap; don't want any offers or negotiations. Inquire of Geo. Stronack, Apthorp Garage, 214 West 80th St., just east of Broadway. Car can be seen and tried out Thursday only.

LOZIER, HIGH CLASS, $650.
Owner is compelled to sell seven-passenger touring car, used only 10 months; has electric self-starter, left-hand drive, centre control, one-man top; appearance and condition like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., 58th St. and Broadway.

PEERLESS—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
Exceptionally fine landaulet; practically new; absolutely mechanically perfect; to immediate purchaser, $750; actually worth double. Daniels's Private Garage, 52 East 62d St., near Madison Av.

Stutz, 4-passenger; first-class condition; overhauled; small mileage; electric lights, starter; tires almost new; driven by owner only. See Manager, Clinton Garage, 10 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

MERCER LATE 1914 SPEEDSTER. $1,250.
Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has two extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PEERLESS 6-48, seven passenger; A1 condition throughout; every modern equipment; Gray-Davis electric starter, lights. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Owing to changes and lack of room, will dispose of several touring cars, 4 and 6 cylinder late models; also one-ton truck. Can be seen at Robert Gair stable, Main and Water Sts., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY ROADSTER.
Fast, stylish; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; 1915 Series V model; cost $3,150; owner needs cash; condition guaranteed. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

LOZIER, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Small six, light five-passenger touring; used three months; Gray & Davis electric starter, lights, &c.; condition guaranteed. Miss Webster, 'phone 2385 Astoria.

'13-14 LANCIA, 30; landaulet limousine; also touring; guaranteed order; quiet; elegant proposition; sacrifice price. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

Cadillac 1915, eight cylinder touring; used very little; sacrifice. Hupmobile 1915 touring; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th, off Broadway.

Pope Hartford, bargain, 1912 touring car; perfect running condition; Vesta electric equipment; $500. Phone Mrs. Whitney, Morningside 4302.

Packard, (1915,) touring, 48 H. P. Cadillac, (1916,) runabout, like new. White, (1916,) landaulet, 30, town car. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

S. G. V. 1914 Landaulet | Stutz 1915 Bulldog
National 1914 Roadster | Saxon 1916 Roadster
Hupmobile 1915 Touring | Paige 1916 Touring
DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway.

Pope Hartford landaulet, 1912; first-class condition; sacrifice for $700. Box H 335 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 1915; also touring; 8 cylinder; perfect; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

White, 1916, Limousine, fully equipped, in perfect condition, cost $5,500, will take $3,500; run less 5,000 miles; owner, 1,123 Park Ave.

Motor Trucks.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,604 Broadway.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

For Sale—Ton truck; perfect mechanically; cheap. Box 6, Smithville South, L. I.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard for hire, 7-passenger, by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, week or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Fiat for Hire.—Beautiful 7-passenger touring car, late model; moderate. 2792 Schuyler.

Packard touring cars; hour or month; reasonable; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Quinlan, Bryant 7367.

Packard cars, hour, week, or month; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 24 West 60th. Col. 7539.

Hudson 1916, large seven-passenger touring; excellent condition; cost $2,400; price $950. 101 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

Packard Six new touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month, reasonable; excellent service; owner drives. Lenox 8176.

Packard.—Elegant 7-passenger Packard touring; hour, monthly preferred; reasonable. Morningside 8371.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard 7-passenger by hour, day, week, month, trip. Murphy, Murray Hill 932.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Mercer 1916 Toy, 1915 Mercer Sport; bargains. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1,114.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Second hand black or dark color landaulet or limousine body, brass finish, for 14-48 Packard chassis. Y 287 Times Annex.

PACKARD.
LATE MODEL RUNABOUT, TWO OR THREE PASSENGER. N 13 TIMES.

$400 to $500 cash for 1915 or 1916 roadster or five-passenger car; must stand expert inspection. N 16 Times.

Automobile Tires.

Tires.—Great purchase; Firestones, United States, Falls, McGraws, and 25 more makes;; save 30, 40, 50 per cent. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 260 West 54th St. Used touring and closed bodies. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8358 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN
Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 318 W. 57th St.
Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 244 W. 49th St.
Booklet explains WHY our pupils pass. Largest and best school in city. Equipment complete. Instruction individual. Terms reasonable. Enter any time.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent; ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you. KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO., 141 West 20th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 110 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West 113th St., 253.—Recently renovated and enlarged; nine rooms; well suited for physician or dentist; desirable neighborhood. Telephone Plaza 6782.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River 975.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,850; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

ADJOINING PROSPECT PARK.
Two-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths; two furnaces; good transit; $5,400. LITTLE CASH; BALANCE AS RENT. Full particulars Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St.

See our ad, Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

My old home to be sacrificed; 7 rooms, improvements, outbuilding, chicken run, ground laid out, flowers, fruit; 30 minutes from city; $2,500, little cash and $20 monthly. Owner, 608, 1 West 34th St.

Bell Harbor.—Must sacrifice, 3 lot plot, 100 feet from ocean, all city improvements; will sell to quick buyer for tax valuation. Y 288 Times Annex.

SACRIFICE my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 W. P.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
A splendid list of desirable houses, one and two baths, every improvement; quite a number with garages; rents $60 to $250 monthly; some less. Anderson Realty Co., opposite New Haven station.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; 8 minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St.

SCARSDALE.—Corner plot, 88x106, high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $8,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot, $2,750. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Going away, will sacrifice beautiful eight-room stucco house, with improvements; inclosed porch; price $6,500. Mrs. B., Box 647, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SCARSDALE, near Station and Country Club, 12-room stone and shingle house; three baths, sun room, sleeping porch; garage. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
Eastern North Carolina; an ideal place for a hunting club or Winter home; water front; 500 acres of high, self-drained land, some improved; mostly open woods. Address owner, William Buys, N 48 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome six-room cottage, with large garden plot; fronting on trolley; three blocks from station; near schools, churches, and stores; boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes from water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Owner, moving away, will sacrifice attractive country estate of 5 acres, hour from New York, in the hills of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; two-car garage, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout; price and photos from THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. F., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

House on hilltop in Wheatley Hills; unsurpassing view; convenient to transportation; city water; telephone; electric lights. R. T. Childs, 47 West 34th St., New York.

Small farm, good 6-room house, good soil, at Huntington station; hour out; big town; to be sacrificed for $2,250, $195 cash, $16 monthly. Apply Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4090.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5900. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ALL THE ORANGES
Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.
Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

CHOICE CAPE COD PROPERTIES.
Old farm, 40 acres; house and barn; 1,500 feet on road; in Osterville; 60 acres high and sightly, lying between and fronting on two of the finest Cape Cod lakes, in Brewster; 25 acres on same lakes; 10 acres on a small lake in Dennis; 50 acres on high hill overlooking all Cape Cod Bay, in Dennis; 12 acres on salt water bay, in Dennis; 2½ acres on Cape Cod Bay, Sandwich; 20 acres on ocean side, high bluff, Wellfleet; 100 acres bay side, high bluff, Truro; ocean front lots, ocean side, wonderful location; prices low to start development; many other locations inland, on ocean, bays, and lakes.
HOMESTEAD TRUST.
Trustees: S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass. H. K. Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at reasonable price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty St., New York.

Canada—For Sale or to Let.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—For Sale: Factory plot, 180x162, central, buildings, private siding, on C. P. Ry; $1.50 foot; adjoining Ford, Motors Building. Daunais & Co., 11 Laurier Av. East, Montreal.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Furnished cottage wanted for September, preferably seashore, within commuting distance; must have open fireplace and three bedrooms. H 366 Times Downtown.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Appraisals of country estate and farms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS GARDEN MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, all ware, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; showers baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3961 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A+A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West, 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

Some unusual opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Oceanic Apartments, 137 West 82d.—High class; handsomely furnished; housekeeping; piano, victrola.

59TH, 200 WEST.—Furnished apartment, until November, three rooms; all facing Park.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $800 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

518T, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, all improvements; $8 one person.

93d St., 52 West.—Seven rooms, bath; comfortable, quiet house; all improvements; $45.

Seven all outside, sunny rooms; elevator; six months or year. N 61 Times.

84th, 17 West.—Will rent furnished 7-room apt. at very moderate price. See janitor.

47th, 16 West.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; all conveniences; $35.

Unfurnished—East Side.

ATTENTION!—NEAR LEXINGTON AV. SUBWAY.
AT 165 TO 169 EAST 95TH ST., TO RENT, APARTMENTS
8 and 9 large rooms; all improvements; one apartment first floor, suitable for doctor. SEE JANITOR ON PREMISES.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

At special inducements, $40 up, 6-8 room elevator apartments; also doctor's suites. 221 West 141st St., (7th Av.)

31st, 137 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; $36-$42.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

35TH, 150 EAST.—Modern apartment, 2, 3, and 4 rooms; $600-$1,250.

Skylight studio apartment, modern. 32 East 28th St.

34 East 53d St.—Doctor's office, parlor floor; electricity, hardwood floors.

925 Park Av., 11 AND 12 ROOMS. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St. 2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served. $1,000 to $1,500. Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

To Lease.—Apartments, 8 large rooms, 3 baths; 4 rooms and 1 bath; suitable for bachelors; all improvements, door service, 1st flight; adults only. Inquire from 9 to 11 A. M., Owner, H. Slevin, 14th St. and 7th Av.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high class, ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
Most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

412-420 West 148th St., near St. Nicholas Av.—Unusually attractive 7 and 8-room apartments; all modern improvements. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.

Swampscott, 600 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $43 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

135th, 223 West.—Seven and eight room apartments in 25-foot single flats; beautiful large rooms, all improvements; rent, $35-$40. Inquire on premises or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

62 West 51st, near 5th Av.—Beautiful five light rooms; exquisite housekeeping apartments; refined, private house; $1,200 to $1,500. Circle 3721.

20th, 424 West.—Exclusive location; unobstructed outlook; college grounds opposite; for people of refinement; 5 rooms, bath; steam; $36-$42; no small children.

CHOICE APARTMENT.
8 rooms, 2 baths, 10th floor, 15 windows; large facing Riverside Drive; $2,000. Apply to Superintendent, on premises. 307 West 79th St.

$35.00 TO $40.00—SIX AND BATH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS. 1,833 SEVENTH AVENUE, (112TH ST.)

Five-room front apartment, all conveniences; large rooms. Write H. Loughry, 1 Madison Av., or 'phone Gramercy 5011.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

92d St., 206 West.—High class modern apartment, 5 rooms; $65-$75 per month. Apply Superintendent on premises.

94th St., 52-54 West, near Park; eight-room apartment; reasonable rent.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

BROADWAY and 163TH ST.—"Sequoia," 6, 7, and 8 rooms; fireproof; elevator.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

98th, 139 West.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; rent $25.

Bronx.

To let in two-family duplex high-class 8 rooms apartment in refined neighborhood; $45-$50; garage accommodation if desired; desirable tenant only. 11 West 177th St. Mansinino.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished

Furnished apartment wanted, eight rooms; four bedrooms, two bathrooms; Oct. 1 to Feb. 1; must be first-class in every respect and have good location; Central Park preferred; first-class references given. H 344 Times Downtown.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished apartment wanted, year, 6, 7 rooms, $125 to $150 month; careful, desirable, responsible tenant. N 97 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two quiet gentlemen desire unfurnished floor with bath, private house, below 50th St.; long lease. Address H 367 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished, 3, 4 room housekeeping apartment; good location; below 59th. C 331 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 12-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

218 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 210.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references exchanged.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, small rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST—THE ELM.
DESIRABLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; table guests; home cooking; references.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, table the best.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; excellent table; scrupulously clean; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive suite, sitting, bed, and bathroom; unsurpassed cuisine.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; exc

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The tropical disturbance of marked intensity is approaching the Yucatan Channel. It will doubtless pass into the Gulf of Mexico on Thursday, moving in a westerly direction. Pressure is rising quite generally throughout the United States, and there is no well-defined storm centre in any part of the country.

Precipitation in the last twenty-four hours has been confined to the Carolinas, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Maryland.

Temperature is above the seasonal average in the Missouri Valley, and to a less degree in the Mississippi Valley and the east Gulf States. In Northeastern States it is slightly below normal.

Generally fair weather will prevail east of the Mississippi Thursday and Friday, with continued high temperature in the West and moderate temperatures in Atlantic Coast States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light and variable, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast to east, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light southwest, fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; not much change in temperature.

New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	70	67	4 P. M.	84	71
9 A. M.	69	68	6 P. M.	83	69
9 A. M.	76	73	9 P. M.	78	70
12 M.	83	74	11 P. M.	76	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 11:45 A. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 2:40 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
9:50—Front 800 10 Av., (auto;) William Twombly		$100
10:45—836 E. 135 St.; Samuel Darden		Slight
11:40—816 E. 15 St.; Consolidated Gas Co.		Slight
11:25—208 W. 21 St., (wagon;) George Spears		Not given
P. M.		
12:10—124 Bleecker St.; Joseph Waldman		$2,000
3:35—6 Avenue B; Honich & Klein		Slight
3:50—200 W. 107 St.; M. Steinberg		Slight
8:50—60 W. 76 St.; Mrs. T. Clarey		$5

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—First Lt. J. E. McDonald, Inf., relieved duty Huntington, W. Va.; from duty on recruiting service, Sept. 2, and will join 23d Inf.

1st Lt. J. W. Dawson, U. S. A. retired, relieved duty Guachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark., to home.

1st Lt. F. H. Sparrenberger, M. R. C., detailed member board of medical officers to meet at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in Medical Corps, Vice 1st Lt. C. O. Vicars, M. R. C., relieved.

1st Lt. Clymer, M. R. C., detailed member board of officers of M. R. C., to meet at Mass. General Hospital, Boston, to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in Medical Corps.

Orders Aug. 4 amended to direct Capt. V. E. Clark, aviation officer, Signal Corps, to return to Washington, via Detroit, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y., to inspect aeroplane factories.

Capt. R. C. Davis, Inf., assigned to 30th Inf.

2d Lt. C. A. Baehr, 22d Inf., relieved duty Penn Military College, Chester, Penn., and detailed asst. professor of military science and tactics, Penn. State College, Penn.

1st Lt. A. H. Daig, C. A. C., report to Col. C. G. Treat, U. S. A. President examining board, Washington, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Col. W. O. Owen, M. C., report to Commanding Officer, Ft. Myer, Va., with view to detail as member examining board.

Capt. C. D. Chandler, Signal Corps, relieved present temporary duty and return to army service schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Maj. L. R. Burgess, M. C., report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of San Francisco for duty until Oct 1; then to coast defenses of Long Island Sound and report to Coast Defense Commander for duty as Fort Commander, Fort Terry, N. Y.

Capt. R. S. Welsh, 3d F. A., to Millville, N. J., to inspect olive drab cotton cloth.

2d Lt. J. K. Hilliard, Inf., to San Francisco for temporary duty, then to West Point, N. Y.

1st Lt. F. B. Alderdice, 22d Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 30th Inf., President examining board, Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

2d Lt. J. W. Rafferty, Cav., report to Col. C. G. Treat, U. S. A., President examining board, Washington, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders Aug. 8, relating to Capt. L. M. Purcell, Inf., revoked.

Capt. L. M. Purcell, Inf., detailed in Quartermaster Corps, McAllen, Texas, for temporary duty as Camp Quartermaster, relieving Capt. W. J. Gardenhire, Quartermaster.

These officers are relieved from duty in the Philippine Dept. and will proceed to United States and report for assignment to Southern Dept.: Col. W. A. Shunk, 16th Cav.; Lt. Col. S. G. Hutcheson, 15th Cav., and M. Keehler, 9th Cav.; Majors A. Thayer, 9th Cav.; S. G. Jones, 16th Cav.; Capt. W. G. Sills, 15th Cav.; F. A. Burton, 15th Cav.; H. Bree, 9th Cav.; 1st Lts. F. T. Dickman, 15th Cav.; G. E. Nelson, 9th Cav.; Col. F. J. Kernan, 13th Inf.; Majors S. A. Cloman, 13th Inf.; W. Sladen, 15th Inf.; Capt. C. B. Clark, 15th Inf.; 1st Lts. W. P. Budd, Jr., 15th Inf.; A. Brandt, 13th Inf.; J. O. Mausborne, 8th Inf.; B. B. McCroskey, 16th Inf.; C. P. Titus, 15th Inf.; J. P. Adams, 8th Inf.

These officers are relieved from duty in Canal Zone and will report to United States for duty in Southern Dept.: Maj. M. C. Carter, 12th Cav.; Capts. W. R. Taylor, C. C. Farmer, Jr., J. D. Thiford, 12th Cav.; Maj. Settle, 14th Inf.

Capt. W. C. Gardenhire, Quartermaster Corps, upon relief from duty at McAllen, Texas, to Ft. Bliss, Texas, and report to Commanding Officer of that post for duty as Quartermaster, relieving Capt. A. P. Watts, Q. M. C.

Capt. G. N. Kimball, 4th Cav., *transferred* to 1st Cav.

1st Lt. W. S. Martin, 4th Cav., upon relief from duty in Western Dept., will join 3d Cav.

These officers are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated: Col. G. S. Young, 8th Inf.; Capts. W. E. Bennett, Jr., 8th Inf.; A. N. McClure, 15th Cav.

Col. S. W. Miller, 10th Inf., relieved assignment to that regiment, report to Commanding General Southern Dept. for duty.

Capt. H. H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., will join 30th Inf.

Maj. L. S. Upton, 10th Inf., transferred to 30th Inf. and will join that regiment upon expiration of leave.

Capt. P. Whitworth, Inf., upon expiration of leave will join 12th Inf.

These officers are relieved from duty in Hawaiian Dept. and will proceed to United States for duty in Southern Dept.: Lieut. Col. W. W. Forsyth, 4th Cav.; Maj. E. S. Wright, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. A. Benjamin, 4th Cav.; Col. H. L. Roberts, attached to 2d Inf.; Lt. Col. C. Reichmann, 25th Inf.; Maj. C. E. Twyman, 1st Inf.

1st Lt. F. A. Ruggles, Cav., to join 2d Cav.

These Dental Surgeons, accompanied by enlisted assistants, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty: 1st Lts. E. P. Tignor, L. C. Ogg, C. D. Deyton.

Acting Dental Surgeons D. E. Repp, D. W. Forbes, and S. Kaufman, accompanied by enlisted assistants, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept.

These Dental Surgeons will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty: 1st Lts. C. E. Lauderdale, H. O. Scott, R. T. Oliver, and G. H. Canaday, and

Acting Dental Surgeon W. S. Rice, U. S. A., report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty.

The Boards of Officers appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., in orders May 20, for examination of officers of Corps of Engineers for promotion, are dissolved.

Resignations: 2d Lt. G. W. Cline, Jr., 1st Inf., Louisiana N. G.; 1st Lt. F. W. Short, 3d Inf., Missouri N. G.

Leaves: Capt. I. N. Davies, 1st Inf., New Jersey N. G., 15 days; Capt. A. Youngtot, Philippine Scouts, four months; 1st Lt. C. Crosby, M. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. F. A. Ruggles, Cav., 15 days; Capt. E. H. Humphrey, Cav., 2 months.

The Navy.

Capt. W. D. McDougall, from Naval Observatory, Washington, to Naval Attache, London, Eng.

Commander P. Symington, detached Naval Attache, London, Eng., to home and wait orders.

Commander J. H. Dayton, detached assistant to Bureau Navigation, Navy Dept., to command receiving ship, Norfolk, Va., and Naval Training Station, St. Helena, Va.

Lt. W. F. Gresham, detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash., to the Dolphin as executive officer and navigator.

Lt. J. P. Molton, to engineer officer of Baltimore.

Lt. A. H. Douglass, to naval station, New Orleans, La.

Lt. J. F. Dunn, temporary duty office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept.

Lt. G. B. Keester, detached the Baltimore, to Naval Acad., Oct. 3.

Ensign F. Bryant, detached the Scorpion, home and wait orders.

Surg. E. C. Cook, to Naval Training Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Surg. E. Riggs, detached Naval Training Sta., Norfolk, Va., to Navy Yard, Washington.

Asst. Surg. H. R. McAllister, detached Naval Station, Guam, to temporary duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. W. A. Vogelsang, detached the Marblehead, to Naval Station, Guam, Sept. transport.

Boatswain F. Schultz, detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, to fitting out the Henderson, and duty on board when commissioned.

Chief Mach. G. C. Ellerton, to the Florida. Machinist A. A. F. Almi, the Florida to the Vestal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Arethusa, Cassin, Conyngham, Fanning, O'Brien, Oklahoma, and Tucker at Newport; Bailey and Biddle at Norfolk; Barry at Zamboanga; Castine, Memphis, and Neptune at Caldera Bay; Isabel and Decatur at Zamboanga; Missouri and Ohio at Hampton Roads; Reid at Washington; San Diego at Manzanillo; Virginia at Port Pond Bay.

SAILED: Nanshan, from Charleston for Port Pond Bay; Colorado, from Acapulco for San Diego; D-2, from New London for New York; Essex, from Milwaukee for Detroit; Illinois and Louisiana, from Norfolk for Fort Pond Bay; Jenkins, from Newport for Boston; Kearsarge, from Boston for Fort Pond Bay; Louisiana, from Norfolk for Fort Pond Bay; Maryland, from Acapulco for Salina Cruz; Montana, from Newport to sea; Patapsco, from Newport to sea; Patuxent, from Southern Drill Grounds for Norfolk; Prometheus, from Charlestown for Norfolk; Rhode Island, from Philadelphia for Fort Pond Bay; Virginia, from Newport for Fort Pond Bay; Wisconsin, from Southern Drill Grounds for Hampton Roads.

The Caesar has been ordered from Villefranche to Newport, R. I.

The Jason will leave Norfolk for Tiburon about Sept. 12.

The Tarantula has placed in commission at Navy Yard, Boston, Aug. 16.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HORNTHAL, LEWIS M., (Aug. 9, 1914;) total assets, $39,624; net estate, $32,585. Amount subject to tax, $7,000. Appraisal received $25,488; Helen M. Strouse, (daughter,) $2,132; Amy H. Mendel, (daughter,) $3,076; Milton J. Hornthal, (son,) $1,885. Assets include a 10 per cent. interest in copartnership of Hornthal, Benjamin & Reim, manufacturing clothiers, 22 East 14th St., $23,385.

ADAMS, SANFORD, West Brookfield, Mass., (Aug. 1, 1899;) assets taxable in New York State, stocks, $1,076; net New York estate, $1,048. Mrs. Fanny N. Adams (widow) was the beneficiary.

WATERS, SARAH C., (March 29;) total assets, $37,747; net estate, $36,022; Raymond Church Coan (nephew) received $35,272, and the rest of the estate was given to seven institutions in the Hawaiian Islands. Assets: Bank, $17,220; mortgages and personality, $8,957; stocks and bonds, $11,570.

OPPENHEIMER, ALFRED, (Jan. 25;) total assets, $15,665; net estate, $14,211. Mrs. Johanna Oppenheimer (mother) received $7,105, and the remainder was divided in equal shares among her three brothers and the two sisters of the decedent. Assets: Bank, $6,888; notes and personalty, $4,691; stocks, $3,815.

SCHMIDT, JACOB, (Feb. 15, 1915;) total assets, $26,987; net estate, $24,774. Mrs. Louisa Schmidt, (widow,) received $24,624, and the two sons each received minor bequests. Assets: Equity in 354 19th St., valued at $2,000; bank, $1,158; personalty, $185, and 1,028 shares of S. Schmidt & Sons, Inc.

BELL, MARY H., (Dec. 12, 1915;) total assets, $113,943; net estate, $108,930. John D. Dyer (nephew) and Julia D. Dyer (niece) each, $53,217; Eva A. Dyer and Henry W. Wickham, (not related,) $1,000, and Pauline A. Reynolds, (not related,) $500. Assets: 278 West 73d St., $28,000; household furniture and personalty, $1,517; bank, $10,873; stocks, $13,359, and mortgages, $63,194.

BUSSING, JOHN S., (Jan. 24, 1916,) total assets, $558,826; net estate, $544,762. Mrs. Emily M. Bussing, (widow,) received $100,000 in cash, realty $22,500; personalty $1,863, and a life estate in $230,588. Edith S. Bussing, (niece,) $2,000, and a life estate in a trust fund of $40,000. Mary Bussing, (sister,) $100,000. Robert S. Bussing, (nephew,) and Elizabeth Foster Jenkins, (sister in law,) each $5,000. William Gera Jenkins, (brother in law,) $1,000. New York Bible Society, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., each $1,000. Anna Bell, (not related,) $3,000; Florence G. McGuffey, (niece,) $6,000 and a life estate in $15,000; the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, the Women's Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church, are beneficiaries. The assets: 26 E. 10th St., appraised at $22,500; 252 W. 121st St., $7,000; 121 W. 130th St., $8,500; bank, $1,450; personalty, jewelry and furniture, $1,863; insurance, $6,361; mortgages, $239,-998; stocks and bonds, $260,154.

HARTENSTEIN, FREDERICK, (Feb. 6;) total assets, $4,149; net estate, $3,073; Oscar Hartenstein, (son,) was the beneficiary. Assets: bank, $1,705; personalty, $420; stocks, $2,000; one-half interest in saloon business at 120 Worth St., $24.

BOEHM, MAX S., (July 11, 1914;) total assets, $38,865; debts and other deductions for the expenses of administration, $82,921. Decedent was interested in several parcels of realty but amount of mortgages was in excess of appraised values of properties.

MOOREHEAD, THOMAS W., (March 12, 1913;) total assets, $18,488; debts and deductions for the expenses of administration, $21,064. The value of decedent's interest in the firm of Marshall, Spader & Co., now in process of liquidation, is appraised at $18,482.

McCAULEY, MILLIE, (Dec. 20, 1910;) assets, bank and personalty, $7,050; net estate, $6,123. William J. Rogers (father) was the beneficiary.

KELLY, DANIEL, (June 6;) total assets, $15,876; net estate, $14,282. Mrs. Mary Kelly, (widow,) was the beneficiary. Assets: bank, $1,736 stocks, $13,852; claims due $287.

REICHARD, GEORGE N., of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., (Sept. 2, 1909;) assets taxable in New York State: Stocks, $9,375; net New York estate, $9,115. Mrs. Grizzie E. Reichard, (widow,) was the beneficiary.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

To take effect Aug. 15: Capt. W. F. Boettler, 10th I. D., is detailed to act as Inspector with the title, while so acting, of Inspector of Police.

Transfers and assignments—To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 17: Sergts. F. A. Lowe, 153, to 161; Nathaniel Minnion, 161, to 161, assigned to bicycle duty; Motor Cycle Sergt. D. McCarthy, 187, to 153; Bicycle Patrol A. C. Ackerly, Jr., 153, to 170; J. P. Donohue, 170, to 172; J. H. Nozigila, 172 to 153. To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 19: Patrol. O. J. Boelsen, 275, to C. O. Squad, assigned as chauffeur.

Temporary assignments: Inspector T. T. Ryan, 6th I. D., to command 7th I. D., in addition to own, 8 A. M., Aug. 15, to 12:01 A. M., Aug. 21; Capt. J. A. Brady, 30, to command 5th I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; W. B. Gilhooly, 39, to command, 5 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Sergts. Julius Chenu, 7; Patrick White, 13, and F. J. Clarke, 17, to 99, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Sergt. J. Gleason, 15, to 158, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 16, during absence of Sergeant on vacation; John Murphy, 174, to T. S., 16 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

Patrol. J. Stoer, 99 to 161, motor cycle duty, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17; H. J. Herzog, 89, as station house attendant, 8 A. M., Aug. 14, during absence of caretaker; 99, from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Thomas Kelly, 1; Edward Lanny, 1; Charles Fetterolf, 2; John Taeschner, 2; G. J. Breidenbach, 2; Martin Byrnes, 5; John Scaglione, 5; Lester A. Rogers, 5; Edward Wilke, 6; J. J. Flynn, H. J. Haggerty, 10; J. J. Collins, 10; J. J. Byrnes, 13; W. F. Dierker, 17; R. L. Duffy, 18; Thomas O'Connor, 21; Thomas Furley, 26, and John Ferretti, 28. To 140, from precincts indicated, for bicycle duty, 30 days, 10 A. M., Aug. 19: James Holland, 143; Matthew Davey, 143; G. W. Read, 145; J. F. Marshall, 145; H. C. Behan, 145; Theodore Raphael, 145; Lester Pendleton, 146; Charles Brophy, 146; Daniel McCarthy, 146; Fred Holder, 147; J. L. Oppnan, 147; Fred Beyer, 147; Michael Kelly, 147; William Cowley, 150; E. P. O'Rourke, 150, and J. L. Paweck, 150. Motor cycle patrol—R. T. Irwin, Jr., 99, to 13 I. D., 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17, for motor cycle duty in plain clothes. To 278, from precincts indicated, 30 days, 10 A. M., Aug. 19: J. E. Foicune, 274; M. J. Brick, 277, and Thomas Lynch, 276. Bicycle patrol—A. A. Bonar and G. E. Curren, 80, to special duty, 30 days, 10 A. M., Aug. 18; Joseph Mitchel, 90, to 80, 30 days, 10 A. M., Aug. 19. To 65, from precincts indicated, 30 days, 10 A. M., Aug. 19: T. W. McGowan, 62; A. J. Parkinson, 68, and Philip Berner, 88.

Assignments discontinued: Capt. Richard O'Connor, commanding 14th I. D., to command 7th I. D., in addition to own, (temporary,) 8 A. M., Aug. 15; Patrol. W. F. J. Pierce, 80, as station house attendant, (temporary,) 8 A. M., Aug. 14; G. J. Duggan, 26, to T. S., (temporary,) 9 A. M., Aug. 17.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. P. J. Langan, 180, to take effect 8:27 A. M., Aug. 16.

The following death is reported: Patrol. Richard O'Connell, 63, at 7 P. M., Aug. 14.

Revocation: So much of Pars. 2, S. O. 185, c. s., as temporarily assigns Capt. J. Y. Savage, 42, to command 5th I. D., 5 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

General Order 59, issued yesterday, takes up in considerable detail the proper handling of police summonses.

Fire Department.

General Order No. 6, Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, dated Feb. 3, 1910, is hereby corrected as to assignments for Stations 15-1,631, 15-1,632, 17-966, 19-336. New cards in these stations have been issued; on receipt commanding officers will substitute them for the old cards, which will be returned with the number of the division, battalion, or company marked on the face of the card returned. Old cards will be marked in pencil and promptly returned in the same envelope in which the new cards are delivered. These assignments to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 17.

These stations have been discontinued and will be so marked: Borough of Manhattan, 15-944, 15-985.

This correction to Station 15-1,427 will be made on cards, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 17; hook and ladder companies to read: H. & L. 15-16.

The following change in location of street box, Borough of Manhattan, is hereby promulgated, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 17. Assignment cards will be changed accordingly: Station 114; location, Oliver St. and New Bowery.

Additional apparatus to respond to Rockaway Beach: When assistance is desired at the Rockaways the officer in charge of fire there will notify the telephone operator at Jamaica Fire Headquarters by telephone to transmit a fourth alarm for the station where assistance is required, giving him number of said station. Upon receipt of such alarm the telegraph operator at Jamaica will immediately transmit a fourth alarm for said station over telegraph circuits and companies assigned will respond.

These additions to assignment books, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, are hereby promulgated, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 17: Stations—4-935, Carroll St. and Flatbush Ave.; Far Rockaway, 4-955, Grandview Av. and Far Rockaway Boulevard, Edgemere; 4-966, Boulevard and Jessica Av., Arverne; 4-971, Boulevard and Division Av., Hammels; 4-981, Remsen Av. and Ocean Front, Seaside, and 4-983, Boulevard and Eastern Av., Rockaway Park. Assignment on fourth alarm to read: Eng. Cos. 285, 270, 284; H. & L. Co. 127. Companies to change location—Eng. 293 to Eng. 294; Hose 5 to Eng. 270; H. & L. 125 to H. & L. 127.

These corrections to assignment books, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, are here-by promulgated, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 17: Station, 15-574; location, Nathan Seigel, 20-22 Bogart St.; valve alarm; Eng. Co. 287; H. & L. Co. 106. Co. of Sta. 15-576, location, William De Muth, Park Av., Richmond Hill; assignments same as at present.

This addition to assignment books, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, is hereby promulgated, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 17: Station, 8,218; location, Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co., 61 56th St. Bergen Point; Eng. Cos. 201, 241, 278, 228, 223; H. & L. Cos. 114, 148; B. C. 40, 48; B. T. 6.

Resignation of ununiformed Fireman W. F. Langan, Long Island, 12, is accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 21.

Special leaves of absence are granted to these members of the department: Lieut. Lawrence Kofer, Eng. 230, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; Fire., 1st grade, C. E. Christman, H. & L. 14, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 17; Fire., 1st grade, F. D. McCarthy, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications are being received for general mechanic, labor class, part II. The duties are to supervise the work of helpers or inmates in institutions under the jurisdiction of the Health Department, Public Charities and Correction, and to perform general mechanical repair work in buildings and grounds of such institutions. They must be able to make small repairs, involving a knowledge of plumbing, steamfitting, and carpenter work. They must be not less than 21 years of age at the time of filing applications. Physical and oral tests will be held.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 23 an examination for sub-inspector of radio towers for men only, to fill a vacancy, at $5.62 a day. Navy Department, for duty at the Pacific torpedo station, Keyport, near Bremerton, Wash. It is desired to obtain a inspector who has had extended experience in the inspection of structural steel erection, and with sufficient physical ability to climb light steel structures to a height of 400 to 600 feet above ground, and able to move freely at such high altitudes on precarious footings. Candidates will be examined in physical ability, practical questions, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-second, but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Vacation Playground 147, Henry and Gouverneur Streets, Manhattan, will hold its final entertainment of the season at 8 P. M., today.

The public schools, because of the infantile paralysis epidemic, will not open before Sept. 25. It may be that children under 16 years of age will be permitted to resume their classroom studies.

A special committee of the Board of Education is making a thorough investigation of all matters in connection with the misconduct of two clerks in the Bureau of Supplies.

The Acting Corporation Counsel has transmitted to the Board of Education bills of costs in the matter of acquiring property for school purposes at Rhinelander, Bogart and Radcliffe Avenues, the Bronx, and at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Manhattan.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager wanted; must be conversant with modern methods and systems of accounting; also capable of handling and supervising help; executive ability, initiative, and absolute accuracy are essential; a good position for the right party. To receive consideration state salary expected, references, age, and full particulars regarding your past experiences. M 60 Times.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Young man at moderate salary for position offering good opportunity to right man; work in auditing department of large newspaper; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Y 206 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN and Reporter on New York trade paper; salary and commission to a producer. Address, with full particulars, B 119 Times.

AGENT.—Lyceum bureau wants an experienced agent influential with entertainment committees in and around New York; must have excellent personality, energy, and be able to produce results; liberal compensation to give full information, experience, and references. N 83 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. — Competent; familiar with country work design, construction; reply letter only. Brick Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, general practice. Call, Room 706, 320 5th Av.

ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER, WALL STREET HOUSE.

Experienced long and short accounts; very fast figures, and thorough; must have A1 references Wall Street houses; give full details about yourself; salary, $12; quick advancement if competent. P 214 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT MANAGER and Al salesman for a department store; 300 miles from New York. Apply between 8 and 11, at D. Schwarts, 16 East 42d.

AUDIT CLERK.—A Christian firm desires the services of a young man about 20 to 25 years of age to audit cash disbursement reports received from branch houses. This position requires a bright, energetic, wide-awake young man who can be relied upon. Your application must positively state your age, education, experience, &c., giving names of employers, and how long employed in each place, duties performed, and last salary received. Your reply treated in strict confidence. N 91 Times.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MEN, thoroughly experienced; three first-class men on motors and bearing work; three all around men as floor men and general work; must have references. Lovejoy Cable Co. of America, 24 West 61st St. Apply on tenth floor.

BANK CLERK of moderate experience; must have some ambition; exceptional prospects. K 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man as assistant bookkeeper in large wholesale clothing house; only one who is quick, accurate, steady, and good penman need apply; give references and salary expected. K 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Sales ledger bookkeeper wanted by a wealthy wool and cotton goods house; salary to start, $18 per week; one experienced in this line preferred; state bookkeeping knowledge and references. Address N 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; familiar with foreign exchange; one who knows German. Apply in person, with best of references, Emil Kiss, 133 2d Av.

BOY wanted, about 16 or 18 years of age, in the sample department of a wholesale dry goods commission house; salary about $6 a week, with advancement. Apply by letter, stating age and experience. Address letter to H. B., care P. O. Box 887, Madison Square, New York.

BOY wanted; good opportunity for bright, intelligent boy; salary $5 per week. Bailey, N. 86 Times.

BOY wanted, bright, energetic, for general office work, errands, and mail desk. P 200 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted by wholesale silk house; those living with parents preferred. B 122 Times.

BRASSIERE DESIGNER wanted; one who can originate high-class novelties; good salary to capable person; applications treated confidentially. Address P 202 Times.

CHAUFFEUR to drive Buick touring car; must be well recommended; salary, $20 week. Y 300 Times Annex.

CHEMIST FOR AN UP-TO-DATE, HIGH-class toilet perfumery and pharmaceutical specialty house; steady job; must absolutely have proven ability to manage a large and fast-growing laboratory; good salary to an exceptionally good man; give practical references and all details; $60 a week to start; address by letter only, H. Lees Smith, Hotel Astor. Communications held strictly confidential.)

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for bright young men, aged 21-30; salary $2 per day and expenses, with good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10 A. M., Room 801, 5 West 29th St.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We have openings for 10 more correspondents in our rapidly growing organization. During the last six months this department has been doubled, affording splendid opportunities for about 50 bright, ambitious young men to learn the intricate details of the mail order business.

Experience is not absolutely necessary, but the successful applicants must have had a superior education; they must be earnest, willing to learn, and their character absolutely above reproach. Young men between 21 and 25 years of age preferred.

Call Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 Main St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER and cutter wanted on popular priced line of boys' washable suits. B 98 Times.

DESIGNER, FIRST-CLASS, ON LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS. ADDRESS B 125 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; first-class mechanical draftsman with experience on structural steel, machinery layouts, and furnace design; plenty of work ahead for a good man; give experience, age, and salary required, also when you could report, in first letter. P. O. Box 287, Newark, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN AND CLERK.—Junior draftsman to act as clerk; must be competent; good opportunity. Write, fully stating qualifications and salary, B 101 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.—An experienced subscription entry clerk for mail list work on daily newspaper; only one having experience in newspaper offices and thoroughly familiar with railway mail routes and a working knowledge of subscription mail list need apply. Y 229 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT wanted, by large educational institution; must have great capacity for detail; must be good bookkeeper; must be able to direct the office staff and handle correspondence, and assume full direction of office; one having had actual selling experience preferred; state previous connections in full detail and state salary expected to start in first letter. N 41 Times.

EXPERT FINISHER wanted on fine diamond jewelry. Abel Brothers, 29 Malden Lane.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGER wanted in a bank; young man, Canadian or American preferred, with experience in buying documentary bills, with energy and initiative; all communications confidential. Address "Foreign Exchange," Room 12, fourth floor, 16 Exchange Place.

FOREMAN.—For cabinet shop; thoroughly acquainted with interior trim, furniture design, construction, and machine work; state experience, &c. Schwegler & Co., 3,501 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

FRESCO PAINTERS wanted who can make their own drawings; only those understanding the business thoroughly need apply. Address Y 284 Times Annex.

IF YOU'RE A BOY, about 16, through school, clean, with a good head and fast legs, and want a chance in the office of a great publishing house, write all about yourself in your own handwriting today to N 64 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. Y 288 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted, thoroughly experienced in constructing automatic slot machines. Room 1,647, 120 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICE SALESMAN, textile and dyes. Responsible manufacturing company engaged in a nation-wide business is on the lookout for a live wire who understands thoroughly the textile dyeing industry; only those who can produce results should state salary and full particulars in their application, which will be held strictly confidential. B 87 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Auto tire company wants office assistant; permanent; good opportunity. Write M. Lehman, 798 7th Av.

QUOTATION BOARD BOY wanted in stock broker's office; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 288 Times Downtown.

PACKERS.—A number of hardware and notion packers; only those need apply who have had experience packing these lines. 320 Hudson St., 4th floor.

PACKER ASSISTANT.—Young man to pack children's coats; salary, $8; bring references. Apply store, L. Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th St.

PHOTO ENGRAVER.—First class, all-around photo engraver wanted; reliable man willing to work in all branches and handle small plant doing quality commercial work with assistance of apprentice; good pay for right man. Address Y 281 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

wanted by Vice President of well known corporation operating national chain store system; fine opportunity with house of financial stability and high reputation; salary $30-$35 week; must be over 28; well educated; do not answer unless fully qualified by actual experience; give full details of business history; must have clean record and best of references. Address B 108 Times.

RENTING AGENTS—EXPERIENCED MEN WANTED FOR LEASING APARTMENTS IN NEW BUILDING; SALARY AND COMMISSION. CALL ROOM 902, 108 PARK AV., BETWEEN 4 AND 5 P. M.

RENTING MAN for high class houses. Apply 4,249 Broadway, near 181st St.

SALESMEN WANTED. — THE NATIONAL SURETY CO. THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD, HAS OPENINGS FOR SEVERAL CAPABLE, WELL-APPEARING YOUNG MEN IN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT; SALARY OR COMMISSION. APPLY MORNINGS BEFORE 11 O'CLOCK, T. DAVIDSON BROWN, 115 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—High-grade advertising man accustomed to earning $5,000 or more; must be able to write an unusually snappy letter with executive and salesmanship ability to close large deals; salary and commission; give full details and past record. Address Opportunity, B 102 Times.

SALESMEN to carry side line selling to all phonograph dealers, printers, and stationers; can earn $40 per week; articles sent on trial and sell very fast; salary with bonus, or placing 20 a week without difficulty; liberal commission; want hustlers who are looking for big money. Universal Fixture Corporation, 133 West 23d St.

SALESMEN.—Four ambitious, energetic men to call on dressmakers and manufacturers for leading publishers of fashion journals on commission basis; this is a splendid opportunity for men who are honest and energetic. Write for interview, B 116 Times.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; drawing account against commission. B 73 Times.

SALESMAN.—To sell conditioners insurance policies, covering all sicknesses, every accident; also death benefits; good income and opportunity advancement; drawing account against commission to men experienced in this line. Room 557, 200 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Several live, energetic salesmen to handle an old and favorably known line office devices; commission basis; leads furnished; preferences when sales are made. H 374 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for South and Middle West to handle quick selling side line to department and furniture stores; commission basis. Manufacturer, Suite 1,907, 220 West 42d St., city.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hosiery and underwear salesman wanted for New York on commission basis; state experience, references; strictly confidential. Y 298 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. — Wanted, bright, energetic young man, salesman; splendid opportunity to right party; state full particulars and experience; good salary. H 276 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, Midweek Pictorial, with most attractive war book; something new; a big commission; salesmen earning from $30 a week up. Circulation Bureau, Inc., 21st floor, Times Building, Times Square.

SALESMEN, experienced, to cover office and city on ladies' coats, suits, and skirts; commission basis. Peerless, 104 East 19th St.

SALESMEN AND COLLECTOR, speaking foreign languages, in real estate and insurance office; salary and commission. Call after 9, Room 601, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMAN. — EXPERIENCED, INSTALLMENT FURNITURE; GOOD SALARY. FINKENBERG'S, 124TH ST. AND 3D AV.

SALESMAN.—A1 service contract; unique selling plan; commission. 120 West 32d; Room 1,305.

SALESMEN, (6;) now earning $50 weekly commissions; good appearance; over 25. Apply Thursday morning, Steiner, 110 W. 23d.

STENOGRAPHER. —

BLOCK PLAN TO MAKE $1,000,000 FAKEBILLS

Chief Flynn of the Secret Service Raids a Cottage Where Coiners Are at Work.

SEIZES ELABORATE OUTFIT

Photographic Apparatus, Lithographic Presses, and Eetchings Tools Taken in Grant City.

Equipment said to have been intended to manufacture $1,000,000 worth of counterfeit silver certificates and United States Treasury notes was seized yesterday by Chief William J. Flynn of the Government Secret Service and a squad of his men in a cottage at Grant City, Staten Island. The raid followed the receipt of information by Chief Flynn that a band of Italians had entered into a conspiracy with twenty middlemen to manufacture and distribute the spurious bills.

Seven Italians alleged to have been parties to the conspiracy were arrested with two other Italians, who were accused of operating an illegal wine and liquor blending plant at 423 East Ninth Street, Manhattan, in connection with the counterfeiting establishment.

The equipment taken by the Secret Service men was found in a cottage occupied by Antonio Monteforti, an expert photo-engraver and etcher, who alleged to be the leader of the band. Monteforti lived in a detached house on Washington Avenue, near Railroad Avenue, Grant City, and the equipment taken in the raid included expensive photographic apparatus, universal and lithographic presses, paper and colored inks, electrotyping and etching tools and other supplies said to be necessary for the production of counterfeit bills.

Monteforti and another Italian, Luigi Barcatto, were said to be working on the counterfeit plates when the Secret Service men forced their way into the cottage. The two men were arrested and so were Antonio Barcatto, Luigi's brother; Salvatore Giodano, and Antonio Giodano, also brothers, and Antonio Matranga and William Prazza. All of them were accused of being counterfeiters, and were locked up.

Another squad of Secret Service men had, in the meanwhile, gone to the house in East Ninth Street, where they arrested Giovanni Gienchi and Leo Battaglia. These two men were turned over to Internal Revenue Collector L. C. Nutt, who had them locked up on charges of violating the internal revenue laws.

Secret Service men said after the raid at Grant City that the counterfeiting conspiracy was one of the most far reaching that had been brought to the attention of the Government in years. The alleged purpose of the band was to manufacture $10 United States Treasury notes and $1, $2, and $5 silver certificates, and then to destroy the apparatus before the bills were circulated.

Monteforti, who seemed well supplied with money, was accused by the Government agents of being the man who arranged for the purchase of the equipment and for its installation in the Grant City cottage. The plan, as learned by the Secret Service men, was for the Italians to dispose of the $1,000,000 worth of counterfeit bills to twenty middlemen at the rate of 35 cents no the dollar. The latter were to dispose of the spurious money at 50 cents on the dollar.

Immediately upon the learning of the alleged conspiracy through underground channels, Chief Flynn prepared to trap the so-caled conspirators. Secret Service agents were brought to New York City and State Island from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Scranton, and Washington, and were detailed to shadow the suspects.

The detectives learned al the details of the purchase of the money-making apparatus, which cost at least $2,000. Monteforti, the secret agents asserted, was extremely cautious in his arrangements for moving the apparatus to his cottage, and some of the machinery was kept for a while in the house in East Ninth Street, where the alleged mill has been installed. When the equipment finally was moved to Staten Island, the heavy presses were set up on the ground floor and the garret was altered so as to provide a dark room for the development of photographic plates. Another room was set aside for the engraving and etching work, and still another as an electrotyping and finishing and drying room.

The intention of the conspirators, according to the secret agents, was to take impressions of both sides of the bills and then to paste them together after inserting pieces of silk and hair to give them the appearance of being genuine.

These impressions, etchings, and plates, seized by the raiders along with heavier articles, machinery, and bills, will be used as evidence in the prosecution of the band. The alleged counterfeiters were later taken to Brooklyn. They will be arraigned in the Federal District Court today.

NEGRO ATTACKS 2 WOMEN.

Suspect, Caught Later, Identified by One of the White Plains Victims.

Because he wore a noticeably loud checked hat and a sport shirt with collar flaring outside his coat, James Brown, a young negro who said he was from New York, was identified by the police of Scarsdale yesterday morning and arrested after he had attacked two women in White Plains. Both women remembered these details of his appearance, which were telephoned to nearby police stations in the descriptions of the assailant.

Mrs. William B. Tibbetts of 148 North Broadway was his first victim. At 6:30 A. M. she went to her basement kitchen, and the negro sprang on her as she opened the door. The family on the floor above heard her fall and rushed to her. The negro ran off. She was injured about the face, arms, and throat.

Later Miss Josephine Sutton of 130 Post Road started to go to her work as stenographer in the County Treasurer's office and the negro, lying in wait in the vestibule of her house, grasped her by the throat. In her case also, the presence of another member of her family saved her, but the negro escaped.

A general alarm to nearby villages was sent out, and Captain Ruggerio of the Scarsdale police say the hat and shirt and arrested the owner. Judge O'Brien remanded the negro until both women were able to appear against him. Miss Sutton looked at him in jail and declared he was the man who had attacked her, but Mrs. Tibbetts was so prostrated by shock that her physician refused to allow the prisoner to be brought before her for identification.

MRS. RUTH McE. STUART ILL

Testimonial Recital for Southern Author Is Given at Onteora Park

Programs sent out for a testimonial recital for Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, the authoress, given by Professor Cornelius Rubner of Columbia University at Onteora Park in the Catskills, revea; for the first time here the fact that Mrs. Stuart is dangerously ill. While she has maintained a Winter residence in New York, the author has been closely identified with the Summer colony at Onteora Park, and when her illness was recognized as serious, Mrs. V. Everit Macy offered her home, Hathaway, for a testimonial performance.

Mrs. Stuart, a Southerner, is author of a long list of novels and stories, and has written several collections of verse. A year ago Tulane University conferred the degree of Litt. D. upon her, and last March she was invited to read from her works at Columbia University.

Professor Rubner's program of piano works for the recital included numbers from Bach, Schumann, Chopan, and others, and some of his own transcriptions.

ACCEPT ANCIENT SUBMARINE

Museum Society Will Preserve the Holland.

The old submarine Holland, not, however, the artificial model lying in the Passaic River at Paterson, N. J., saved from the junk heap by Dr. Peter J. Gibbons and his son, Austin Flint Gibbons, of 289 Fifth Avenue, was presented yesterday to the Association for the Establishment and Maintenance for the People of the City of New York of a Museum of Peaceful Arts, of which Dr. George F. Kunz is the Acting President. The presentation was made with the understanding that the Holland should be exhibited for a year at the Bronx International Exposition that is to open next May.

There were many claimants for the ancient submarine, and Dr. Gibbons, before deciding to whom to give the boat, heard delegations from many communities that thought they should have it. The cities of Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson, and Baltimore, Harvard University, and the University of Pennsylvania all wanted the Holland.

Dr. Gibbons and his son considered that Elizabeth, where the Holland was built and launched, had a prior claim, and delayed all negotiations until the committee from this city appeared at noon yesterday. This committee, when told by Dr. Gibbons that the application had been received from Dr. Kunz's association, among the members of which are Jacob A. Schiff, who donated the first $100,000 toward the establishment of this permanent museum; Frank A. Vanderlip, Charles A. Strong, Elbert H. Gary, Theodore N. Vail, A. Barton Hepburn, Nikola Tesla, Melville E. Stone, Commander Robert E. Peary, Thomas A. Edison, and other men well known in educational and scientific circles, voted to make their claims secondary, and Mr. Kunz, on behalf of his association, accepted the boat.

CROWD OVERTURNS A CAR.

Excited Throng Thinks a Child Is Caught Under the Trucks.

While playing in front of his house, at 8 Spring Street, last night Felice Garratano, 3 years old, started across the street directly in front of an eastbound street car, pursued by his mother. Mrs. Garratano was knocked down by the car, but escaped with slight injuries, and the child fell free of the car. Misinterpreting the screams of the woman, the crowd which gathered, thinking that the child was pinned under the car, pushed against it and overturned it. The six passengers, the motorman, and conductor were forced to find their way out by climbing through the windows of the side uppermost.

Reserves from the Mulberry Street Station were called out to help get the crowd in order while a wrecking crew put the car back on the track.

SEIZE AMERICAN AS INSANE.

He Tries to Force Way Into Windsor Castle to See King George.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 17.—Patrick Callaghan, said to be an American, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to force an entrance into Windsor Castle in an effort to see King George. The man was arrested after a scuffle. Officers declared he was insane and he was sent to an asylum.

Callaghan said he desired to see King George in order to press his claim as the original inventor of the submarine. The police allege that Callaghan recently came from the United States, where he spent the past eleven years in an asylum.

REFUSE TO OBEY RECEIVER.

Six Prominent Jersey Citizens Must Explain Conduct to Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 16.—Six men prominent in affairs in South Jersey may be committed to jail for contempt if they fail to appear in court at Trenton at 10:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning to answer questions in regard to land deals in which they have figured. They refused today, on advice of counsel, to testify.

As receiver of the West Jersey Mortgage Company, former Judge John G. Horner, through Lawyer Harvey F. Carr of the firm of Wilson & Carr, today filed his report of the refusal of the men to be sworn or examined in connection with the litigation involving that concern.

The defendants are Carlton Godfrey, former President of the Guarantee Trust Company and former Speaker of the House of Assembly; Herman M. Sypherd, Vice President of the same company; Frederick C. Robbins of the West Jersey Title Company, John A. Hackney, former Engineer of Atlantic City, and Raymond F. Read, law partner of Godfrey.

Notice is given by the receiver to all parties concerned to appear before Chancellor Walker at Trenton next Tuesday, when they must show cause why they should not be committed for their refusal to be examined.

Since his appointment as receiver former Judge Horner has been trying to learn details of big seashore deals in which the mortgage concern took an active part.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—Blake Brothers & Co., 44 Wall Street, New York, received the contract for $145,000 worth of 4½ per cent. ten-year street improvement bonds at a meeting of the City Commissioners in the City Hall yesterday. Their bid was $145,865.

BAYONNE.—A split between the Democrats and Republicans on the City Commission resulted yesterday in the appointment of ten inspectors of public improvements by the Republican majority without consulting their Democratic colleagues. The Commission is made up of Mayor Garven, Republican; two other Republicans, and two Democrats. The many Democratic office holders of the town now fear that the Mayor's faction will be able to fill their places with Republicans when their terms expire Dec. 31.

ORANGE.—Three twelve-year-old boys were arraigned before Recorder Brennan yesterday morning in the West Orange Police Court on a charge of holding up thirteen-year-old William Menzel and taking a small sum of money from him. They were committed for the Juvenile Court.

ORANGE.—Edwin H. Hatch, Vice-President of the wrecked Mutual Trust Company, was well enough to leave his bed yesterday after an attack of appendicitis. He suffered a relapse when the State Bank Examiners assumed charge of the trust company. Hatch has been admitted to $50,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy.

MONTCLAIR.—Sentence was suspended yesterday by Recorder Yost on C. W. S. Curley of 21 Elmwood Road, Verona, who held up Montclair traffic last Saturday by his refusal to produce an identification slip demanded by the conductor of a Bloomfield Avenue car in lieu of a second fare. Curley was represented by counsel, and admitted that he tried to make a test case.

MONTCLAIR.—The Playground Commission was abolished by the Town Commission last night, in pursuance of a policy of doing away with superfluous departments. The duties of the commission will be assumed by the Commissioner of Parks and Playgrounds.

MONTCLAIR.—The hearing on the application of the McNally Securities Company of New York for a moving picture theatre license in a $140,000 building which it proposes to erect has been postponed until September 19. Mayor Dodd took this action because of requests from citizens who are out of town for the Summer that they have an opportunity to voice their objections.

HACKENSACK.—Alexander H. G. Maidment, a lawyer, defendant in a civil suit for $50,000 brought by Mrs. Julia Turnure of New York, was released on $100,000 bail yesterday after being in jail since July 7. The bail was furnished by prominent citizens of Hackensack. Maidment was arrested in Kalamazoo, Mich., on an embezzlement charge July 5. The criminal and civil actions resulted from the same transactions.

FREEHOLD.—It was learned yesterday that the home of Mrs. David S. Crater, widow of the late Secretary of State, had been robbed of valuable clothing and bric-a-brac. Mrs. Crater and her daughter, Gilberta, are at Pine Hill, Conn., for the Summer.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Mary Williamson, 2½ years old, was killed yesterday by a westbound express train on the Jersey Central tracks a few rods from her home, near the Flagtown crossing. She was playing with her pet dog. Engineer Edword Gairity of Somerville tried in vain to stop his train before hitting the child.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Voorhees Priestly of Somerville was thrown from a wagon and killed on the approach to the Raritan River bridge yesterday when his horses ran away. The wagon crashed into one of the concrete piers, and Priestly struck on his head, his skull being frocture.

DOVER.—Janec Bodner, a Hungarian employed by the Lackawanna Railroad at Fox Hill, was found dead in his shock last night. Coroner Baxtron, after an inquest, found that his death was caused by blows on the head. Bodner had received two weeks' pay on Monday night, and the authorities believe he was beaten and robbed, and managed to reach his shack before collapsing.

WHERE YOU CAN GET SOCONY

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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They sell SOCONY Motor gasoline—the straight-distilled, uniform gasoline, that insures you more smiles per mile and more miles per gallon. STANDARD OIL COMPANY of NEW YORK

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

AMSTERDAM AVE.
133, Hudson River Garage Company.
343, Fuller, W. W.
345, McLoughlin, T. J., Sons.
347, White E. W.

AVENUE A.
370, Interborough Delivery Company.

AVENUE C.
151, Blau, L., & Sons.

AVENUE D.
83, Morrissey, Michael.

BANK ST.
Foot of Pier 49, No. River, Johnson, E.S

BOWERY.
84, Bade Brothers.

BROADWAY.
1876, New Departure Garage.
2322, Broadway Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Co.
2906, Cimiotti Garage Corp.
At 76th St., Aeon Garage Corp.
3550, Childs Garage Co., Inc.
4162, Arrowhead Garage.
4352, Greater New York Garage.
4816, Harriman Co. G. Y.
4896, Arras Garage and Supply Co. Inc.
5015, Brickners Auto Supply Co., Inc.

BAILEY AVE.
3129, Whelan's Garage.

BERGEN AVE.
607, Ford Motor Company.

BOSTON ROAD.
Boston & Eastchester roads, McCrain's Gasoline Station, Jos.
1262 Rosa Garage & Taxi Co., Inc.
1371 McKinley Square Auto Company.
1013, Spier's Garage.

BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich, Edwards Co., Inc.

CANAL ST.
483, Tranter, W. E.

COURTLAND AVE.
889, Courtland Garage.

CROTONA AVE.
1969, Crotona Garage.

DELANCEY ST.
173, Sevin, I.

DOWNING ST.
45, Tassi, R. Sons Garage.

DYCKMAN ST.
Dyckman St. & B'way, Russell's Gasoline Station, H. R.

EAST 73D ST.
182 Brook's Garage, F.

EAST 76TH ST.
433, Lind & Co., Gus.

EAST 2D ST.
79, Asens Garage.

EAST 7TH ST.
Corner Lewis St., Seventh St. Garage.

EAST 9TH ST.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Co.

EAST 10TH ST.
Foot of, Barge 63.

EAST 11TH ST.
810, Dochtermanns Garage.

EAST 12TH ST.
19, Cleric & Bambi Garage.

EAST 15TH ST.
629, American Pastry & Mfg. Co.

EAST 17TH ST.
125, Foster, John S.

EAST 18TH ST.
157, Chelsea Garage.

EAST 19TH ST.
Corner Avenue B, Levy Dairy Co.

EAST 20TH ST.
238, Whitman & Schler.

EAST 21ST ST.
225, New Home Garage.

EAST 23RD ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Co.

EAST 24TH ST.
Corner Avenue A. A. S. P. C. A.

EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
417, Express Garage.

EAST 33RD ST.
51, Dickerson, E. N.

EAST 35TH ST.
31, Morgan, Mrs. J. P.
155, Vanderbilt Garage.

EAST 37TH ST.
238, McCobk & Co.

EAST 39TH ST.
144, James, D. W.

EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.

EAST 41ST ST.
132, Biltmore Garage, Inc.
142, Boylston Garage.
144, Haverty, J. T.

EAST 48TH ST.
337, Serna, A.

EAST 52ND ST.
9, Atlas Garage.

EAST 54TH ST.
Corner B'way, Reo Motor Car Co.
126, Monmouth Garage.
140, Cochran, A. S.
208, Beekman Hill Express.
218, Mercedes Repair Co.
226, Monmouth Garage.

EAST 55TH ST.
418, Cavanagh, C. W.

EAST 57TH ST.
Corner B'way, Colt Stratton Co.
146, Stuyvesant, A V. H.

EAST 59TH ST.
416, Olejar, C. A.

EAST 62ND ST.
50, Kennedy, Sam.
52, Plaza Private Garage.
418, Central Garage.

EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.

EAST 65TH ST.
Corner B'way, Lincoln Square Garage.
226, Halcyon Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 66TH ST.
116, Clark, C. F.
118, Armory Garage.

EAST 67TH ST.
245, Hudson Motor Car Co.
315, Stumpp, G. M.

EAST 69TH ST.
167, Heye, G. G.
517, East 69th St. Garage.

EAST 71ST ST.
545, Storm, G. H. & Co.

EAST 72ND ST.
East River Automobile Club of America.

EAST 73RD ST.
167, Gould, Geo. J., Garage.
177, Auto Realty Co.

EAST 75TH ST.
153, Spindler Automobile Co.

EAST 76TH ST.
51, Ascher, John J.

EAST 77TH ST.
113, Held's Garage, A.
123, Adams, F. M.
159, Ardsley Garage Co.

EAST 79TH ST.
466, Seventy-ninth St. Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 80TH ST.
526, Baff, B. & Son.

EAST 83RD STREET.
117, Speyer, J.
168, Brown Bros. Garage.

EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
327, Yorkville Garage.

EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.

EAST 88TH ST.
57, Fifth Ave. Garage.

EAST 90TH ST.
431, Arfman's Garage, John.

EAST 91ST ST.
416, Fisher's Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Garage.

EAST 102ND STREET.
414, Wickes's Garage.

EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
437, Market Auto Garage.

EAST 106TH ST.
53, Lyons Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage.

EAST 120TH ST.
164, Strathmann Auto Co.

EAST 121ST ST.
517, Levine & Co. Wm.

EAST 122ND ST.
171, State Garage.

EAST 126TH ST.
153, Kahn's Garage, L. J.

EAST 132ED ST.
447, Byrnes Garage, Wm. L.

EAST 134TH ST.
829, Port Morris Garage.

EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Co.

EAST 138TH ST.
270, Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.

EAST 142ND ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Center Garage

EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.

EAST 163RD ST.
490, Melrose Garage.

EAST 165TH ST.
165th St., & Jerome Ave., Central Bridge Garage.

EAST 167TH ST.
Corner Grand Concourse, Hollands Gas Station.

EAST 183D ST.
Corner Grand Concourse, Harts Gasoline Station.

EAST 200TH ST.
Corner Webster Ave., Bedford Park Garage.

EAST 215TH ST.
Corner White Plains Ave., Ruffs Garage, A.

EIGHTH AVE.
411, Dohen, C. F.

ELEVENTH AVE.
440, N. Y. Herald Garage.

FIRST AVE.
42d and 43d Sts., Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
1292, Jacovic, Emil.
1834, First Ave. Auto Garage Co., Inc.

FORDHAM ROAD.
561, Fordham Garage Co., Inc.

FOURTH AVE.
107, Anderton, Robt. J., Inc.
Cor. 19th St., Alco Gravure, Inc.
471, Roberts, Geo. I.

GOERCK ST.
71, Eastern Garage.

GRAND CONCOURSE.
2173, Concourse Service Station.
2408, Holland's Gas Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
2458, Grand Concourse Garage.

HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company.

HUDSON ST.
356, Sullivan, John & Son.
405, Schweinler Press.
651, Merry, E. L.

IRVING PL.
50, Gramercy Park Garage.

JEROME AVE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.

MADISON AVE.
65, Gerry, E. T., Company.
211, Morgan, J. P.
1080, Brokaw's Garage.

MANHATTAN STREET.
175, Fort Lee Ferry Garage.

MORRIS AVE.
1005, Reliable Club Garage.

MULINER AVE.
Corner Morris Park Ave., Bronx Park Taxi Service.

NEW CHAMBERS ST.
72, American News Co.

NORTH MOORE ST.
54, North Moore Garage.

PARK AVENUE
481, Sanford Automobile Co.
485, Marrim, G. C.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.

PEARL ST.
355, Kelly, J. T.

PELHAM PARKWAY.
Cor. Williamsbridge Rd., Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Inc.
Cor. White Plains Rd., Gasoline Stations, Inc.

PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
231, Hulberg, Fred.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
643, St. Nicholas Garage.
1066, Goff's Garage, F.

SEDGWICK AVE.
1407, Economical Garage.
1827, Bronx West Side Garage.

SEVENTH AVE.
756, Drenco Garage.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
1133, Bronx Motor Car Co.
1555, Windsor Garage.
2073, Boulevard Auto Co.

SOUTH ST.
353, O. C. Brunner.

THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola, E., Garage.

TIEBOUT AVE.
2245, Tiebout Garage.

TREMONT AVE.
905, West Farms Garage.

TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.

UNION AVE.
1117, Union Garage.

WALKER AVE.
2065, Bentley, R.

WASHINGTON SQ. SO.
73, Washington Square Garage.

WATER ST.
55, Clarkson & Ford Co.
662, Citizens Storage Warehouses.

WATT ST.
155, Casino Garage.

WEBSTER AVE.
1818, Reliable Garage.
2663, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Garage, W. C.

WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield M. T. Co.
87, Doty Demos Co.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage Co., Inc.
112, Palette Garage.

WEST FORDHAM RD.
148, Myer's Gasoline Station, B. A.

WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.

WEST 12TH ST.
246, 12th St. Garage.

WEST 15TH ST.
436, Commercial Garage Co.

WEST 16TH ST.
408, Steinhardt Bros. & Co.

WEST 18TH ST.
245, Empire Garage.
438, Commercial Garage Co.

WEST 19TH ST.
428, Fitzpatrick, Richard, Inc.

WEST 20TH ST.
520, 20th St. Garage.

WEST 24TH ST.
520, United Elec. Light and Power Co.

WEST 25TH ST.
541, Superior Motor Garage Co.
Corner 12th Ave.

WEST 26TH ST.
537, Swartz Gaskell Corp.

WEST 27TH ST.
242, Strout, J.
330, Coca Cola Co.

WEST 28TH ST.
543, Henken, Henry.

WEST 30TH ST.
320, Martinique Garage.

WEST 31ST ST.
150, Keystone Garage.
154, Pennsylvania Terminal Taxi Co.

WEST 35TH ST.
513, National Garage.

WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland Service Co.
522, N. Y. Automobile Garage.

WEST 37TH ST.
137,
512, White, Peter.

WEST 38TH ST.
522, U. S. Motor Cab Co.

WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.

WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transportation and Rep. Co.

WEST 42D ST.
348, Quilan Garage.
350, Merk, F. W.
427, Garford Motor Truck Co.
458, Friedman, F.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.

WEST 44TH ST.
307, Peck's Garage.
312, Nemeth Bros.

WEST 45TH ST.
502, 45th St. Garage.

WEST 46TH ST.
610, Touring Car and Auto Truck.

WEST 47TH ST.
226, Grossman, Ed.

WEST 48TH ST.
215, 48th St. Garage.
Foot of, Barge 34.

WEST 49TH ST.
147, 49th St. Garage.
225, Bowman, S. B., Automobile Co.
301, Equitable Garage.
304, Princess Garage.

WEST 50TH ST.
114, Bord's Garage.
124, Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
348, Caron Garage.

WEST 51ST ST.
103, Mais Motor Truck Co.
105, Barclay, J. L.
109, Napier Garage Co.
123 & 131, Parkers Garage.
139, O'Toole Motor Renting Service.
218, Ryan, Joseph A.
222, Postal Garage.

WEST 52D ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115, 52d St. Garage (Luke Blake).
630, Buick Motor Co.

WEST 53D ST.
244, Mattern, Jacob, Wagon Works
551, Gaug, Joseph.

WEST 54TH ST.
124, Corvan, T. G.
147, Beaney & McMahon, Inc.
155, S. S. Garage Co., Inc.
231, Arena Garage.
247, Automobile Club of America.
250, 54th St. Realty Co.
147, A. Dugeau.

WEST 55TH ST.
37, Sloane, W. D.
42, Brewster, G. S.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service, Inc.
417, Stearns, T. B. M. C. Co.
419, Page, Carl H.
621, Perfection Spring Co.

WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage Co.
123, Aitken, H. E.
133, Buckley, M. F.
155, Cornish, L. H.
160, Day and Night Garage.
239, Chase Motor Truck Co.
At Eighth Ave., Deutsch, Maurice

WEST 57TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Silver, C. T., Motor Co.
103, Francis Motor Renting Co.
436, York Garage.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
622, Mason-Seaman Transportation Co.
631, White Co.

WEST 58TH ST.
216, Guggenheim, Murray.
225, Oldsmobile Company of N. Y.

WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, Brennan & Duffy.
227, Cushman's, S., Son, Inc.

WEST 61ST ST.
6, Baran, Harold P.

WEST 62D ST.
At B'way, Broadway & 62nd St. Garage.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.

WEST 64TH ST.
203, Kelly, L. J., Jr.
205, Geier, Chas.
243, Amsterdam Garage.
302, Acme Garage.
306, Republic Motor Sales Co.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Co.

WEST 65TH ST.
39, Ryan, J. J.
214, Ascher, John J.
218, Pyramid Garage.
246, O'Hare, Mrs. Kate.
306, N. Y. Auto Garage.

WEST 66TH ST.
49, Walters Motor Truck Co.

WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
245, Hudson Motor Car Co.

WEST 68TH ST.
204, Simpson, J. B.
230, Modern Garage.
241, Thomey Auto Service, Inc.
243, Kaye Garage.
252, Economical Garage.

WEST 69TH ST.
213, Thom, W. B.
227, Long, Geo.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
261, Bourne, F. G.
263, Continental Garage.

WEST 70TH ST.
Corner Broadway, Winton Motor Car Co.
320, Thom, W. B.
336, Haas & Greenburg.
340, Edson, M.
344, Thorley Garage.

WEST 75TH ST.
207, Ansonia Garage.

WEST 76TH ST.
208, Superior Motor Garage Co.

WEST 80TH ST.
214, De Pala & Wilson.
250, Belvedere Garage.

WEST 82ND ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.

WEST 83RD ST.
147, Mason-Seaman Transportation Co.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.

WEST 87TH ST.
252, Belnord Garage.
265, Jerome Garage.
271, Conron Bros. Garage Co.

WEST 89TH ST.
119, St. Urban Garage.
137, The Robt. Thedford Garage Co., Inc.
171, Champion Garage.
212, West End Auto Palace.

WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.

WEST 93RD ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.

WEST 95TH ST.
211, Royal Garage.

WEST 96TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Jas.

WEST 98TH ST.
Corner Fifth Ave., Parkview Garage.

WEST 100TH ST.
9, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.

WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage & Supply Co., Inc.

WEST 102D ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.

WEST 105TH ST.
Cor. Fifth Ave., Watts Gasolene Station, M. T.
138, Consolidated Garage and Taxi Co., Inc.

WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage (Branch B).
241, Elite Garage.

WEST 108TH ST.
103, Club Garage Co.
236, Manchester Garage Co.

WEST 109TH ST.
240, Bonavista Garage Co.

WEST 110TH ST.
151, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.

WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.

WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station, Inc.

WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.

WEST 132ND ST.
165, Kingwood Garage.

WEST 133RD ST.
Cor. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasolene Station.

WEST 142ND ST.
Cor. Fifth Ave., Baker, R. & L., Co.

WEST 144TH ST.
30, Dolphin Garage.

WEST 151ST ST.
47, Hilltop Automobile Station, Inc.

WEST 155TH ST.
414, Speedway Garage.

WEST 168TH ST.
556, Washington Heights Garage.

WEST 170TH ST.
Corner Broadway, Kesbec Sales Company.

WEST 172ND ST.
Cor. Boscobel Ave., Conway's Garage.

WEST 176TH ST.
Corner Echo Place, Gasoline and Oil Supply Co., Inc.
410, Howson's Garage, A.

WEST 178TH ST.
Near University Ave., University Ave. Garage.

WEST 181ST ST.
14, Mt. Hope Auto Service.
512, Bearse & Son, J. P.

WEST 207TH ST.
602, Laird Bros. Garage.

WEST 218TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Smith's Gasolene Station, H. C.

WEST 234TH ST.
Corner B'way, Kern's Gasolene Station, M. L.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE RD.
1483, Thompson, J. F.

BROOKLYN.

ABERDEEN ST.
Siegman, F., Corner Bushwick Ave.

ATLANTIC AVE.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
Atlantic and Albany Garage, 1620.
Dunn, E. H., 2762.
Sterling Trucking Co., 1044.
Van Siclen Garage, 2814.
Williams, C. J., 2783.

AVENUE O.
Irving Garage, 1007.

BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge Garage, 631.

BEDFORD AVENUE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 630.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
Kirkham, I. C., 1365.
Morris Smith Auto Co., 1995.
Parkside Gasoline Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2038.
United Auto Radiator, 860.
Windsor, Mahmud, 1410.

BERGEN ST.
Flskin Auto Co.

BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 37.

BROADWAY.
Broadway Penn Garage, Corner Penn St.

BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.

CHAUNCEY ST. & PATCHEN AVE.
Marquise Garage.

CLARENDON ROAD.
Sweeny & Nail Auto Co., 2133.

CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.

CLINTON ST.
Abbott Garage, 381.

COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.

CONEY ISLAND.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 488.

COURT ST.
Fox Garage, 135.

COVERT ST.
Covert Garage, 155.

CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.

CRESCENT ST.
Weilman, C. J., Foot of.

CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage, 1905.

CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.

DECATUR ST.
Regina Garage, 173.

DE KALB AVE.
Bon Ton Garage, 1141.

DOUGLAS ST.
R. Berger, 328.

EASTERN PARKWAY.
Goodman, I., 1700.

EAST NEW YORK AVE.
Stewart, E. E., 434.

EAST 28TH ST.
Baur, W. C. (Glenwood Garage), 635.

EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Corner Tilden Ave.

ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.

EMERSON PLACE.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.

ELEVENTH ST.
Dilger, E. H., 478.

55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 369.

54TH ST.
Sunset Garage, 314.

59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.

FLATBUSH AVE.
B'klyn Riding & Driving Club, corner Plaza St.

FOREST AVE.
Reiss, F. J., 47.

FORT HAMILTON AVE.
Hill, R. A., 6520.

FOSTER AVE.
Eisenhauer, Mario, corner East 21st St.
Liptrott & Allen, 900.

FOURTH AVE.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
Ferrigno, G., 280.

FOURTH ST.
Cress Garage, 331.

44TH ST.
West End Garage, 1342.

FULTON ST.
Pool, Geo. & Son, 72.
Tieman, F. M., 88.

GLENMORE AVE.
Penn Glen Garage, and Pennsylvania Ave.

GREENE AVE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005.

HANCOCK ST.
Hancock Garage, 940.
Pupki Auto Co., 488.

HARMON ST.
Irving Garage, 379.

HENRY ST.
Henry Garage, 546.

HERKIMER ST.
American Auto Service, 680.

HIGHLAND BLVD.
Siegman, F., corner Bushwick Ave.

HOWARD AVE.
Howard Garage, corner Eastern P'kway
Peck Slip Trucking Co., corner Eastern Parkway.

HUMBOLDT ST.
B'way Auto Co., 53.

HURON ST.
Oakland Garage, 183.

IRVING AVE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 25.

JEFFERSON AVE.
F. M. Marko, 102.
Ideal Garage, 662.

JOHNSON PLACE.
Erasmus Garage, 9.

KINGS HIGHWAY.
Doyle, Geo., 33.
Hommel, Fred, corner Snyder Ave.

KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, corner Moffat St.

KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.

KOSSUTH PLACE.
Kossuth Auto Exchange, 14.

LAFAYETTE AVE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 3.
Kleinman, S., 1100.
Woods Garage and Sales Co., 431.

LAWRENCE ST.
Glackin Co., Thos., 107.

LEXINGTON AVE.
Disbrow, L. A., 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.

LIBERTY AVE.
Milchman, L., 1103.

LIBERTY ST.
Liberty Garage, 101.

MADISON ST.
Sylvan Garage, 623.

MANHATTAN AVE.
Greenpoint Garage, Corner Druggist.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583.

MARCY AVE.
Big Four Garage, 633.

MAUJER ST.
Maujer Garage, 364.

MONROE ST.
Crossman, C. B., 107.
Waite, J. H., 493.

MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, corner Masserole St.

MYRTLE AVE.
Ridgewood Auto Garage, corner New Fresh Pond Rd.

NEW UTRECHT AVE.
Dickover, H. M., & Son, 5905.

NORTH 10TH ST.
Roebling Garage, corner Union Ave.

NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.

OCEAN AVE.
Bayside Garage, 1787 Sheepshead Bay Road.
Pohl Abbott Garage, near Ave. H.

OCEAN PARKWAY.
Schlesinger & Son, foot of.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of.
Sutter Co., 4.
Welsh, F. R., cor. Prospect Ave.

ORMOND PLACE.
Ormond Garage, 10.

PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 470.

PARK AVE.
Park Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 758.

PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 73.

POWELL ST.
Sapir